The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLI. MONDAY, JULY 10, 1882—TEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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The most perfect Smoke Consuming and Fuel Saving Furnace in Existence.

Performs its duty entirely by mechanical means, without Steam Jets or Artificial Drafts. Can be attached to the furnace of any horizontal boiler without resetting the boiler or disturbing the grate bars. The attention of parties using boilers is called to the following test made, June 28th, at the works of the Calvert Lithographing Company, Detroit, Mich., with one of these furnaces, which has been in constant use for six months:

Horizontal tubular boiler, 54 inch diameter, 14 ft. long, 70 three inch tubes 14 ft. long.
Duration of trial—Four hours.
Quality of coal—Hocking Valley soft nut.
Average pressure of steam—58 pounds.
Quantity of coal consumed—443 pounds.
Quantity of water evaporated—4,280 pounds.
Quantity of water evaporated per pound of coal—9.66 pounds.

(Signed) THOMAS McGREGOR, Proprietor Central Boiler Works, Detroit, Mich.

I. G. SOWTER, Mechanical Engineer, 65 Seitz Block, Detroit, Mich.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } COUNTY OF WAYNE. }

Personally appeared before me, a notary public for Wayne County, Michigan, the above-named Thos. McGregor and I. G. Sowter, who, being duly sworn, acknowledged that they made the above test and that the above statement thereof is correct and true to the best of their knowledge and belief.

(Signed) ABRAM SPAUN,

[SEAL.] Notary Public Wayne Co., Mich.

For further information address

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AS YOU WILL LEARN BY TRYING

HUMPHREYS'

HOMEOPATHIC

VETERINARY SPECIFICS

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NEW HORSE DISEASE,

("PINK EYE.")

The Specifics A. A., C. C., and H. H.

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GOVERNMENT SALE.

CUSTOM HOUSE, CHICAGO, ILL., } COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, June 24, 1882. }

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will sell at public auction, at the north door of the Custom-House Building, Chicago, at the hour of 11 a. m., on July 15, 1882, a quantity of unclaimed and seized merchandise, consisting of dynamos, lamps and fixtures, cattle spice, tooth-ache cure, family salve, Indian mixture, sheep dips, portable baths, Spence's metal, cigarettes, gin, beer, three gold watches, and three gold chains.

Also lot of unserviceable and condemned furniture and property, consisting of one, two, and six-light bronze chandeliers, revolving chairs, common chairs, stools, tables, lounges, water-coolers and stands, pigeon-hole cases, letter-press stand, letter-case, and thirty-two yards Brussels carpet. Pamphlets giving description of goods can be obtained at the Custom-House.

JESSE SPALDING, Collector of Customs and Custodian United States Custom-House.

PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL

We will make a DISCOUNT of *15 PER CENT* on all garments ordered of us during this month.

ALSO,

A fine assortment of light-colored Summer Suitings

AT COST

FOR

SPOT CASH.

J. B. HALL & CO.

LEADERS OF POPULAR PRICES,

TAILORS,

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NOTICE

TO

YOU!

During July all garments ordered of us will be subject to a discount of

15 PER CENT SPOT CASH.

In addition to all kinds of Summer Goods we are prepared to furnish garments for fall and winter, having the styles and goods in readiness.

Edward Ely & Co.

Gentlemen Desiring Perfect-Fitting

Shirts,

Made in the most artistic manner from reliable fabrics and reasonable prices, should leave their orders at

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MOTH POWDER EXTERMINATES Roaches, Fleas, and Bedbugs.

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LAKE MASSABESIC, MANCHESTER, N. H., open for guests. Unexcelled facilities for boating, bathing, trout and black bass, pure air and water, magnificent scenery, elegant drives, lawn tennis, and croquet. For terms and circular address

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T. H. SOULE, Proprietor.

Open the year round. Send for circular.

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ANNUAL SALE, 10 MILLIONS.

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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

WASHINGTON.

The West Now Ready for an Invasion by Small-Pox.

Vague Rumors of a Senator's Connection with the Star-Routers.

Guiteau's Skeleton Will Be Ready for Exhibition in Two Weeks.

The House Somewhat Mixed on Its Program for This Week.

Sentiment in Favor of Punishing the Robbers of the Soldiers' Home—Arid Lands.

Regulating the Carriage of Immigrants—Civil-Service Reform in the Navy Department.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

NO RESTRICTIONS UPON THE IMPORTATION OF SMALL-POX.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9.—The action of the House in greatly reducing the appropriation for the National Board of Health has resulted in the discontinuance of the inspection of immigrant trains for the discovery and prevention of the spread of small-pox. The National Board for some months has been conducting an extensive inspection service for this purpose on all immigrant trains going west, the Inspectors having for the most part been stationed in Michigan, Northern Ohio, and Illinois. Their location was determined by the fact that small-pox, which existed in 149 towns in Illinois alone, was directly traceable to the importation of the disease by immigrants. Dr. Turner, Secretary of the Board of Health, today telegraphed to Dr. Rauch, of Chicago, and to other health-officers in different Western States, directing

THE IMMEDIATE DISCONTINUANCE OF THE SERVICE

which has been performed by the Inspectors. This order was made necessary by the fact that there is no longer any appropriation for this work, and the Secretary of the Board of Health does not intend to violate the law. Some of the Western men—for they were not united—under the lead of Aldrich, of Illinois, succeeded in having the Sundry Civil bill so amended that the board should have jurisdiction of small-pox as well as of cholera and yellow-fever, to which the committee had limited it, but the victory was a barren one, as the appropriation of $17,500 which had been made for the entire service is quite inadequate for even the routine duties of the office of the board and its current expenses, to say nothing of the maintenance of Inspectors and the general work which such an extensive supervision involves. But

THE OPERATIONS OF THE BOARD ARE TO BE RESTRICTED

not only in the matter of small-pox. Dr. Turner said today that on the 15th of July next (Saturday) he should be compelled to order the yellow-fever disinfecting station at Ship Island, off the mouth of the Mississippi, closed, as there would be no funds to maintain it beyond that time. He thought that the closing of this station might result in great disaster to the United States, as already three ships infected with yellow-fever have been discovered and sent there this season. The station has been established at an expenditure by the Government of $60,000, and now Congress does not appropriate sufficient money to maintain it at the beginning of the yellow-fever season, at the very time that yellow-fever, Dr. Turner says, is practically epidemic at Havana and Matanzas. Dr. Turner, while not wishing to create alarm, said that he had grave apprehensions as to the existence of

YELLOW-FEVER IN THIS COUNTRY

this year, and thought that it was extremely unwise for Congress to do what it seems determined to do—namely: restrict in every possible way the operations of the board. It cannot be charged against Dr. Turner, as it has been generally about the board on the floor of the House, that he wishes to have appropriations continued in order to receive a good salary. The fact is that Dr. Turner is a naval officer with a fixed salary, and receives no additional compensation, although he does a great deal of additional labor on account of his connection with the Board of Health. The same is true of Dr. Billings, the President of the board, who is a medical officer of the navy, who receives no extra compensation whatever from the Government for his services. If the Senate shall approve of the action of the House with regard to the small-pox matter the State of Illinois will have to determine whether they shall exercise its authority and stop all immigrant trains at the border.

STAR ROUTES.

STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS EXPECTED THIS WEEK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9.—There promises to be serious work by the grand jury this week in the matter of the star-route cases. Additional information as to the rumors that have been current here for a few days make it seem probable that the witnesses to be summoned by the grand jury will make a prima facie case against one of the persons already under indictment, and possibly against one United States Senator. The matter has already excited great interest, not to say apprehension, in political circles. Whether or not the rumors, which certainly are libelous if not true, shall prove to have any substantial foundation will doubtless be disclosed in the course of this week. There is little doubt, however, that

PAYMENTS OF MONEY TO SOMEBODY

to the amount of at least $20,000 by J. B. Price, the indicted and absconding star-router, will be definitly proved. The proof is said to consist in the drafts or checks themselves, which are now in the possession of the United States authorities here, and in the records of a New York bank. It is now pretty clear that, whatever reason there may have been during the last three weeks to doubt the earnestness of the prosecuting officers as to this particular case, there can no longer be any doubt that the matter will be thoroughly presented to the grand jury, and that that body will be permitted to take its course without any interference.

A SINGULAR STORY

is told of Attorney-General Brewster in this connection. It is well known that his face is disfigured by a scar caused by an act of heroism when he was a little boy. The star-route organs have repeatedly made unkind allusions to this disfigurement. The Attorney-General, talking with some feeling to a friend the other day on the general subject of the star-route prosecution, and commenting upon statements that the Government was not in earnest in the matter, said that the indicted persons might wish that they were covered by such scars as this if they might thereby escape what the law had in store for them.

HOUSE PROGRAM.

IT SEEMS TO BE RATHER MIXED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9.—There is a good deal of uncertainty as to what will be the order of business in the House next week after the Sundry Civil bill is disposed of. The caucus held on Saturday evening reached no conclusion on this subject, and individual members seem to be at sea. After the Sundry Civil bill is disposed of Chairman Crapo, of the Banking and Currency Committee, will make a report from the Conference Committee recommending the concurrence of the House in the Senate amendments to the bill to extend the charters of National banks. The Republican caucus to be held on Wednesday will probably map out the course to be followed. At any rate, it will settle the question whether or not the remaining contested-election cases will be taken up this session, and it is probable it will settle it in the negative.

THE SENTIMENT AT YESTERDAY'S CAUCUS,

as far as expressed, seems to have been against taking up the election cases, for the reason that it will be impossible to secure a quorum of Republicans in the last days of the session. Without a quorum of their own members present, it would be useless for the Republicans to call up the election cases in the hope of seating their men, so that, however anxious the elections committee may be to clear their docket, they will mostly be compelled to wait until next session. If it is decided not to take up the election cases, then the work of the House will depend to a great extent upon what is done in the Senate. Tomorrow District of Columbia business is the special order, and it will hardly be laid aside for the purpose of proceeding with

THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

Should it not be, then it will be Wednesday at least before a final vote is reached on the last bill, and following that will come the National-Bank bill, after which the House will be ready to receive back from the Senate the amended Internal-Revenue bill. Should either of the two principal amendments agreed upon by the Republican Senatorial caucus—the reduction of the duty on Bessemer steel rails or the repeal of the 25 per cent tax on sugar—be added to the bill in the Senate, it will meet with considerable opposition in the House—from the Southern sugar men in one case and from the iron men in the other. If some of the other proposed amendments, such as Beck's for the reduction of the tax on tobacco, are agreed to in the Senate in addition to either of those before mentioned, then a protracted discussion is likely to follow on the question of concurrence in the House.

THE ASSASIN'S SKELETON.

IT WILL BE READY FOR EXHIBITION IN ABOUT TWO WEEKS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9.—The jail guards still claim not to know that Guiteau's body has been removed, and the attendants of the Medical Museum are not communicative. It is known, however, that yesterday the work of re-adjusting the skeleton was commenced, one person alone being detailed for the operation, which will probably consume nearly two weeks. The bones are being carefully restored to their relative positions, and fastened together by wire and brass rods to keep them in place. At the end of a fortnight the skeleton will be placed on exhibition in a case, which has already been prepared. The case is six feet by three, and has three glass and one oak side. It is well made and handsome, and will make an excellent show-case for the brutal exhibition.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

THE BILL TO PREVENT THE ROBBERY OF THE VETERANS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9.—The bill designed to correct the abuses and petty robbery of the veterans at the Soldiers' Home has been amended by the Senate and awaits action in the House. The amendment made by the Senate Committee after the bill was reported was to remove the unintentional injustice by leaving the two Commissioners who had been found guilty of regularly appropriating vegetables, fruits, and flowers upon the board, and practically removing the Governor, Gen. Sturgis, who had fully coöperated with the committee in exposing the abuses. The bill, as drawn, legislated him out by providing that the Governor should, after the passage of the bill, be an officer detailed from the retired list. The belief is that this suggestion came from those interested in securing a change. Thus by the bill the only officer who could be said to have suffered any inconvenience was the one who had helped uncover

THE GROSS ABUSES

which were discovered. As soon as this was pointed out the bill was so amended in the Senate as to provide that after the expiration of the present Governor's term the officer to fill this position should be selected from the retired list. There is much surprise here that the publication of the evidence taken by the Senate committee has not led to a demand on the part of the two officers accused for a court of inquiry, or to steps at the War Department looking to their trial. The feeling is very strong among army officers here that the service will suffer great injury if two officers as high in rank as Surgeon-General and Commissary-General are allowed to go without being called to account before a military tribunal for their derelictions in connection with the management of the Soldiers' Home.

ARID LANDS.

THEIR RECLAMATION THROUGH MEANS OF ARTESIAN WELLS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9.—Under the provisions of an act of Congress introduced by Senator Hill, of Colorado, and passed last session, a commission was sent out last summer to examine scientifically the arid region this side of the Rocky Mountains to determine if its reclamation was possible by means of irrigation from artesian wells. It consisted of Prof. C. A. White, of the Geographical Survey; Prof. Samuel Aughey, of Colorado; and Mr. Horace Beach, of Prairie du Chien, Wis. Profs. White and Aughey are geologists of experience and standing, and Mr. Beach is a practical borer of artesian wells. Owing to the immense extent of the area named in the bill and the limited time at the disposal of the commission, it was determined to confine their operations to Colorado.

THEIR REPORT,

which is an exhaustive one, has now been submitted to Commissioner Loring, under whose direction the examination was made, and who was determined, following their recommendations, to sink two experimental wells near the headwaters of the Republican River, in Northeastern Colorado, between 37 degrees 40 minutes and 46 degrees 20 minutes latitude north and 102 degrees and 103 degrees longitude west. The Commissioners do not speak with confidence of the prospect for water in "paying quantities" anywhere within the region they examined, but have selected the locality mentioned as the most promising. Although this report treats in detail only of the comparatively limited district mentioned, it is of general interest, as many of its features are equally applicable to the whole arid region. The Commissioners, by instruction, inspected the boring begun at Fort Lyon under instructions from Gen. Le Duc. They found that fair progress was making, but that the location was most unfortunate. While the "surface indications" were favorable, the geologists found that the site was upon the top of a geological hill, water-bearing strata falling away in all directions. A depth of 600 feet had then been reached, giving a small flow of water, estimated at about one and a half gallons an hour. This has since been abandoned.

IMMIGRANTS.

MR. DEUSTER WILL TRY IT AGAIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9.—Representative Deuster, of Wisconsin, has decided to draft a bill relative to the carriage of immigrant passengers which shall conform to the suggestions recently made by the President in his message, and an effort will be made to secure the approval of the Commerce Committee at an early day, and to pass the bill this session. It remains to be seen whether the steamship companies, in view of this new departure, will endeavor to defeat a bill which will be framed strictly in accordance with the suggestions which they have made to the President. The friends of the steerage bill fully expect the united and determined opposition of the steamship companies to this new bill, notwithstanding the recommendations which the agents of the companies made to the President.

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

A PRACTICAL KIND INAUGURATED IN THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9.—Secretary Chandler has inaugurated a practical kind of civil-service reform in the Navy Department, but it is not to be inferred that he has joined George William Curtis' school. Congress, in the new Appropriation bill, has reduced the number of clerks in that department, which makes discharges necessary. These discharges are to be made from the women clerks, mostly widows and daughters of officers, who have been employed on the temporary roll. The bill reduces the number of clerks at the Navy Department about twenty-one. The reductions are in clerkships on the lower salaries, now filled by fourteen ladies and seven men. The places provided for by the bill now filled by ladies are only nine. There are also left in the department about thirty similar clerkships which have been filled by clerks whose efficiency is not reported as up to the standard of No. 1, or who for other reasons are not more meritorious than those who are

LEGISLATED OUT OF THEIR PLACES.

The Navy Department has decided to give each of the above sixty persons a fair chance for one of the places. A suitable examining board will be appointed, which will take into consideration both the capacity and the merits of the above sixty applicants, and will recommend the thirty-nine persons to whom the available places ought, according to their best judgment, to be given, and the persons recommended will be appointed if they subsequently pass the further examination required by the statute. An officer of the department says: "The department is moved to this course as the only practicable method of approaching justice toward the fourteen ladies who would otherwise be left entirely without employment, and many of whose cases are most pitiable and deserving. Widows of soldiers and orphans of men having large claims upon the country are suffering great distress from their dismissals. The department concludes to give them an equal chance for the places for which they are fitted with an equal number of clerks perhaps not as capable, and certainly no more entitled to favor."

THEY DON'T LIKE IT.

REPRESENTATIVES ANGRY AT THE PROSPECT OF A PROLONGED SESSION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 9.—The Republican Representatives are not all well pleased with this rather unexpected movement on the part of the Senate in the matter of the tariff and tax measures, which may delay their departure one, two, or three weeks, at a time when many of them wanted to be at their homes looking after their political interests. Indeed, some of them say that, should the Senate send back the Internal-Revenue bill with the proposed tariff amendments, they will vote to lay it on the table. Meanwhile, the Senate has to finish the consideration of the River and Harbor bill with the Potomac Flats amendment now added, and consider the Naval Appropriation bill, which embodies the reorganization of the naval service and important questions of naval construction, before it reaches the Omnibus bill. The prospects of a speedy adjournment are not good.

NOTES.

PERSONAL DEBATE TO BE DISCOUNTENANCED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9.—The notice given by Representative Brown, of Indiana, that he intended hereafter to object to all personal debate as far as possible is in accordance with the desires of a majority of the House. There is a feeling that the House has been very derelict in its duty to itself in not dealing promptly with all the late violations of parliamentary propriety. One trouble is that the sharp party contests over the election cases stirred up a very bitter feeling between the two sides where before there had been unusual harmony. With the bringing forward of the remaining contested election cases the indications are that it will require a good deal of watchfulness on Gen. Brown's part to preserve appearances.

SERGT. MASON.

It is said Judge-Advocate-General Swaim has nearly completed a favorable report upon the review of the Sergt. Mason case and petition for the prisoner's release, which was presented to the President for his consideration some weeks ago. The friends of Sergt. Mason anticipate that Gen. Swaim's report will be followed by another from the President for his release. Mrs. Mason and her little boy baby are now at her father's home in Virginia. She is carefully husbanding the money received from the myriads of Mason relief funds until her husband shall once more be free.

THE HON. JOHN B. HAWLEY.

The Washington *Post* has this piece of information: "The Hon. John B. Hawley, of Illinois, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, is at the Riggs. Mr. Hawley's friends are confident he will succeed Judge Davis in the Senate from Illinois."

FOUR MILLION FARMS IN THE UNITED STATES.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9.—The number of farms in the United States in 1880 was 4,008,907. Of these, 2,984,306 were occupied by their owners; 322,357 were rented at a fixed money rental, and 702,244 were rented for shares of products; 4,352 farms were less than 3 acres; 134,889 above 3 acres and less than 10; 254,749 between 10 and 20; 781,474 between 20 and 50; 1,032,910 between 50 and 100 acres; 1,695,983 between 100 and 500; 75,972 between 500 and 1,000; and 28,578 were 1,000 acres in extent and upward.

THE REV. MR. HICKS AND THE DOCTORS.

The Sunday papers published an interview with the Rev. Dr. Hicks, in which he states that on the occasion of the Guiteau autopsy he dismissed Drs. Sowers and Hartigan because they interfered with Dr. Lamb and delayed progress. Dr. Hartigan has sent the press tonight a card signed by several surgeons stating: "Neither Dr. Sowers nor Dr. Hartigan interposed a single objection, or uttered a word, or retarded in any way the progress of the autopsy."

VETERANS OF THE WAR.

Preparations Making at Milwaukee for the Meeting of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, July 8.—The members of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland in this State are making preparations on a grand scale for the annual meeting of the veterans of that organization, which is to be held in this city Sept. 20 and 21. Maj. C. P. Huntington has been appointed Vice-President of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland for this State, vice Capt. T. E. Baldwin, resigned. Capt. E. R. Blake, of Port Washington, is the Secretary of the society for this State. An Executive Committee of Arrangements has been appointed to take general charge of the preparations for the September meeting. In addition to the usual reception, banquet, and business meeting, the affair will take the general form of an immense soldiers' reunion, to which all veteran soldiers and sailors in the State will be invited. The Grand Army posts of the city will hold camp-fires, and the companies constituting the Wisconsin National Guard will be invited to be present. A competitive drill of infantry, cavalry, and artillery companies is included in the program, and $4,000 in prizes will be offered. Many militia companies from outside the State are expected to participate. The Executive Committee of Arrangements consists of the following-named gentlemen: Gen. H. C. Hobart, Gen. F. C. Winkler, Maj. C. Huntington, Capt. Ed Ferguson, Capt. W. A. Collins, and Dr. S. Marks, Capt. Collins acting as Secretary. Sub-committees on transportation, program of ceremonies, reception, entertainment, etc., will be appointed in a few days. Facilities and accommodations for visiting members of the press will be furnished at the headquarters of the Northwestern News Association, 411 Broadway. The following-named gentlemen have been appointed a committee on the part of the E. B. Wolcott Post, G. A. R., to make arrangements for the coöperation of Grand Army Posts: Col. E. A. Calkins, of the *Sunday Telegraph*; Capt. Henry Fink, United States Marshal for this district; Col. S. B. Boynton, Col. H. C. Rogers, and Alex. Ray, Esq. The management of the Exposition is in consultation with the Committee of Arrangements with a view of coöperation in making the affair as great a success as possible, and it is probable that a part of the exercises will be held in the Exposition Building.

A LAND SYNDICATE.

A Party of English Capitalists Negotiating to Buy 400,000 Acres of Land in Minnesota.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 8.—Word was received here today that the representatives of an English land syndicate were on their way to Milwaukee to consult with the land agents here relative to the purchase of 400,000 acres of land in Southern Minnesota. Inquiry at the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul offices revealed the fact that the members of the English syndicate had been in correspondence with Land-Commissioner Willis Drummond, but owing to the privacy with which the negotiations have thus far been conducted the names of the parties interested are still kept from the public. The three representatives of the syndicate will arrive in the city tomorrow, as announced per telegraph to Mr. Drummond, and will endeavor to conclude arrangements with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road. The Minnesota lands of the company are located in the southern part of that State, and number something over 400,000 acres. It is the intention of the syndicate to make a fair offer for the entire lot of lands, and, if refused, to secure the title to lands still further west. There is, however, now every prospect that the sale will be made during the present week and the lands placed in the possession of the enterprising Englishmen. It is surmised that the gentlemen interested in this project are the English shareholders of St. Paul stock together with several of the parties interested in the recent Canada land project. The object of the purchase is ostensibly for colonizing purposes, but is in reality nothing more than another master land speculation similar to those which have been conceived and carried into effect during the last two years. The lands in question are valued from $1 to $5 per acre, the average being about $2. The sale, if finally effected, will net the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road about $800,000.

THE SPRAGUE ESTATE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 8.—Monday a bill in equity will be filed in the Supreme Court by Messrs. A. and A. D. Payne, to restrain Trustee Chafee from making further sales of the Sprague trust estate in parcels, and to compel him to return all purchase money received by him on account of these sales. They allege collusion between the syndicate and Chafee, by which they propose to purchase the trust estate for an inadequate price, in violation of the rights of the general creditors of the estate. The parties bringing the suit are not identified with either the syndicate or the Slade-Hall creditors movement, but are outsiders, and include banks in Newport, New York, and this city, besides trustees, executors, and guardians. The Spragues are in sympathy with this movement, and further it in every possible way. Gens. Butler and Prior are of the attorneys for the plaintiffs.

POLITICAL.

President Arthur to Be Appealed to by Republican Factions in Pennsylvania.

Irish Delegates Desert the Democratic Convention in Marion County, Indiana, in Disgust.

The Governor of Arkansas Says There Shall Be a Free Vote and a Fair Count.

Notes from the Illinois Congressional and Senatorial Districts.

Farmer Whiting's Little Game of Grab—Conventions of the Week.

The Marsh-McClaughrey Fight Growing More Bitter Every Day.

The President to Be Appealed to Unite the Republican Party in Pennsylvania.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 8.—There has been a notable change in the political situation in this State during the last fortnight. To put the matter plainly in a few words, the Independent Republicans have got the regulars on the run. Immediately after the resurrection of the Harrisburg Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Congressman-at-Large, vice Tom Marshall, declined, the proposition of the Philadelphia *Press* for a new convention with a view to uniting the party in support of a single ticket was a subject of ridicule by the Stalwarts. Only a few Independents favored it, and very few indeed of any faction or party regarded such a solution of the problem as within the bounds of probability. Now it receives serious consideration and not a little support on all sides, and the quarter in which it is most favored is that occupied by the Stalwart camp, while the Independent leaders grow more coy, if not more determined to fight the battle out, as they see the other side struggling to effect a compromise. It is hardly a secret any longer that Don Cameron and his lieutenants recognize the strength of the Independent movement and its growth from day to day, and are seeking a way out of the difficulty by any compromise short of laying down their arms and handing the party organization over to the malcontents. In the conference here on Thursday Senator Cameron surprised his candidate (Gen. Beaver) by saying with his accustomed bluntless that he and all of them had been mistaken, and that it was a case of "hell to pay and no pitch hot." It was the first time in his life, he said, that he had found himself in a political fight where he could not see beyond the end of his nose. Something must be done, and that pretty quick, or it would be too late to save anything out of the wreck. Having said this and more to the same effect, he took leave of his counselors and went back to Washington, having been here only two hours. Nothing was done after he left, and there was an attempt to keep the nature of the conference from the public, but the news of the boss' change of feeling has gradually percolated into the Stalwart masses and general demoralization is the consequence. Their only hope now lies in the State Central Committee, which is to meet in this city next Wednesday, and it is extremely doubtful whether that body will make any proposition that will be favorably considered by the Independents. The least the latter will accept is the withdrawal of both of the Republican tickets now in the field and election of delegates to a new convention under guarantees of absolute freedom from boss manipulation. This would be to Cameron a pill quite as bitter, if not more bitter, than the defeat of his candidates at the polls, and if he swallows it it will be a virtual abdication. At present his lieutenants are looking towards a primary election, in which all who voted for Garfield shall participate, to determine whether Beaver or Stewart shall be the candidate for Governor, each party agreeing to abide the result. Meanwhile an appeal to the President has been determined upon by those who, while sympathizing with the Independents, have not cut entirely away from the regular organization. Before next Wednesday the situation will be frankly explained to the President by persons who have not forfeited his confidence, nor been identified conspicuously with the opposition to Cameron. He will be given to understand that unless a reunion of the party is effected, Pennsylvania will assuredly elect a Democratic Governor, as the deliberate preference of the people to further submission to the machine as represented by Senator Cameron. He will be asked to step in and bring about the new convention as the only way of averting shipwreck. Whether he will do it and whether, if he does, Senator Cameron will heed his advice is the problem now vexing the souls of well-informed party leaders, and which will probably not be solved until the day before the State Committee shall meet.

Political Interest in Kansas Now Principally Centres in the Republican Gubernatorial Contest.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

WICHITA, Kas., July 8.—The smoke and dust of the Topeka Convention has lifted, the candidates are home again, the average delegate has resumed his wheat harvest, and the State is enjoying a season of comparative political calm. The Big Four have been nominated, and, though now and then a distant growl is heard from the twenty-two fellows who got left or some of their zealous friends, it is generally conceded that the four candidates selected are excellent Congressional timber, and that Anderson, Haskell, and Ryan, reinforced by Peters, Hanback, Morrill, and Perkins, will give Kansas a good strong Congressional delegation in the Lower House. Political interest now mainly centres on the Gubernatorial fight in the convention which meets in Topeka on the 9th day of August next, at which time a full State ticket will be placed in the field. The basis of representation will be one delegate and one alternate for every 350 votes or any fraction thereof of 175 votes cast for Presidential Electors at the November election in the year 1880, and one delegate and one alternate for each unorganized county attached to any organized county for municipal purposes, which in all will give the convention a membership of about 400 delegates, and a red hot time is anticipated. Three leading candidates will appear before the convention—the ever-present and never-letting-go John P. St. John, of prohibition fame and temperance lecturing proclivities; John B. Johnson, the popular lawyer and present Speaker of the House; and John A. Martin, of the Atchison *Champion*, an old Kansan, and very popular man. The first two are outspoken candidates for Governor, and now vie with each other in outheroding Herod on the prohibition question, while John A. Martin would easily become an outspoken candidate if urged to a certain extent. Capt. Johnson is an outspoken prohibitionist, and makes no secret of his position, while his utterances are watched by St. John with a zealous eye. St. John regards prohibition as his own particular thunder, and himself as having a copyright on this particular political stock in trade. Martin has one of the best papers in the State as his organ. Johnson is Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, and for several years has been making himself solid with all the boys; while St. John's patronage as Governor is somewhat limited, his prohibition theory is somewhat worn, and his principal admirers are women and preachers. Take away from the present support of Gov. St. John for a renomination two classes—namely: those who hold office under him and the floating element, who fancy that he will surely be renominated—and it would very materially lessen his support in Kansas, and it is plainly evident that the supporters of St. John are fully determined to bolt in the State Convention in case their favorit is not renominated for Governor of Kansas. The people are getting tired of the Saint, and many there are who desire the nomination of Johnson. Thus far the contest is between St. John and Johnson.

Marion County (Indiana) Democratic Convention—The Ticket and Platform.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 9.—The Marion County Democratic Convention was held in Masonic-Hall yesterday, the Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks presiding. In his opening remarks Mr. Hendricks emphasized the importance of the convention, and urged the nomination of a strong ticket, stating that upon Marion County might depend the fate of Indiana, and upon Indiana the fate of the Union. The Democratic party, he said, had a better prospect of success now than for many years. Mr. Hendricks has never taken a more active part in local politics than he has of late. It will be remembered that he was in the front in helping to manage the township election here last April, speaking at the public meeting in the Park Theatre just before the election, and emphasizing the necessity of the party's taking strong grounds against the prohibition amendment. It is evident enough that Mr. Hendricks has no mind to be forgotten by his party just yet, nor to let his mantle fall upon his aspiring rival, ex-Senator McDonald. Mr. Hendricks proposes to have a hand in what is going on in his party, even if it is only a township or county convention, on the theory, perhaps, that tall oaks from little acorns grow.

But to the convention. It is the first fighting chance the Democracy have had in this county for a long time, and there was a sharp struggle among the numerous seekers for places on the ticket. The nominations were as follows: For Clerk, R. L. McOuatt; Sheriff, Dan Lemmon; Treasurer, Eli Heiny; Auditor, Thomas Hendricks Litzenberg; Recorder, Cornelius Kelley; Coroner, Dr. C. N. Metcalf; Judge of the Criminal Court, Pierce Norton; Judges of the Superior Court, John A. Holman, N. B. Taylor, and Fred Heiner; Surveyor, D. B. Hasbrook. The nominations of County Commissioners and members of the Legislature was postponed for six weeks.

The ticket is perhaps an average Democratic ticket, but not as strong a one as could have been made out of the material before the convention. The selection of Sio Caldwell for Clerk would have been a much more popular one than that of McOuatt. Caldwell is a very popular young lawyer, with influential connections, and would have made a spirited contest against M. G. McLain, also a young attorney, who will be the Republican candidate. McOuatt has no elements of personal popularity whatever. Lemmon is a fair man, but the defeat of Charles P. Conard, who was put forward by the whisky interest and upon whom they concentrated all their energies, will not strengthen the party with the very interest upon which it is wholly dependent for success. But perhaps the worst nomination of all is that of Litzenberg for Auditor, defeating a number of really excellent men, among whom was James Renihan. Litzenberg is a characterless fellow, whose only claim to the office consists in the fact that he is a nephew of Mr. Hendricks. Renihan was the only representative of the Irishmen before the convention, and was four votes ahead of Litzenberg on the next to the last ballot. When it was seen that he was defeated an Irish delegate arose and, exclaiming contemptuously, "No Irish need apply," left the room, followed by the delegations from the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Twenty-fifth Wards, and scattering Irish delegates from other wards. Some of the Irishmen assert that Renihan's defeat was caused by the action of Mr. Hendricks in refusing to allow some of the delegates to change their votes before the delegations were called. The result justifies the action of Mr. O'Brien in withdrawing from his candidacy several weeks ago on the ground that the Democratic party never had given, and did not intend to give, any office of consequence to an Irishman. The Irish are very bitter in their denunciations of the convention, alleging that it was a clear case of bargain and sale between the Hendricks and English factions, and affirming that they will not vote for the ticket nominated. It is evident that the Democracy of Marion County have not the smoothest sailing ahead, and their possible chance of a victory next fall has not been helped by the convention. The Republicans can nominate a much stronger ticket than that selected by the Democrats.

The resolutions adopted favor economy in the public expenditures, squint in the direction of free trade, and the Shelbyville platform on the subject of prohibition was substantially adopted.

Gov. Churchill, of Arkansas, Promises a Free Ballot and a Fair Count.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 8.—The delegates to the late Republican State Convention from the Counties of Phillips, Lee, and St. Francis called on Gov. Churchill this morning to ascertain his views as to a free ballot and a fair count; whether or not they would be permitted their own and have the ballots correctly returned. To these questions Gov. Churchill returned affirmative answers and reiterated them in terms that meant no misunderstanding or mistake. Judge Bennett, of Helena, stated that, while the Republicans desired to keep inside the law and do nothing wrong, they claimed the right to nominate and vote for a ticket of their choice. Gov. Churchill assured them and his colleagues that that right was conceded to them, and as the Governor of the State he would see it was respected. He told them to go home, nominate their ticket, vote for it or not, as they pleased, and their choice should be respected. Further he stated if any military company attempted in the least to interfere with citizens in their public meetings he would promptly muster that company out of service. The delegates from the above counties were further assured, and by authority, that not only the present Governor, but the *Gazette* and Democratic nominee for Governor, Judge Berry, entertained like views. The delegates then withdrew and expressed their gratification at the result of their interview. According to Gov. Churchill there will be no bulldozing or false counting in Arkansas this year.

The Fourteenth Senatorial District Convention at Turner's Junction—Mr. E. C. Hawley, of Dundee, and Mr. L. L. Hiatt, of Wheaton, Nominated as State Representatives.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., July 8.—The Fourteenth Senatorial District Convention met today at Turner's Junction to put in nomination two candidates for the State Legislature to succeed the Hon. G. P. Chisholm, of Elgin, and the Hon. James G. Wright, of Du Page County. Both of the present incumbents, feeling that they had had a satiety of honor, were not candidates for re-election. The district is composed of the counties of Kane and Du Page, and by common consent one Representative is chosen from each county. Three Representatives is the number allotted to the district, though but two are placed in nomination by the Republicans. The accumulative system of voting plays havoc at the elections, and usually gives to the Democrats one out of the three Representatives. It was rumored this year that an attempt would be made to secure the election of three Republican Representatives from the Fourteenth District to assist in the coming choice of United States Senator to be made this year. The plan was mooted by many at the convention, and there were sufficient willing men to accept the honor, but those disinterested in a personal way deemed it hazardous. The Republican vote at the last Presidential election was about two and one-quarter times that of the Democratic in the district. If the Democrats ran two candidates and thus divided their strength, and if the Republicans would refrain from "plumping" on their local candidate, the scheme might be successful and an additional Republican secured to the party. But the Democrats are alive to the emergency, and it was considered best not to risk the experiment. The convention was called to order, and upon permanent organization Mr. W. S. Frazier, of Aurora, was made Chairman, and Mr. E. C. Overman, of Du Page County, Secretary. Du Page was perplexed with too many candidates, and it was considered best by her politicians to reconcile the factions if possible. Accordingly a recess was given to afford Du Page an opportunity for a caucus. The three names in the field were those of L. L. Hiatt, David Givler, and Capt. Warren Rogers. Hiatt came with 21 votes, and Givler and Rogers tallied 22. At last the dark horse came forward in the person of Dr. H. F. Walker, of Downer's Grove, who received the united support of Givler and Rogers, and thus secured the nomination by the caucus with one majority. The convention reassembled at 12 o'clock, and Kane County's candidate was first balloted upon. Mr. E. C. Hawley, of Dundee, received the unanimous vote of both counties. Elgin, which "swore vengeance" against Hawley, because the latter broke from Mann at the County Convention and sealed the fate of Elgin's candidate, was anticipated to bring a new candidate, but she politely handed her 19 votes in for Hawley. Notwithstanding the Du Page caucus, the names of Dr. Walker and Mr. Hiatt were both placed in nomination. The first ballot was made informal, and resulted in 61 votes for Walker and 38 for Hiatt. On the first formal ballot Hiatt was elected by a vote of 77. Considerably ruffled was Du Page at Kane's favoring Hiatt to her own regular candidate, but as both are men of equal ability the result effects nothing but breaking a slate. The several willing candidates for third place were about to formulate their scheme when a motion to adjourn was so quickly carried that the project was nipped in the bud.

The appointment of a new district committee as follows closed the proceedings: Isaac Morgan, of Aurora; D. F. Barclay, of Elgin; John Stewart, of Campton; and R. A. Childs and L. C. Cooper, of Du Page County.

Sixth Illinois Congressional District.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., July 8.—The political situation in the Sixth Congressional District is certainly in a very complicated condition. The Hon. John C. Garver secured the delegation from this county by an overwhelming majority. He has been very bitterly opposed by the *Gazette*, which, it is said, is altogether of a personal nature, and even now, after the voters have decided who they desired, the paper would, judge-

ing from the position it takes, prefer any one from another county, so that Mr. Garver was defeated. Many of Mr. Garver's friends have always been warm supporters of the *Gazette*, and there is consequently much dissatisfaction among the Republicans at the course its proprietors are taking. They did not care so much for this before the primaries, because they believed in the expression of an honest opinion, but since they were deceived in that opinion, it is the general expression that they should not try still to send a feeling abroad that Mr. Garver has strong opposition at home when it is just the reverse. Your Mt. Carroll correspondent has evidently been somewhat misinformed in regard to politics in this county. Mr. Garver was born and raised here, and should he fail to secure the nomination this year your correspondent has been informed by one of his warmest friends that he will be a candidate in 1884, and the same gentleman also said that "he could carry Winnebago County for anything he wanted." By that time he will certainly be better acquainted in the district, and may stand a good chance of securing the nomination. After finishing our conversation with the gentleman from who we gained the above facts, we next met Judge William Brown, quietly spending a few leisure moments, and inasmuch as he had been mentioned in connection with the office, we asked him if he was a candidate? He replied emphatically, "No, I am not." We next asked him if he ever expected to be a candidate for Congress? He said: "No, I shall not. There is no doubt but what I am well acquainted throughout the new Sixth District, but when I complete my present term as Judge, which closes in June, 1885, I shall be 66 years of age, and if I live till then I propose to retire from active public life; but just what I shall do I cannot now say. Judge Brown has filled the position during the long time he has held it with much credit to himself and the entire satisfaction of his friends, and there will be many sorry to learn that he proposes to take this course.

A Bitter Contest Between Marsh and McClaughry in the Eleventh Illinois Congressional District.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

MONMOUTH, Ill., July 8.—A good deal has been said and written about the Marsh-McClaughry Congressional fight here in the Eleventh District, and more is yet to be written, for the fight is waxing warm all along the line. Today the call was issued for the Warren County Republican Convention, to meet Monday, July 24, for the purpose of nominating candidates for county officers and to select delegates to the Congressional Convention to be held here Aug. 17. Col. Marsh has been here in Monmouth for the past three days looking over the field, and believes his prospects are flattering indeed. Hancock is the home of Marsh as well as the former home and birthplace of McClaughry. Warren is the present home of McClaughry, and here is where the fight will be fought with the most desperation. When the convention is held, it is claimed that Warren County will leave Maj. McClaughry as far behind the procession in his home county as the Major's friends claim to have left Col. Marsh in Hancock. Schuyler County has already instructed her eight delegates for Marsh. The position of Hancock County will be decided in convention, and the Marsh men claim that the chances are favorable to their leader. McDonough County, as they figure it, will divide her delegation, and Mercer, by the same showing, will send a solid Marsh vote of 12. Rock Island, with her 20 votes, has a candidate in W. H. Gest, of Rock Island, though the Marsh men calculate on his being dropped early in the proceedings, and claim that the delegation will then go to Marsh solid. It is conceded that the 6 votes of Henderson County will be for McClaughry. The result in convention, as the Marsh men have ciphered it out, omitting Hancock's contested vote of 18, will be apt to take about this shape:

Marsh.		*McClaughry.*	
Schuyler	8	Henderson	6
McDonough	8	McDonough	7
Warren	14		
Mercer	12		13
Rock Island	2		
	6		

The convention will not be held before Aug. 17, so that there is an abundance of time to wait and see how the claims of the contending factions—and one side is as good at claiming as the other—will work out.

The Situation in the Twenty-ninth Illinois Senatorial District.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., July 9.—The Democrats of this Senatorial district are making special efforts to get things in shape to elect Abe Mansfield, of Lincoln, as Senator, and, if possible, to elect two Representatives. Their policy is to get the other candidates, whoever they may be, to come out flatfooted on the prohibition amendment question, and if they favor it then the Democrats will lay wire to capture the whisky vote. The Republicans will dodge the issue, but will probably state on the stump that they are the servants of the people, and will not hesitate to vote for the submission of the amendment, that the people may have an opportunity of voting on the question of its adoption.

Fourteenth Illinois Congressional District.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLINTON, Ill., June 8.—The Prohibitionists of the Fourteenth District have called their Congressional Convention at Decatur, Ill., July 18. Lewis Bunn, of Decatur, and Mr. Hortz, of Lincoln, are prospective candidates for Prohibition honors, we understand.

The Alexander County, Illinois, Democracy.

CAIRO, Ill., July 8.—The Democratic County Convention held here today instructed for David T. Lunger, the present Representative, and appointed delegates to the Senatorial Convention to be held at Jonesboro, July 13.

Notes on the Illinois Congressional and Senatorial Districts—Workings of the "Grab Game" in the Twenty-fifth Senatorial—Coming Events—The Republican State Central Committee.

E. C. Hawley, of Dundee, Kane County, and Luther L. Hiatt, of Wheaton, Du Page County, were nominated by the Fourteenth Senatorial District Republican Convention, which met at Turner Junction Saturday, as candidates for the Lower House in the next General Assembly. Mr. Hawley is a well-known and prosperous young merchant, and Mr. Hiatt an equally well-known and popular druggist. The district is over 4,000 Republican, and both will be elected and make creditable Representatives.

Senator John Fletcher, of Carthage, Hancock County, Republican, will hold over in the new Twenty-fourth Senatorial District, composed of Hancock, Henderson, and Mercer, and Republican by 870 majority. Henderson and Mercer will be entitled to a Republican Representative apiece, and could scarcely do better than present James Peterson, of Oquawka, Henderson County, and A. P. Petrie, of New Windsor, Mercer County, two quiet but creditable working members of the last House.

The Twentieth Senatorial District, made up of Marshall, Woodford, and Tazewell, and Democratic by 724 majority, will be represented in the next General Assembly by Senator Shaw, of Marshall. No Democratic candidates for Representative has as yet been named, but that side of the House could scarcely do better than present Euclid Martin, a young, well-to-do merchant at Minonk, Woodford County, and a creditable member of the last House, as one of them. John H. Crandall, of Morton, Tazewell County, also a member of the last House, would probably like to be the other. On the Republican side, Wesley B. Harvey, of Washington, Tazewell County, who made such a stubborn but unsuccessful kick against both Apportionment bills, and Calvin Stowell, the Marshall County farmer who championed the Prohibitionists' cause in the last House, will probably try their best to beat each other and snatch the prize.

The new Republican State Central Committee will meet at the Grand Pacific Hotel, this city, Wednesday, July 19, at noon, to effect a permanent organization and start the ball rolling for the coming campaign. In view of the general interest in the meeting and its outcome, the Jacksonville *Journal* has recently produced the following sketch of the Republican State Central Committee since its first organization after the Fremont campaign of 1856:

"The first successful campaign the Republicans of Illinois ever made was in 1860, when Norman B. Judd was Chairman. Mr. Lincoln rewarded him with a foreign mission. In 1862 the party was hard up for the sinews of war, and so James C. Sloo, of Cairo, was given the Chairmanship. Sloo slew the party, for the Democrats carried the State, electing Alexander Starne Treasurer and a majority in both Houses of the General Assembly. In 1864 the late Thomas J. Turner, of Stephenson County, was elected Chairman, and served two terms, managing the campaigns that resulted in the election of James H. Beveridge and Gen. George W. Smith for State Treasurers. In 1868 Col. A. M. Babcock, of Fulton County, was elected Chairman. He was followed by Charles B. Farwell, who served till 1876, when Col. Babcock was again called to conduct the campaign against Lyman Trumbull, John M. Palmer, and the Greeleyites generally. In 1878 A. M. Jones was elected Chairman, and again in 1880, and now in all probability will be chosen July 19 to serve for another term."

COMING EVENTS.

The political events this week will be the Eighteenth Congressional District Republican Convention at East St. Louis Tuesday, the 11th, to nominate a candidate to "wax" Bill Morrison; the Twentieth Congressional District Republican Convention at Cairo Thursday, the 13th, to nominate Capt. Thomas, or nominate some one of the several opposition candidates; the Fifteenth Congressional District Republican Convention at Champaign the same day, which will probably nominate Congressman Joseph G. Cannon by acclamation; and the meeting of the Ogle County delegates to the adjourned Sixth Congressional District Republican Convention, which meets at Freeport on the 18th, to agree, if possible, on an Ogle County man for Congress. Gen. William C. Kneffner, of Bellville, St. Clair County, will probably be the winner at East St. Louis, and the Ogle County folks are pretty apt to unite on M. D. Swift, the Polo lawyer, or, failing to do that, are likely to compel Maj. Albert Woodcock, however much it may be against his wish, to make the race. Whoever is agreed upon will in all probability be nominated at Freeport. The only disturbing contingency is the possibility of a new convention and a "new deal" all around, in which event Col. B. F. Sheets, of Ogle, will be very apt to walk to the front. But, as has already been fully explained, the chances are very much against the "new deal."

TWENTY-FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

In the Twenty-first Senatorial District, composed of Rock Island and Henry Counties, and Republican by 3,868 majority, Senator Ford, of Henry, has declined to be a candidate, and Henry, which has held the Senatorship since 1868, seems to have had an attack from a reproving conscience and has apparently come to the conclusion to allow Rock Island a turn. Since Holmes O. Sleight, of Moline, withdrew from the contest Henry A. Arnsworth, of Rock Island, Chairman of the State Board of Equalization, is the only Senatorial candidate left. The Nominating Convention will meet at Cambridge, Henry County, July 19, and while there is plenty of time left to spring several candidates the indications are that Mr. Ainsworth will be the coming man. For Representative, since Col. A. R. Mock has declined a reelection, Henry will present Thomas Nowers Jr., of Atkinson, who is, therefore, reasonably sure of a nomination. W. R. Moore, a Moline lawyer, James W. Simonson, of Point Byron, a worthy member of the last House, Oliver Oleson, a Rock Island lawyer, and Capt. Henry C. Cleaveland, a Rock Island insurance agent, are striving for the lead in Rock Island County, with the chances at present apparently rather in favor of the latter. Pat O'Mara, the minority man in the last House, will probably go back to amuse "the boys" in the Thirty-third, although the fact that Linus C. Chandler, of Cass, will not be around next winter, and "Chandler's Bank" will exist only in the memory of its old-time depositors, is rather calculated to make him feel lonesome.

BUREAU'S GRAB.

Bureau and Putnam, imitating the proposed action of Champaign, have just succeeded in playing a grab game which promises to create a deal of trouble in the new Twenty-fifth Senatorial District, composed of Bureau, Stark, and Putnam, and Republican by 2,346 majority. The population and vote of the three counties will appear at a glance from the following table:

	Garfield.	*Hancock.*	*Population.*
Bureau	4,099	2,665	33,189
Stark	1,382	681	11,209
Putnam	704	503	5,555

Bureau, on the strength of its larger population and vote than Stark, which alone was with it in the old district, has taken the Republican Senator and one of the Republican Representatives right straight along for years back. If the principle of population and vote and general fair dealing should prevail, an equitable division this time would have been to give Bureau the Senator and Stark and Putnam a Representative apiece, or, since Lorenzo Dow Whitney has had the Senatorship for thirteen consecutive years, a perhaps still more equitable division would have been to have given it to Stark this time, in which case Bureau and Putnam would have had a Representative apiece. But fair play evidently has nothing to do with it. At the Senatorial District Convention held at Buda the other day, Bureau struck hands with Putnam, renominated Farmer Whitney and Charles Baldwin, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee in the last House and a candidate for Speaker in the next, for Senator and Representative respectively, and then, ignoring the principle of population and vote on which it has grabbed things for years, drove Stark to the wall by nominating James T. Thornton, of Putnam, a good, old, innocent farmer, and a feeble nonentity in the last House, for the second Representative. Stark, unable to prevent the completion of the scheme, withdrew from the convention, and the opinion of disinterested Republicans in a large portion of the State outside of the Twenty-fifth District is that it did just right. If a third candidate should be run, the result would be the legitimate outcome of Bureau's porcine proclivities.

NINETEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Ex-Senator Charles Bent, of Morrison, Whitesides County, having declined to be a candidate for reelection in the new Nineteenth Senatorial District, composed of Whitesides and Lee, and Republican by 2,820 majority, a lively race has been started for the succession. The leading candidate is Dr. W. C. Snyder, of Fulton, Whitesides County, a veteran Republican who is popular with all classes. W. H. Allen, of Erie, Whitesides County, distinguished for his opposition in the House to the attempt last spring to reform the Criminal Code, is also a candidate for Senator Bent's shoes, and D. S. Spafford, a merchant at Morrison, Whitesides County, would also like to be struck by Senatorial lightning. Dr. Snyder seems to have the lead, and is regarded as likely to keep it. In case he should be nominated for the Senate, Allen will probably be returned to the House, and a Lee man—probably either Dr. C. A. Loomis, of the Amboy *Journal*, or Col. Solomon Bethea, of Dixon—will be his Republican colleague. No Democratic candidate has as yet blossomed out. One interesting point in connection with this district is the fact that a number of Whitesides County people, with a generosity too rare to be entirely disinterested, have urged Maj. Albert Woodcock, of Oregon, Ogle County, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sterling district, to become a candidate for Congress in the Sixth Congressional District to succeed the late Maj. Hawk. Whitesides has long wanted a Whitesides man in the Collector's office at Sterling, and has a claim to the office which cannot well be gainsaid. Two counties of the revenue district, are in Congressman Henderson's district and pay the greater portion of the taxes, owing to the bulge which the Sterling distillery gives them. Four counties in the revenue district are in the Sixth Congressional District, pay less taxes, and yet have the Collector. If Maj. Woodcock went to Congress, there would be some show for a Whitesides man to secure that Collectorship, and in spite of their denials a very general impression prevails that Maj. E. B. Warner and Col. Eastman, of the Sterling *Gazette*, would like to fit into the vacant niche. But Maj. Woodcock knows a good thing when he sees it, and proposes to hold the Collectorship as long as possible.

TWELFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The Republicans of that portion of the Sixth Congressional District which includes the Twelfth Senatorial District, or the Counties of Jo Daviess, Stephenson, and Carroll, have not only a Congressional fight on their hands to make matters interesting, but are somewhat torn up by a legislative contest. Senator Sunderland, of Stephenson, holds over. Jo Daviess has instructed for Julius A. Hammond, a farmer at Hanover, for Representative. The friendly feeling between Jo Daviess and Carroll and Jo Daviess and Stephenson makes his nomination certain. Carroll has two Republican candidates—Emanuel Stover, of Lanark, a member of the last House, and Don Frazier, of the Mt. Carroll *Herald*. Stover is unsatisfactory to a number of the Republican voters in Carroll, principally on account of his record on the transportation question. While he voted against the Anti-Railroad Pool bill to please some of his constituents, he at the same time displeased others, who thought they saw in that measure a promise of relief from alleged extortion and discrimination on the part of the railroads. Then, as a member of the Farmers' Club in the last Legislature, he championed the project for a new freight schedule, and has taken unto himself a good deal of credit for bringing it about. This has brought down on him the wrath of the railroads, which were so well pleased with his vote against the Anti-Pooling bill, while it has also made him obnoxious to the grain-buyers, who, under the new schedule, are unable to secure their old-time rebates. The thing also cuts another way. When grain-buyers have to pay more for their grain, they naturally charge more for it in selling to millers and consumers. This fact seems to be pretty well appreciated by the latter class, and the result is not to Stover's advantage. On the other hand, Mr. Frazier is bitterly opposed by the Hawk element, who remember that Frazier wrote and worked against the latter's renomination for Congress, and who are apparently ready to fight over the dead Congressman's grave for the next decade or more. In addition to all this, there is still another complication. Although Stephenson has the Senator, James I. Neff, of Freeport, a member of the House in the Thirty-first, has secured the Stephenson delegation for Representative, and only needs two more votes to nominate him. Unless Carroll unites on some one he may be able to pick them up out of the Carroll delegation. With the prospect of losing a Representative before their eyes, the Carroll County folks will probably agree upon somebody. If Carroll and Jo Daviess pull together Carroll will get its man. If Jo Daviess and Stephenson form an alliance, Stephenson will not only have a Senator, but one of the Representatives, and a feud will be opened which it may require years to settle. Carroll demands its rights, and will make trouble if it doesn't get them. The latest explanation of Neff's attempted grab is that he is not an actual candidate, but that his sole idea in bagging the Stephenson delegation was to "vindicate" himself for the overwhelming defeat he sustained two years ago when he ran for the Senate against Sunderland. The explanation gives some comfort to the Carroll County folks, but they don't propose to be caught napping if they can help it. On the Democratic side the chances are that Ed Cronkrite will be returned, for the reason that he is admittedly the best Democratic timber in that neck of woods. Bitner, of Carroll, says he isn't a candidate, and while Jo Daviess may nominate a man, who is as yet unnamed, the indications are that Cronkrite will pull through, as he has done before, and always against another Democrat in the field.

The Iowa Prohibitory Amendment.

BURLINGTON, Ia., July 8.—The *Hawkeye* tomorrow morning will publish official returns from the entire State of the amendment election. The figures are furnished by the various County Auditors, and are reliable, except Calhoun County. The total vote cast was 280,264; for the amendment, 154,851; against the amendment, 125,413; majority for the amendment, 29,438.

A North Carolina Democrat Turns Independent.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 9.—Charles R. Jones, editor of the Charlotte *Observer*, heretofore a Democratic paper, announces himself as an Independent candidate for Congress.

Declines a Nomination.

LITTLE ROCK, July 8.—J. M. McClintock, Republican nominee for State Auditor, publishes this morning a card of declination. The Central Committee will fill the vacancy.

CASUALTIES.

Several More Bodies of Victims of the Sciota Disaster Found.

Fifty-one Have Already Been Recovered and Six Are Still Missing.

Sad Fate of Three Men Stealing a Free Railroad Ride.

A Horseman at Coldwater, Mich., Terribly Mangled by an Enraged Stallion.

Several More Bodies of Victims of the Scioto Disaster Found—Complete List of the Bodies Recovered and Those Still Missing.

MINGO JUNCTION, O., July 9.—A special train left Wellsville this morning at 6 o'clock with forty men aboard, one coach and two gondolas filled with skiffs. Your correspondent got on at Mingo Junction. The train ran to Brilliant, three miles below the Scioto wreck, and left four skiffs with four men each to search up and down the river between Brilliant and Mingo Junction. Then we stopped at Rush Run and put off a number of skiffs with four men each to man them to search the river between Rush Run and Brilliant. Then we came three miles further down to Portland, and left skiffs to work between Portland and Rush Run. We then came to Martin's Ferry, O., six miles below, where the two bodies were which had been recovered during the night. One was John Prosser, a boy of 17, from Wellsville, O.; also Stewart Pipes, of Wellsville. Pipes had been reported found at two different times. This time the father of Pipes identified him. The father came down on the special with us. John Prosser was also reported found. This time I identified him. His father said we would find

A MEDAL IN HIS POCKET.

On one side of the medal read: "We will fight it out on this line if it takes all summer," and Gen. Grant on the other. The bodies were swollen, but easily recognized. The Stockdale passed us at Martin's Ferry with a baby on board on its way to Wellsville, not yet identified. We then came to Bridgeport, opposit Wheeling, then to Bellair, six miles below, and no information of any more bodies, except we met a little boy at Bellaire who said people from a ferryboat saw part of the remains of a woman—part of the breast. This would indicate that the body had become torn apart by the waves and current of the river, one woman being among the missing. Also just reported found at Kate's Rock, three miles below, a body of a woman. This must be Mrs. Michael Emerling, as our list calls for one woman missing. Ten men from East Liverpool came through to Bellaire with us, and two of them started with a spring wagon to bring the body to Bellaire, when we expect to take it and others left above to Wellsville and East Liverpool. Mayor Silver and two of the City Council and ten men, in charge of Mr. Wiggins, of the Wellsville *Union*, also came through to take charge of bodies and to assist in identification.

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF MISSING

up to this hour is seven. Counting two bodies, one a Tiltonville and the other on the Stockdale, will leave but six missing, with only a slight possibility of a stranger or two missing, for which there is no account. There can hardly be any such, as among the fifty-two bodies found there is only one of a party that I had no account of it on the list of missing. Mr. David Mannest, who resides at Wellsville, says that many more were lost by the Scioto disaster than during the whole War—that is, from Wellsville proper. Our party have just returned from Kate's Rock, and no woman was found. At 1:30 p. m. the Cy Lucas left Bellaire with 150 excursionists for the wreck. It had a permit to carry this number. Very few ladies were aboard. Frank Smith, of Wellsville, has been recovered at Tiltonville, ten miles below the wreck. This is the third in the family. Maggie Shields, of East Liverpool, reported lost and recovered, was not on the boat. We left Bellaire at 4 p. m. for the wreck. On the way we picked up the bodies of John Prosser, Stewart Pipes, Hen Marker, and Frank Smith. The Annie L. passed up at Brilliant with at least 200 excursionists aboard and the Cy Lucas with about 200, and their permits read 150. Capt. Thomas is at his home at Clarington and his reason has left him. The Scioto is not yet raised, and is still two-thirds under water. Three thousand people are on the grounds.

LIST OF RECOVERED:

First, "the little drummer boy," Charlie Leith, Wellsville, O.
Bell Brandon, Wellsville.
Sarah Kiddy, Wellsville.
E. P. Smith, Wellsville.
Ellis Smith, Wellsville.
Joe Connor, Wellsville.
David Fogs, Wellsville.
Lincoln Wright, Wellsville.
William Ewing, Wellsville.
Lewis Harper, Wellsville.
Lotta Smith, Wellsville.
Stewart Pipes, Wellsville.
H. A. Hays, Wellsville.
George A. Pinkerton, Wellsville.
John Marsh, Wellsville.
Charles Davidson, Wellsville.
John Prosser, Wellsville.
John Stevenson, Wellsville.
Bailey Woods, Wellsville.
M. C. Stevens, Wellsville.
Samuel Hunter, Wellsville.
C. B. Armstrong, Wellsville.
Thomas Cross, Wellsville.
Morris Dannaher, Wellsville.
E. P. Burke, East Liverpool, O.
Harry Beardmare, East Liverpool, O.
John Christy, East Liverpool, O.
John Tomlinson, East Liverpool, O.
Eugene Farmer, East Liverpool, O.
B. Stebbins, East Liverpool, O.
Michael Emerling, East Liverpool, O.
Wilson Paul, East Liverpool, O.
Carrie Beardsmore, East Liverpool, O.
David Freed, East Liverpool, O.
James Khaman, East Liverpool, O.
Maria Booth, East Liverpool, O.
Cummings Thompson, East Liverpool, O.
Hen Marker, Hamiltontown, W. Va.
John Rosenburg, Sunfish.
C. E. Sprague, Hammondsville, O.
Charles Swearingen, Kensington, O.
Ed Duffy, Steubenville, O.
Dan Thomas (Captain's son), Clairington, O.
D. C. Shannon, Alexandria, O.
John Grounds, Walkers, O.
Willie Woods, Walkers, O.
John Hart, Cleveland, O.
Charles Elliott, Beaver Falls, O.
Flora E. Culp, Somerset, O.
John D. Cummings, Salineville, O.

STILL MISSING:

Arthur Hoagland, Wellsville, O.
Albert Snow, East Liverpool.
Mrs. Michael Emerling, East Liverpool.
Stephen Kent, East Liverpool.
Lincoln Beardsmore, East Liverpool.
Cornelius Palmer, Washington, Pa.

Total recovered, 51; total missing, 6. There is a possibility that we will find the balance of the missing when the boat is moved.

Two Men Stealing a Ride on a Freight Train Instantly Killed and Another Mortally Wounded.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VINCENNES, Ind., July 9.—A frightful railroad accident occurred at 5 o'clock last night on the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad one and a half miles north of Purcell Station, a small place six miles south of this city, in which two men were killed. A heavily-laden freight train was steaming its way toward this city, propelled by two locomotives, one heading the train the other in the middle. Between the two engines the train broke apart. The engineer of the first locomotive slowed up somewhat, and the second division, running rapidly down grade, crashed into the first division, causing a terrible wreck. Three men were stealing a ride and were comfortably ensconsed between two flat cars loaded with lumber. When the accident occurred the lumber was dislocated, and, colliding together, crushed two of the men into a mass of horrid pulp, from which death ensued instantly. The third victim had an arm crushed and was otherwise badly bruised. He is yet alive, but death is momentarily expected to end his sufferings. He hails from Vincennes, and his name is Andrew McIntyre. One of the dead men could not be identified. He had a gold watch and chain and $2.50 in money on his person. The other was named Jack Conley, and belongs to Terre Haute, where he was engaged as a laborer in the rolling-mills. The freights of the road do not carry passengers. It is supposed these unfortunate men had been out havesting and were bound for their homes. The locomotives are badly damaged, and the freight-cars a promiscuous wreck. Six cars loaded with new wheat were smashed and the grain scattered in every direction.

A Horseman Terribly Mangled by an Enraged Stallion.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLDWATER, Mich., July 9.—A horrible accident occurred here last evening when a horseman, familiarly known as "Doc" Leighton, was attacked by an enraged stallion while he was in the act of adjusting the harness about his head. The stallion knocked him down, and, kneeling on him, bit off his under lip and all the flesh and skin beneath it running down under the point of the chin. He then bit him in the right cheek and back of the neck, also taking hold of his left hand, shattering the bones of several fingers. Leighton was taken to the county-house for treatment.

Two Children Burned to Death.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., July 9.—Word has come here of a fire near Coopersville, about fifteen miles from here, last night. The particulars are very meagre. The house was occupied by E. F. Lillie and family. The fire started during the night. Mr. and Mrs. Lillie escaped alive, but two children, one about 4 and the other 6, were burned alive. No further particulars could be learned.

A Farmer Dangerously Injured by Falling Under a Sulky-Rake.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELKHART, Ind., July 1.—D. Myers, a well-known farmer, about 60 years old, was today dangerously, if not fatally, injured by being dragged under a sulky-rake. He was driving a colt, which, growing frightened, ran away, with the above result.

A Little Girl Mutilated by a Reaper.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PERU, Ind., July 9.—A young daughter of Henry Soumers, a wealthy farmer living in Jackson Township, in this county, was today terribly injured by a reaper at work in her father's field. The child will lose nearly all her hand, and is otherwise severely hurt.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

The Irondale Strike—Suffering Among the Strikers.

In the course of a TRIBUNE reporter's meanderings in and about South Chicago and Irondale in search of information concerning the strike he happened upon an intelligent ex-workman who claimed to be familiar from past experience with the true inwardness of the situation, and who gave the following original views on the subject:

"I cannot recall a strike during the past twenty-five years in which there has been so little wisdom shown on the part of the workmen. Heretofore in strikes of any considerable importance there has been no well-organized society, such as the present Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, and I was led to hope that when the next industrial war on capital commenced such an organization led by men of experience and ability would secure the victory. I was then astonished to see the Grand Mogul of the order offering terms of capitulation to the manufacturers, and, when refused, advising his lieutenants at Bay View and Irondale to make the best terms they could, else utter ruin and defeat were in store for them. The men then acted just as any would act when they felt that the association was getting demoralized—they whistled and boasted and talked about dying in the last ditch, and all that sort of thing. It has been my opinion all along that the position of the men is untenable. In the first place, instead of the association being a strong organization, it is a very weak one, from the fact that it has no funds to speak of and has no source of supply equal to one-fourth of its needs."

"Has it not a large sum of money in the hands of its national officer?"

"No, sir; for even when small local strikes were on its hands it was compelled to resort to unusual assessments on its members. It is weak not only in its finances, but also in a serious conflict of interests among its members. This conflict grows out of the difference in the wages received. For instance, some of the men get as high as $12 per day, while others equally competent to do the same work are prevented from competing for the high-priced labor because the Amalgamated Association prohibits it. The higher paid workmen are always preaching to the lower paid men that it is a patriotic duty to wait until a high-priced man dies, and then take their chances, which are at best very slim. If I were to tell you how the ignorant are bamboozled into going into these strikes to sustain a few autocrats in their number it would take all your time for the next thirty days."

"Do you think that steel can be made cheaply enough by the new process to take the place of merchant iron?"

"I do most emphatically, and if the puddlers were to pay more attention to what is going on in the scientific world they would see that in a few weeks in many places and in a few years in all the mills their occupation will be gone. By means of recent improvements in the manufacture of steel the cost of its production will be so cheapened that there will be no puddling, as there will be no need of fibrous iron."

"What do you think of the compromise at Lake View?"

"Well, those men are simply following the advice of their chief, which was to make the best terms they could, which would save the necks of the salaried officers and the positions of the aristocratic workmen."

"Is there any suffering among the men at Irondale?"

"As I do not reside there, I only know of their condition from private sources; but these are of an alarming character. Committees are quietly gathering food and supplies for the suffering."

The Strike of the Cigarmakers at Milwaukee.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 9.—For some time nothing has occurred to draw attention to the strike of the cigarmakers, which began in Milwaukee in November last and been maintained persistently by the workmen ever since. But events of great importance to the strikers and interest to the public have occurred within a few days. It seems that the Treasurer of the International Cigarmakers' Union, who has furnished most of the funds whereby the strike has been maintained, refuses to make further payments, and it is found that when the strikers find their income not forthcoming the contest will cease be one of the workmen against the bosses, and become a war within the union. In addition to this, there are all sorts of rumors on the streets to the effect that the large sums of money that have been paid to the officers of the union in aid of the strike have been injudiciously used, if not actually misappropriated. Though it is of course maintained by those most directly interested that there has been nothing irregular in the manipulation of the funds, and that the stoppage of the flow of money from the East will be but temporary, it is understood there is a movement on foot among the union men not employed to declare the strike at an end on account of the above causes and their weariness from their long-continued idleness. At the commencement of the strike 831 workmen joined it. At various intervals since then 110 have renounced the organization, and have gone to work at shop prices, and an equal number of union men have obtained employment in the city at union rates. The union has obtained employment for 360 men in other cities, leaving 241 of the original strikers now out of work. The acquisition of new members since the strike has increased the number of strikers out of work and receiving aid from the union to 317. M. A. Strasser, Treasurer of the International Union, refused to send any more money until he had an itemized account of the manner in which it had been expended. The union here has received about $3,300 per week on contributions from outside sources, which have amounted to about $45,000. The situation of affairs is a subject of much interest to the strikers, who are very naturally concerned at the prospect of losing their income, and there is a strong sentiment in favor of declaring the strike at an end.

The Strike at Cleveland.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., July 9.—For several days there has been a tendency among the strikers in the Eighteenth Ward to break and return to work, and it is known that a few have returned. Whether it was this report that brought President Jarrett, of the Amalgamated Association, to the city today or not is uncertain. But he is here. The strikers say he brings a big supply of money and will distribute it among the men and otherwise encourage them to stand out. From the rolling-mill managers it is learned, however, that beginning tomorrow night the works will be started on a double turn—requiring double forces. It is said the managers have prepared a paper which the men must sign on returning to work agreeing to sever all connections with any union while in the employ of the company.

The Newspaper Compositors in Hartford, Conn., Demand an Increase in the Price of Composition.

BOSTON, July 9.—A *Herald* special from Hartford, Conn., states, that the compositors on the three daily papers voted to demand an increase from 30 to 35 cents per 1,000 ems on the two evening papers—the *Times* and *Post*—and from 35 to 40 cents per 1,000 on the morning paper—the *Courant*. The new rate was paid tonight by the publisher of the *Courant* under protest, and at a further conference of the publishers of the three papers, to be held tomorrow, it will be decided whether they will accede to the demands of the compositors.

The Team-Owners.

The Team-Owners' Union of the South Side held a protracted meeting from 2 until 8 p. m. yesterday in Koch's Hall on Halsted street. They reported that nothing had been done but private business of the union. Their demand for $5 a day for teams is only indifferently sustained, the majority being anxious to get work at any fair price. At the close of their meeting Messrs. White and Arthur gave an entertainment for the benefit of the Knights of Labor, the former delivering a serio-comic lecture on labor and the latter playing on seven instruments at once.

Carpenters and Joiners.

Union 21 of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America held a mass-meeting at Parker's Hall yesterday afternoon. Mr. John McGinlay occupied the chair, and briefly stated the object of the meeting. He said it was for the purpose of showing the non-union carpenters the work that was being done by the union, and inviting them to become members. Several union men made brief addresses, and pointed out the advantages to be derived by becoming united and working together. The afternoon was so exceedingly warm that there was a very small attendance, and those that were there only remained a short time, as the atmosphere of the hall was stifling.

AN ARKANSAS TRAGEDY.

A Constable Killed While Attempting to Arrest a Supposed Murderer—Death of the Murderer at the Hands of One of the Constable's Aids.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, July 9.—News of a terrible tragedy enacted in Sevier County, Arkansas, eight miles from the Indian Territory, reached here today. The bearer of the information is Capt. C. Jeff Clark, well known in St. Louis as the old commander of the St. Louis Light Cavalry. Capt. Clark is now located at Wolfton, Ark., in the county named, where he is engaged as Superintendent of the Sevier Mining and Smelting Company's Works, a corporation engaged in the mining of antimony. Three miles from Wolfton lived George McCraven, a man of unsavory reputation. He had for company his wife and seven children and his sister-in-law and her two children, of whom he was the reputed father. His brother, as villainous a character as could be found in the neighborhood, also found shelter there. There were hard stories told about the family, and travelers who heard them seldom tarried there. About the middle of last month a stranger bound north came to the Cossota River, and there being no bridge he made his horse swim the stream, arriving on the far shore wet and chilled to the marrow. The adventurous traveler pulled up in front of McCraven's place and applied for shelter. This was given him, and before a blazing fire he dried his clothes and the roll of greenbacks, which had also felt the water's touch. In the morning the traveler went his way, but a day or two later his dead body was found a few miles from McCraven's home. A bullet-hole in his back told the story of treachery and assassination, and his pockets that were turned inside out and his saddle-bags that were empty spoke of the robbery that had followed the murder. The horse the deceased had ridden when he left the McCraven home was missing, and nothing by which the name or destination of the dead man could be ascertained was found upon the body. Just before the discovery of the crime the McCraven brothers were noticed to be pretty flush and spending money freely, a circumstance that caused much comment. When the body was found those who before had suspected something wrong believed in the McCravens' guilt, and there was a general demand for an investigation. Several people who had become interested called upon Mr. Clark for advice. He advised them to see the Justice of the Peace of the town and act as he directed. They accepted this suggestion and sought out the Justice. He advised that the McCravens be arrested and questioned as to their mysteriously acquired wealth. Warrants were sworn out and placed in the hands of Constable Hetherly and two sworn deputies, brothers, named John and Riley Davis. All three with the warrant started in search of the McCravens. They were armed with revolvers and rifles, for the character of the men they were to arrest warranted them in going prepared. As they drew near the latter's home West McCraven saw them coming, and, divining their intentions, ran out of the house and through the fields. George, his brother, shouted to him to come back and shoot the Davis brothers, while he attended to Hetherly, but West was thoroughly frightened and continued to run. George had evidently expected a call from the constables, for he had three guns hanging on the wall. He reached for one as the officers entered the house. Hetherly was the first to the front, and John Davis was close behind him and covering McCraven with a rifle. The muzzle of the weapon was getting too near McCraven to suit him, and he pushed Hetherly against it. The gun was fitted with a hair-trigger, and as McCraven pushed Hetherly it went off and the ball passed through his body at a point just below the heart. Hetherly fell to the ground upon his hands and knees, cried to God to remember his family, and then fell dead. The next instant Riley Davis had taken the gun from his brother, and, taking good aim, shot McCraven through the heart. The latter was only able to stagger to the door, where he fell dead on the threshold. A little later a man on horseback rode into Wolfton. He had two sticks in his hand. These were the measures of the dead men. He wanted coffins for two. The Coroner rode out to the scene and found McCraven's family gathered about his body, but not in the least troubled about his sudden removal. Mrs. Hetherly was prostrated at the news of the death of her husband. It was a hard matter getting a jury to hold the inquest, nearly every one in the vicinity being related or connected one way or another with the rival families, but at last a panel was secured, and the result was a verdict of accidental death in the case of Hetherly and justifiable homicide in that of McCraven. West McCraven is still at large. All this happened on June 20, but the Arkansas newspapers have so far failed to chronicle the event.

CANADA.

A Minister on Trial for Having Kissed a Young Lady Against Her Will.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BRAMPTON, Ont., July 9.—The case of the Rev. N. R. Willoughby, pastor of the Methodist Church here, who is accused of having kissed a Miss Graham against her will and without her consent, is now being tried by a committee of the Methodist Conference here. This case has been the absorbing topic of conversation in Brampton for many weeks. The kiss was perpetrated upon the person of Miss Graham nearly two years ago, and during all that time the lady suffered under the blight before she spoke. Then her father, who is a prominent man, took the matter up. At first it was his intention to boot the reverend gentleman, but calmer counsels prevailed, and he laid the matter before the last session of the church. Mr. Willoughby, upon hearing of this action, circulated a petition expressing confidence in himself and great lack of confidence in his accusers, which was largely signed by the boys and girls of the village. The session refused to take the responsibility, and Mr. Graham carried his plaint to the conference, which referred it to the Committee on Charges, of which Dr. Sutherland is Chairman. Three days after the conference met the charges were handed in, and four days afterward Miss Graham was married to the Rev. J. E. Starr, of Winnipeg. The friends of Mr. Willoughby say that the removal of the pastor is desired for a certain purpose. The hearing of the case was adjourned until Tuesday next.

Hall, the Fugitive from Justice, Will Be Sent Back to New Jersey.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., July 9.—Judgment in the extradition case of William A. Hall was given yesterday by Mr. Justice Osler. Mr. Bethune and Mr. Murphy appeared for the prisoner and Mr. Fenton, County Crown Attorney, for the Queen. His Lordship recited that the prisoner was chargpd with having, on the 18th of March last, forged a cetrain book of account belonging to the Controller of New Jersey by altering an account of moneys received for the said Controller from $562.32 to $852.32, and also that he did feloniously alter the same with the intent to defraud. His Lordship decided that the evidence sustained the charge, and decided that the prisoner be returned for trial in his own country.

Murdered in a House of Ill-Fame.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HAMILTON, Ont., July 8.—This afternoon about 4 o'clock a man named John Lewis, employed in the American Nail Works, was murdered in a house of ill-fame in the northwestern portion of the city. The police have arrested all the inmates.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HAMILTON, Ont., July 9.—John Lewis, who suicided or was murdered in a house of ill-fame here yesterday afternoon, was a native of Richmond, Va. He came here about eighteen months ago from Youngstown, O., and was 35 years of age. The keeper of the house states that Lewis came to the house drunk and went up-stairs alone to sleep. Some time after she heard pistol shots, and rushing up-stairs found Lewis lying across the bed with two bullet holes in his head, one on each side. Three chambers of the five-shooter were empty, and a bullet was found imbedded in the wall. The keeper of the house and five inmates are held in custody pending the result of the inquest tomorrow. Lewis has a wife living in Richmond, Va. He had been drinking heavily of late, and the indications are that he shot himself.

INVESTIGATING AN INDIAN AGENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KERSHENA, Wis., July 8.—Some time ago charges of neglect of duty, etc., were filed at Washington against Indian Agent Stevens, in charge of the affairs of the Green Bay Agency. A Special Commissioner from the Indian Bureau has been sent here, and is now investigating the charges.

A STEAMBOAT WAR.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 9.—A red-hot war upon rates of freight and passage has been inaugurated between the Cincinnati and Memphis packets and the steamers of the Louisville Transportation Line. The Millar and Reuben Rynus opened the ball at Cincinnati, and things were lively here today while both boats were in port.

HE WILL NOT RESIGN.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CUMMINGS, Cook Co., Ill., July 8.—Several city and local papers seem to be under the impression that I am about to resign the office of Postmaster for this place. I wish it to be distinctly understood that I have no such intention, feeling that, as I held the office when it scarcely paid expenses, I am justly entitled to retain it when there is a prospect of it making some return. Yours truly, A. GAGNE.

INDIGNANT VETERANS.

A Protest from the Inmates of the Soldiers' Home at Dayton, O., Against Proposed Legislation by Congress.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAYTON, O., July 9.—Veterans of the Dayton Soldiers' Home have prepared a petition to Congress protesting against what is known as the Board of Managers' bill. This bill provides that all pensions of inmates in excess of $5 per month shall be applied to the purposes of the home, those veterans having families to support being excepted. The bill is prepared by the Board of Managers of the home on the plea that it is necessary for proper discipline. It has aroused wide opposition among the veterans, of whom there are over 4,500 in the Dayton Home, and about 1,500 pensioners. The protest has already upward of 2,500 signers, though issued only yesterday, and Mr. Shultz, Representative from this district, has recorded a strong protest against its passage. The petition cites the bill as being unjust and unnecessary, as proper provision for the homes has been made by Congress, and no legislation has been opposed to it. Of 3,000 now pensioners at the home a large proportion are not claimants for pensions, their disabilities not having been contracted in the service. Money would hence be taken from pensioners justly entitled to support for those who are not. It is contrary to the spirit of the agreement of the Government in promising wages and pensions to its soldiers. Pensioners are also required to buy their own clothing under the present regulation, while non-pensioners are provided with clothing, etc., free of charge. In many instances it would take from them money due before the homes were organized, or due for years before they became inmates of the homes. Its injustice is here evident, and more, as it casts reflections on the character of all the inmates of the homes, that is an indiscriminate slander of many on account of the few that the Board of Managers have power to send from the institution if they desire so to do. Back of this is the feeling that this movement emanates from the West Point influence now controlling the board. As it now stands the board is Democratic, and several of the members are regular-army soldiers, graduates of West Point. This home is strictly for volunteer soldiers, and this bill is of a nature similar to that regulating the regular army at Washington. Other measures of the same purport have recently been introduced in the volunteer homes.

SUICIDAL.

A Young Lady at Davenport, Ia., Swallows an Ounce of Chloroform.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., July 9.—About 9 o'clock this evening two policemen found a young lady at the corner of Fifth and Rock Island streets acting strangely. They spoke to her, and her only answer was, "I want to die. I have lived long enough." A physician was summoned, and it was found she had taken an ounce of chloroform. The lady proved to be Miss Katie Stapleton, whose parents live here. She came from Cedar Rapids yesterday. On leaving home at 10 o'clock this morning Katie told her sister she would return in half an hour. Love troubles is the supposed cause of the intended suicide, which must prove fatal.

A German Drowns Himself.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BAY CITY, Mich., July 8.—A floater was found here this morning—the body of a German, who no doubt committed suicide by drowning. He had been sickly for some months, and lately expressed himself as tired of life. He disappeared from his home yesterday morning, and all attempts to find him were unavailing until this evening.

FINANCIAL.

A Heavy Failure at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 8.—M. R. Stroud & Son, cotton goods manufacturers, of Frankford, have failed for from $80,000 to $100,000. The business has been conducted by William Stroud, the eldest son of Morris R. Stroud, now deceased. Since the failure he has not been seen in the city, though it is stated at the factory he is in New York. The creditors fear they will lose nearly all, as they have been unable to discover any assets of any value so far.

Failure of a Carriage Company at Racine, Wis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RACINE, Wis., July 9.—Last evening the A. C. Fish Carriage Company made a voluntary assignment to Dr. J. C. Lukes. The liabilities will amount to fully $50,000, and assets fall short of $40,000.

A Dealer in Sugar-Refining Machinery Makes an Assignment.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 8.—Henry Rainey, dealer in sugar-refining machinery, has assigned. Assets, $3,500; liabilities, $2,500. The creditors are mostly in this city.

MURPHY'S QUARRY.

The Young Thief Was Abby Keefe, Not "Dutchy" Weiland.

The hoodlum who was shot and killed Saturday noon by Special-Officer Charles Murphy of the Lake Shore Road, appears to have been Abby Keefe instead of "Dutchy" Weiland. However, Keefe was a hard citizen, though only 18 years old, and can be spared just as well as Weiland could be. Keefe's home was at No. 62 Wright street. He was a young tough who had no particular record, but who was known as a petty offender. The garden hose and the saw found in the bag which Young Keefe threw away just before he was killed were yesterday identified by Mr. Jacob Williams as having been stolen from his barn at No. 64 Judd street when it was broken into Saturday forenoon. Bulger, one of the young men who accompanied Keefe when Officer Murphy was met with, claims to know nothing of the theft from Mr. Williams' barn. He says that when he met Keefe first Saturday morning the latter was with two other young men and already had the bag of plunder. Bulger and Officer Murphy are still confined at the armory.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Arrest of Several Members of a Gang of Counterfeiters in Missouri—The Usual Grist of Misdeeds.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 9.—Advices from West Plains, Mo., announce the arrest of several members of a gang of counterfeiters who have been extensively operating in Howell County and in the border counties of Northern Arkansas. The gang manufactured bogus silver dollars and half-dollars, and it is stated a number of dies have been captured, together with material used in the manufacture of the spurious coin. C. H. E. Shuller, United States Commissioner, effected the capture of nearly all the gang, brought them overland to Fort Smith, Ark., and placed them in jail. The trial, which will occur shortly, promises to develop many important facts connected with the plans of the counterfeiters, as well as the names and place of residence of the leaders.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 8.—There is great excitement at Statesville, N. C. On Saturday last ex-Congressman William Robbins made a political speech and commented on the administration of Dr. J. J. Mott, ex-Revenue Collector. On Thursday Mr. L. Mott, son of Dr. Mott, assaulted Robbins, injuring him severely. From this sprung an assault by William Stockton, Revenue Collector, on Joseph Adams, State-Solicitor, breaking Adams' arm. John E. Osborne, a dry-goods clerk, expressed indignation, when C. S. Cooper, a brother of Thomas Cooper, present Revenue Collector, abused Osborne. The latter drew a pistol and fired twice at Cooper, wounding him twice painfully, but not dangerously. The matter is to be investigated in court.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WINONA, Minn., July 8.—The safe of Fugina Brothers, of Fountain City, nine miles from this city, was blown open last night by professional burglars and $550 cash and $5,000 worth of notes and mortgages secured. The burglars came to this city, as the package of notes and mortgages were found on an island opposit the city today. The police claim to have a good clew to the perpetrators.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., July 8.—While the steamer Centennial was lying at the levee here this morning Robert Vaughn, a negro roustabout on the boat, made a murderous assault on Andrew McDonald, the mate, plunging a knife in the latter's breast and inflicting a severe, though not fatal, wound. The would-be assasin approached his victim from behind while the latter was standing at the door of the wharfboat. Vaughn was arrested and sent to jail in default of $2,000 bail.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 9.—It is reported from Statesville, N. C., that Mont Robbins, son of William M. Robbins, who was violently assaulted by M. L. Mott Saturday, went to Mount Mourne, in Iredell County, where Mott was living, to avenge his father. The two men drew pistols. Mott fired first, and shot Robbins in the mouth. Robbins then fired, shooting Mott in the breast and killing him.

PLYMOUTH, Ind., July 8.—During a quarrel today between Josiah Reece, an old and respected farmer, and Michael Foley, of Foley & Martin, contractors, Foley dealt Reece a powerful blow, breaking his neck, and causing instant death. Foley fled.

CAIRO, Ill., July 9.—The large safe belonging to F. M. McGee, of New Burnside, Johnson County, Ill., was blown open about 3 o'clock this morning and $8,000 or $9,000 in checks, drafts, notes, currency, etc., were stolen. No clew to the perpetrators of the deed. One thousand dollars reward has been offered by Mr. McGee.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 9.—Detectives arrested Harry Bentley, alias H. M. Davis, alias DeForest, today on the charge of horsestealing. Thursday morning Bentley engaged a horse and buggy at the livery stable of J. W. Brown, in Neenah, telling the keepers of the stable that he was going to drive to Oshkosh. After leaving Neenah he drove to Oshkosh, but did not stop at that place, continuing on his way to this city, and arriving here Saturday noon. Saturday Chief-of-Police Wasson received a dispatch from Neenah requesting the police to be on the lookout for Bentley, whom they supposed to be in this city. The case was put in the hands of detectives, who found Bentley at the Lake House today. Bentley acknowledged his guilt.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10—1 a. m.—For the Lower Lake region, partly cloudy weather, with local rains, winds mostly southwesterly, stationary or lower temperature and pressure.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, partly cloudy weather, local rains, southwesterly winds, becoming variable, stationary or lower temperature.

For the Upper Lake region, partly cloudy weather; local rains; winds mostly southerly; stationary or lower temperature rising followed by falling barometer.

For the Upper Missouri and Mississippi Valleys, partly cloudy weather, local rains, variable winds, mostly southerly, stationary or higher temperature, stationary or lower pressure.

The rivers will remain nearly stationary.

The Chief Signal-Officer of the army furnishes the following special bulletin:

The barometer is highest in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, and lowest in the extreme Northwest. Occasional rains have fallen in all districts. Northwesterly winds prevail in the Upper Mississippi Valley, elsewhere they are mostly southerly. There has been a general rise in temperature east of the Mississippi River, and a fall west of that river. The temperature is slightly above mean for the month in New England, the Middle States, and the Lake region. The following temperatures were reported at 7 a. m. yesterday: Eastport, 60; Montreal, 67; Quebec, 66; Cleveland, 68; Mount Washington, 47; St. Paul, 68; Denver, 51; Duluth, 49; Alpena, 61; San Francisco, 54.

Local rains are indicated today in the Lower Lake region, the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, and the Gulf States.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 9—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at all the stations named:

Stations.	*Ther. 2:18 p. m.*	*Ther. 10:18 p. m.*	*Wind.*		*Rn*	*Weather.*
Albany	79	73	W	Light	0	Clear.
Alpena	66	65	S.E.	Light	0	Fair.
Bismarck	69	71	S.W.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Buffalo	74	71	S	Light	0	Clear.
Cairo	81	77	S	Light	0	Clear.
Concho, Tex.	98	72	S.W.	Light	2.20	Lt rain
Cheyenne	71	61	W	Fresh	0	Clear.
Chicago	80	76	S.W.	Fresh	.04†	H. rain
Cincinnati	86	79	S.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Cleveland	75	74	S.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Davenport	84	69	N.W.	Fresh	1.17	Fair.
Denver	78	67	S.E.	Light	0	Clear
Des Moines	71	63	N	Light	0	Clear
Detroit	81	75	S.E.	Fresh	0	Clear
Dodge City	75	..				
Dubuque	86	..				
Duluth	64	58	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Erie	75	71	S	Light	0	Clear.
Escanaba	69	68	W	Fresh	.28	Fair.
Champaign, Ill.	82	75	S	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Fort Buford	70	57	W	Light	.03	Cl'dy.
Fort Garry	60	61	S.W.	Brisk	.06	Clear.
Galveston	90	85	S	Brisk	0	Clear.
Grand Haven	77	74	S.W.	Brisk	0	Th'ng.
Huron, Dak.	70	60	N.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Indianapolis	87	78	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Keokuk	87	70	N.W.	Light	.15	Clear.
Las Animas	76	..				
La Crosse	79	67	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Leavenworth	72	67	N.W.	Light	0	Fair.
Louisville	88	78	S	Light	0	Clear.
Little Rock	86	76	S.E.	Light	.43	Fair.
Marquette	77	60	W	Light	.26	Clear.
Memphis	86	80	S.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Milwaukee	76	72	S.W.	Fresh	.12	Cl'dy.
Moorhead	63	64	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Nashville	86	78	S	Light	0	Clear.
North Platte	72	65	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Omaha	73	67	S.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Oswego	75	75	S	Light	0	Clear.
Pittsburg	84	75	S	Light	*	Clear.
Port Eads	..	80	S.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Port Huron	71	70	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Chattanooga	86	..				
Rochester	71	69	S	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
San Antonio	95	84	S.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Sandusky	78	75	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Springfield, Mo.	92	73	N	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Shreveport	95	84	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Springfield, Ill.	84	75	S.W.	Light	.16	Th'ng.
St. Louis	87	73	S	Fresh	.28	Th'ng.
St. Paul	73	62	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
St. Vincent	61	61	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Stockton, Tex.	93	..				
Toledo	84	78	S.W.	Fresh	0	Fair.
Vicksburg	90	77	S.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Yankton	..	63		Calm	0	Clear.
Washakie	72	62	S.W.	Light	0	Clear.

*Too small to measure. †Thunder-storm.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	*Bar*	*Ther.*	*Hu*	*Wind.*	*Vel*	*R'n.*	*Weather.*
6:18 a. m.	29.957	68.3	83	N. E.	4	0	Fair.
10:18 a. m.	29.943	76.9	79	S	9	0	Cloudy.
2:18 p. m.	29.877	80.0	77	S	13	0	Cloudy.
6:18 p. m.	29.821	80.3	79	S	10	0	Cloudy.
10:18 p. m.	29.824	76.0	90	S. W.	8	.04	Hy rain.

Maximum temperature, 81.3.
Minimum temperature, 63.3.
Mean daily barometer, 29.886.
Mean daily thermometer, 74.8.
Mean daily humidity, 83.3.

A YOUTHFUL MURDERER.

The Lad Who Killed Wilhelm Kramer in Philadelphia Surrendered to the Police, and Cried Himself to Sleep in the Station-House.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 9.—Herman Berto, the lad who killed William Kramer, of No. 12[illegible] North Front street, surrendered himself this morning. After the crime Herman and his brother went to the Noble street wharf and hid in an empty freight car. Neither knew the extent of the injury, and both were afraid to go home for fear of a beating. Berto today gave the police a small pocket-knife, with a blade two inches in length, which was covered with blood, and which he declared was the knife he used. Berto cried himself to sleep today. His wounds were dressed at the station-house.

A TRAIN-WRECKER.

He Was Captured by Officers After Being Shot Through the Body.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 9.—Information was received at the general offices of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad this afternoon that another of the train-wreckers who recently attempted to derail trains upon the Air-Line had been captured near Greenfield, where the outrage occurred. The man's name is Gilmore, and, in attempting to escape from the Sheriff and railway detectives, he was shot through the body, but was not fatally injured. The officers are on the trail of the three remaining members of the gang.

EDUCATIONAL.

Commencement Exercises at Brunswick, Me.

BRUNSWICK, July 9.—The exercises of commencement-week were opened today by President Joshua D. Chamberlain, who preached the baccalaureate sermon to a large audience in the Congregational Church, taking for his text Matthew, sixth chapter, tenth verse: "Thy Kingdom come."

POPULATION OF CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., July 9.—The new directory for Cleveland, which will be out in a few days, shows an increase of 6,000 names over that of 1881, and an estimated increase in population of 21,000. The edition of 1881 gave by calculation based upon three and one-half citizens to one address recorded, which is the usual estimate, a population of 192,400. The directory of 1882 will give by the same process a population of 21[illegible].

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 9.—Word was received here tonight from Waukesha that Stephen Upham, an old and well-known citizen of that place, left there for this city several days ago on business, and has not since been heard from. The police have been looking for him, but their efforts to find him have proved futile. His friends fear he has met with a fatal accident, as he was quite feeble.

LICENSED TO ORGANIZE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 8.—The Secretary of State today issued licenses to organize as follows: The W. W. Kimball Company, of Chicago; capital stock, $600,000; corporators, William W. Kimball, Edwin S. Conway, and Albert G. Cone. The Union Iron Works, Decatur; capital stock, $40,000; corporators, James Millikin, Caleb C. Burroughs, and John W. Russell.

RESIGNED HIS PASTORATE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, July 9.—The Rev. Henry T. Rose, pastor of Plymouth Church of this city for the past seven years, resigned today. His action was a complete surprise to his congregation, as Mr. Rose gave no reason for his resignation.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Arrived, the City of Montreal, from Liverpool; the Maas, from Rotterdam; the Pieter De Coninck, from Antwerp.

LONDON, July 9.—The steamship Westphalia, from New York, and the Illinois and Lord Clive, from Philadelphia, have arrived out.

THE CROPS.

Full Reports of the Enormous Wheat Yield in Kansas.

A Most Encouraging Outlook for the Corn Crop in That State.

Further Flattering Reports as to Wheat and Corn in the Northwest.

Illinois Is Now Harvesting a Wheat Crop Six Per Cent Above an Average.

Report of the Secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOPEKA, Kas., July 8.—The Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture has just furnished to the public an advance sheet from his forthcoming quarterly report, giving a synopsis of the crops in Kansas for 1882 and the general condition and prospects of the State in agricultural and stock matters:

WHEAT.

Kansas is now harvesting the largest wheat crop in the history of the State. The crop in the southern part of the State has been cut, and harvesting is progressing rapidly in the northern counties. The following table shows the acreage in each county, average yield, and product:

Counties.	Acres, 1882.	Av. yield per acre.	No. of bushels.
Allen	3,389	20.00	67,780
Anderson	3,895	19.00	74,005
Atchison*	25,000	20.00	500,000
Barbour	191	25.00	4,775
Barton	55,894	20.00	1,117,880
Bourbon	6,826	17.00	116,042
Brown	17,300	23.00	397,900
Butler	21,142	20.00	422,840
Chase	2,825	21.00	59,325
Chautauqua	1,796	21.00	37,716
Cherokee	28,804	17.00	489,668
Clay	25,531	23.00	587,213
Cloud	10,006	23.00	230,138
Coffey	7,060	23.00	162,380
Cowley	35,226	22.00	774,972
Crawford	24,746	20.00	494,920
Davis	9,187	19.00	174,553
Decatur	1,116	20.00	22,320
Dickinson	75,842	23.00	1,744,366
Doniphan	32,544	25.00	813,600
Douglas*	23,000	20.00	460,000
Edwards	4,465	22.00	98,230
Elk	3,349	24.00	80,376
Ellis	22,613	20.00	452,260
Ellsworth	70,220	20.00	1,404,400
Ford*	800	19.00	15,200
Franklin	4,948	18.00	89,064
Graham*	2,526	19.00	47,994
Greenwood	1,902	22.00	41,844
Harper	8,010	21.00	168,210
Harvey	49,748	20.00	994,960
Hodgeman*	1,500	17.00	25,500
Jackson	9,939	20.00	198,780
Jefferson	22,735	18.00	409,230
Jewell	4,473	20.00	89,460
Johnson	33,423	17.00	568,191
Kingman	9,297	19.00	176,643
Labette*	30,000	17.00	510,000
Leavenworth	29,058	22.00	639,276
Lincoln	33,609	20.00	672,180
Linn	2,425	18.00	43,650
Lyon	1,865	20.00	37,300
Marion	48,790	20.00	975,800
Marshall*	10,000	20.00	200,000
McPherson	105,362	22.00	2,317,964
Miami	6,380	18.00	114,840
Mitchell	13,184	19.00	250,496
Montgomery	19,548	17.00	332,316
Morris	4,164	20.00	83,280
Nemaha	1,684	20.00	33,680
Neosho*	12,000	19.00	228,000
Ness	2,053	19.00	39,007
Norton	4,153	22.00	91,366
Osage	8,302	20.00	166,040
Osborne	26,439	20.00	528,780
Ottawa	43,833	21.00	920,493
Pawnee	20,114	20.00	402,280
Phillips	4,714	23.00	108,422
Pottawatomie	9,342	19.00	177,498
Pratt	2,935	19.00	55,765
Rawlins	866	22.00	19,052
Reno	27,774	19.00	527,706
Republic	2,495	18.00	44,910
Rice	25,436	21.00	534,156
Riley	4,524	23.00	104,052
Rooks	12,689	20.00	253,780
Rush	19,210	19.00	364,990
Russell	34,553	20.00	691,060
Saline	70,540	25.00	1,763,500
Sedgwick	48,730	21.00	1,023,330
Shawnee	8,494	20.00	169,880
Sheridan	403	21.00	8,463
Smith	5,368	22.00	118,096
Stafford	7,802	17.00	132,634
Sumner	57,512	22.00	1,265,264
Trego	1,770	19.00	33,630
Wabaunsee	12,881	20.00	257,620
Washington	7,099	21.00	149,079
Wilson	6,019	19.00	114,361
Woodson	1,349	20.00	26,980
Wyandotte*	6,000	20.00	120,000
Total	1,462,736	20.69+	30,263,711

*Estimated; report for 1882 not yet received.

From this table it will be observed that the State average per acre is 20.69+, the best average since 1866, which was placed by the Department of Agriculture at Washington at 21.40. Although the yield per acre was larger at that time than now, the acreage, as compared with the present year, was insignificant. The State had then but 260,465 acres, and a product of 6,327,358 bushels, while this year the acreage is 1,462,736, and the product 30,263,711 bushels. The year 1878, heretofore styled the banner wheat year of Kansas, had an area of winter wheat of 1,2[illegible]55 acres, and a product of 25,518,955 bushels, an average yield of 20.5. There were also 43,257 acres of spring wheat, that averaged 13.4 per acre, making a total wheat product for that year of 31,315,358 bushels. The spring-wheat area of 1882 is but about 125,000 acres, and will yield at least fourteen bushels per acre, which makes the total wheat product for 1882 32,013,711 bushels.

CORN.

The acreage has increased 6 per cent over 1881, and will reach 4,500,000 acres. The counties reported have an acreage of 3,927,851; an increase of 250,958 acres.

The crop has been very backward owing to the continued cold weather during spring. Correspondents are unanimous in reporting this crop in a thriving condition, and a large yield is anticipated. An ordinarily favorable season will make a crop of 175,000,000 bushels.

OATS.

This crop has increased from 280,167 acres in 1881 to 447,695 acres in 1882. The counties yet to report will raise the area to 500,000 acres. Of the 80 correspondents reporting not one speaks discouragingly of this crop, while many say that it will be the heaviest crop ever harvested in Kansas. Not one unfavorable condition has been noted.

RYE.

The large increase in the acreage of rye—111,-183 acres, or an advance of 189 per cent—is due partially to the increased want of good pasturage. It is sown principally for this purpose, but a good yield of grain is anticipated. There were a few reports of damage by frost, but the loss is slight, and will not reduce the average yield materially.

POTATOES.

There has been a decrease of 12,143 acres, or 20 per cent, from 1881. Last year was a very unfavorable one for potatoes, and the area was consequently reduced. The prospect for a good yield is now encouraging, a large crop of early potatoes being already assured. Sweet potatoes increased slightly in acreage—11 per cent—and the reports as to condition indicate a good crop.

SORGHUM.

The impetus given to the sorghum crop of late years has been felt in Kansas, the acreage increasing over 1881 50 per cent, or 19,201 acres. The crop is raised for two purposes—the manufacture of sirup and sugar and food for sheep. The increase is mainly confined to the western counties. Reports as to its condition are not so favorable as usual, a complaint being made of the cool weather and frequent rains.

BROOM-CORN.

Broom-corn is fast becoming one of the important crops of Kansas. The increase over 1881 is 102,178 acres, or 115 per cent. The greater part of the acreage is in the western portion of the State—McPherson County, with 14,337 acres, leading in area. But two counties report the crop in poor condition, and they—Chautauqua and Coffey—have but a small acreage. Clay, Osage, and Rush report an average condition, while all the others report the crop in fine condition, and much above the average.

GRASSES.

A large area has been added to meadow and pasture lands. The increase over 1881 is 44 per cent, or 1,010,999 acres. Reports as to the condition of the several varieties of tame grasses are all favorable, and a large hay crop is already assured.

FRUIT.

The mild winter of 1881-'82 was very favorable to fruit trees, and reports indicate an unusually heavy crop of apples, peaches, and pears.

Grape-vines are in a thriving condition, and promise a fine yield.

LIVE STOCK.

There has been an increase in all kinds of farm animals, and no adverse reports as to their condition have been received. Although diseases are mentioned as being present in some localities, they are not in epidemic form in any part of the State.

Below is given a table showing the number of sheep in each county for 1881 and 1882. The estimate of the board heretofore given as to the increase during the year was much too large. While the increase has been very large in the western counties, it will be also observed that many of the eastern counties not only fail to hold their own, but decrease.

Counties.	Number in 1881.	Number in 1882.
Allen	7,675	4,762
Anderson	10,641	9,089
Atchison*	2,120	2,500
Barbour	17,703	20,979
Barton	3,702	4,034
Bourbon	8,209	5,787
Brown	1,609	888
Butler	29,530	39,542
Chase	4,963	7,697
Chautauqua	12,371	10,413
Cherokee	7,293	5,459
Clay	4,678	3,732
Cloud	14,706	12,462
Coffey	39,450	33,142
Cowley	40,311	51,654
Crawford	6,568	4,350
Davis	2,768	6,414
Decatur	1,603	3,186
Dickinson	12,968	26,800
Doniphan	568	846
Douglas*	2,720	3,000
Edwards	22,665	21,350
Elk	23,343	26,264
Ellis	7,098	16,878
Ellsworth	10,780	16,880
Ford*	46,146	60,000
Franklin	7,805	4,219
Graham	4,491	5,891
Greenwood	23,878	20,553
Harper	5,174	27,143
Harvey	14,588	14,769
Hodgeman*	11,075	25,000
Jackson	6,155	4,138
Jefferson	4,826	4,070
Jewell	2,817	4,131
Johnson	1,924	897
Kingman	6,204	22,107
Labette*	7,685	10,000
Leavenworth	6,918	4,025
Lincoln	4,661	5,279
Linn	11,752	8,352
Lyon	20,849	29,179
Marion	7,326	12,709
Marshall*	6,442	8,000
McPherson	2,255	5,035
Miami	2,687	2,884
Mitchell	17,133	28,521
Montgomery	7,142	10,981
Morris	8,458	7,977
Nemaha	2,024	2,338
Neosho*	5,107	6,000
Ness	1,512	6,752
Norton	378	2,916
Osage	9,975	6,591
Osborne	14,226	16,223
Ottawa	9,252	15,182
Pawnee	15,462	28,482
Phillips	3,251	4,214
Pottawatomie	18,351	12,453
Pratt	11,778	16,468
Rawlins		476
Reno	7,527	25,258
Republic	9,336	9,983
Rice	6,223	9,890
Riley	5,332	2,192
Rooks	3,873	8,663
Rush	132	2,859
Russell	15,591	22,708
Saline	5,309	9,522
Sedgwick	7,656	22,944
Shawnee	16,659	12,553
Sheridan	177	2,418
Smith	4,963	2,659
Stafford	13,696	31,161
Sumner	15,193	28,025
Trego	7,126	20,421
Wabaunsee	7,147	5,937
Washington	28,292	11,311
Wilson	6,075	4,395
Woodson	19,492	21,513
Wyandotte*	254	300
Total	866,323	1,036,662

*Estimated; report for 1882 not received.

POPULATION.

The enumeration of inhabitants of the State, as taken by the Assessors, shows an increase over 1881 of 26,958.

Reports from Various Points in Minnesota.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 8.—The following crop dispatches are from points on the Chicago, St. Paul & Omaha line.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Baldwin—Small grain doing finely. Corn backward. Some haying done.

Rusk—Crops are looking finely except corn, and with favorable weather it will yet yield well.

Hammond—Crops looking well here. Heavy rain yesterday and last night. Prospects are for large harvests.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Deer Park—Crops all around here looking splendid. Wheat promises to be heavy.

ST. PAUL DIVISION.

Hamilton—Late doings. Cool weather good for wheat, and it and other small grain doing fine. Corn not so good, but will make an average crop.

St. James—Weather favorable.

Henderson—Wheat heading out well and will be a good crop. Corn looks well, but the cool nights hinder it. Weather clear and cool.

SIOUX FALLS BRANCH.

Luverne—All crops doing well. No drawback yet. Good farming weather, but a little wet. Better prospects than for some time past.

Brandon—Wheat rusting some on low ground. Other crops looking well.

Beaver Creek—Crops doing well. Some fears of rust in the wheat on account of rain and hot sunshine.

BLACK HILLS BRANCH.

Heron Lake—Small grain looking fine. Very little, if any, rust. Corn doing well on high ground; some on low ground is backward, and some small pieces are taken by cut-worms, but the percentage is small and has been mostly replanted. The weather today is fine.

Wazata—Crops generally looking uncommonly well, especially small grains. Corn very good, considering the late crop. Plenty of rain and warm weather.

Hodley—Grain heading out and looking well. The past week has been rather cool for corn. Clear and cool today.

Winnebago—Small grain doing well. Cloudy weather and some rain, but not enough to stop plowing. Corn doing well.

SIOUX CITY DIVISION.

Sheldon—Corn looks better than it ever did. Wheat looking good, but rusting some. Rye very good. Flax looking well; also barley.

Lemars—Small grain advanced. A good prospect for an excellent yield. Corn backward, but coming up nice, and promises a fair crop.

THE WHEAT CROP.

The wheat crop is now approaching its critical period, when it is liable to rust and blight, and a few days of unfavorable weather may destroy the hopes of the harvest. Crop reports for the last week have been generally favorable, but a few exceptions show that the effect of the wet weather begins to be felt. A dispatch from Northfield, in the Southern part of the State, says wheat in that vicinity is looking good and is rapidly heading out. The heads are short, but well filled. Farmers are well pleased with the present prospects. Harvesting will commence about the last week of the present month. Corn is growing rapidly and looks well. A dispatch from a careful correspondent in Mantorville, Dodge County, further south, says: "Small grain in this vicinity is looking well. Barley is all headed out, and wheat and oats partially. Corn is doing some better lately than it has been doing. Your correspondent took a trip through the southern part of Dodge and the Northern part of Mower Counties and saw a great deal of grain that was turning yellow on account of too much water, and the crops generally are not as far advanced there as in this neighborhood."

The following is from Sauk Centre, in one of the northern counties: "The late rains have done considerable damage to wheat, as well as corn. Farmers say the wheat is beginning to take the rust, and if this hot and wet weather continues it will prove fatal to the wheat in this section of the country. Corn is backward, needing dry, warm weather."

A dispatch from Fargo has this: "Capt. Hall, who has a number of fields of wheat in Clay County, Minnesota, is of the opinion that his crop is in 20 per cent better condition than last season at this time. The wheatfields in Richland County, with a largely-increased acreage over last year, are fully as promising, and from present appearances throughout the entire Red River Valley the yield will be on the same number of acres 10 to 15 per cent more than last year. Recent visitors to the wheatfields northwest of Casselton state that the grain is fully headed out, and is at least two weeks in advance of last season."

The estimate of a recent traveler through the southern tier of counties is thus given in a La Crosse report: The stand is strong, straw of good hight, the heads coming out long and heavy, while the color is dark and rich, indicating the healthy condition of the grain. Only a few chinch-bugs are reported, and those in small patches about Spring Valley, where they worked destructively last year. The reports of rust he declares to be without foundation. He has been in a good many fields during the past week and had reliable reports from others, and says there is no rust at all. The estimate of yield, taking the whole length of the Southern Minnesota line, is from fifteen to eighteen bushels to the acre, while many fields will go much higher. If there are no adverse circumstances from now to harvest, he predicts the largest yield and best average grade for years.

A report from McLeod County, in the new wheat district on the Hastings & Dakota Road, is less enthusiastic. It says: "We have talked with several farmers during the past week and every one of them speaks discouragingly of the wheat crop. The corn is not far enough advanced and the time is too early to judge of it, and oats are a problem until they are headed out. Wheat, however, is observed upon careful inspection to be thin on the ground, short and flimsy, and it is heading out in thin condition. In many fields, too, some portions of which are low while others are high, the grain is very uneven, the high portion heading-out, and the low portion having not commenced to head. The observant farmer says the wheat does not appear nearly so encouraging as it did last year at this time, and predicts that the crop at its very best now will not come up to the average. In some portions of the State the chinch-bug is working industriously. In Carver County this pest is doing considerable damage, and he may thrust himself upon us any time. We know enough now to say plainly that the wheat crop is not coming up in the measure of a half degree to the standard that has been repeatedly predicted. Our own county is no exception to this rule. Good authority will tell the statistician that McLeod County's average this year will be about ten bushels of wheat per acre—not exceeding twelve under any circumstances."

The Golden Harvest in Southern Kansas Is About Completed, and Steam Thrashers Have Taken the Place of Reapers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WICHITA, Kas., July 9.—The great and satisfactory wheat harvest for Southern Kansas is finished. Of all the thousands of acres over which the self-binders, headers, and harvesters passed not a single acre will be lost, and the yield is fully twenty-five bushels per acre on an average all over this section. Now, in place of those machines, the great steam thrashers have been moved upon the shorn fields, and their lively clatter can be heard upon every hand. It is a glorious measure of golden grain, the weight of whose measure is far above the standard required by law—from two to six pounds per bushel. The railroads and elevators are making active preparations to move the crop. As a sample of the good wheat crop, George W. Steenrod, County Commissioner of Sedgwick County, has just harvested a fifty-acre field of wheat, from which crop he realized money enough to purchase the adjoining 160 acres of land, valued at $10.25 per acre. The crop prospects in both corn and wheat are such that the shipment this year will probably exceed that of last year, which amounted to 13,000 car-loads of grain loaded at Wichita. As a general thing the corn is looking as finely as last year. The acreage is larger than last year by fully one-fourth. The crop stands now as high as a man can reach, and is beginning to tassel. Much work has been required to keep down the rank growth of weeds. Sorghum is making a fine growth. Fruits are doing well. Early potatoes are ripe and are being gathered. The present yield of the tuber is the best ever known in this section of Kansas. Fruit and forest trees are making a fine growth. Under the forestry laws of Kansas the people have planted more than 93,000 acres of trees, more than 6,000 acres of which are of the black and white walnut variety, but the trees most planted is the old reliable cottonwood.

The Illinois Winter-Wheat Crop Has Never Promised a More Abundant Yield.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 9.—The State Department of Agriculture has reports from every county in the State up to July 1 on the state of the wheat crop. The summary now ready for circulation says: "The winter-wheat crop of the State has seldom, if ever, promised a more abundant yield, and the quality is excellent. The crop has been harvested in the southern and most of the central counties of the State, and new wheat is being marketed as fast as it can be thrashed. Continued rain has interfered with harvesting in Central Illinois, making it impossible in many instances to use reapers, binders, or headers, on account of the soft condition of the soil. As a result, farmers have resorted to cradles, and more wheat has been gathered this season by this method than in the entire preceding ten years. There is danger of the grade of the crop being damaged by sprouting before it can be successfully stacked. The average condition in the northern division of the State is 47 per cent better than on July 1, 1881; in the central division, 62 per cent better; and in the southern division, 63 per cent better. The general condition in the State is 6 per cent above an average."

Rapid and Satisfactory Progress of the Harvest in Menard County, Illinois.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PETERSBURG, Ill., July 8.—Harvesting in Menard County has progressed rapidly during the cool and bracing weather which has prevailed the entire week. The wheat is well filled and the yield is larger than for many years, and should the weather remain favorable another week it will all be saved in good condition. The oat crop is very flattering, and the prospect for a bountiful crop of hay was never better, while the corn where anything like an average stand was secured has come out wonderfully in the last ten days.

Haying Commenced in Winnebago County, Illinois.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., July 8.—The weather during the past week has been very cold and damp, thus being very disastrous to farmers. The haying season commenced this week in many parts of the county, and the crop will be excellent if it is not spoiled while it is being cut. Corn needs more warm weather, as the weeds seem to advance more rapidly now than the corn, as the ground has been so wet it could not be cultivated.

The Wheat Harvest in Clay County, Illinois, Finished.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, Ill., July 7.—The wheat harvest is over in this section, the grain all being saved in good condition, averaging about twenty-three bushels to the acre. Oats, flax, and fruit promise a heavy yield. Corn looks well. Weather cool, the thermometer ranging from 60 to 75 degrees for the past few days.

The Virginia Tobacco Crop.

PETERSBURG, Va., July 8.—Six hundred and fifty reports from various sections of the State represent that not more than half a tobacco crop has been planted. The indications are that the crop will be late.

The Kansas Wheat Yield.

Kansas City Price Current, July 7.

Kansas harvest is now in full progress. Such crops of small grain were never before raised in the State. And as this enormous grain yield is more than of local importance we sent out last week a circular of inquiry asking about the progress of harvest and the condition of corn and other growing crops. Up to Tuesday we had received thirty-six replies. The tenor of all are most flattering. The counties so far heard from are Ellis, Clay, Shawnee, Ellsworth, Trego, Gove, Saline, Rice, Barton, McPherson, Riley, Wabaunsee, Russell, Morris, Dickinson, Ottawa, and Douglas, comprising pretty much the whole of the central portion of the State, and the great "Golden Belt" district. Wheat harvest is well advanced, and oats and rye made, and the promise of these crops said to be exceptionally good. The average yield of wheat in over three-fourths of the counties heard from is put at twenty bushels. Many farmers claim as high as thirty to thirty-five bushels, and some even forty bushels. Not only is the yield large per acre, but the quality of grain very fine. The receipts of new wheat in this market so far have pretty much all inspected No. 1 and No. 2. The berry is plump and bright, and so much good milling wheat was never raised in the State before. The crop may be put with safety at 30,000,000 bushels, and of exceptional quality. Kansas thus becomes a most important factor in the grain trade of the country. Corn is said to be looking well, and there is every indication that the grain products of the State will surpass those of the memorable year of 1878. The rapid filling up of the country since then has greatly increased the area under cultivation, which will doubtless show itself in an increase in the cereal crops this year.

REPORTS.

ELLIS, Ellis Co., June 28.—Now harvesting. Quality and yield of wheat 50 per cent better than last year. Will average twenty bushels to the acre. Some fields will go to near forty bushels. Oats, rye, and barley first rate. Corn fair and improving.

WAKEFIELD, Clay Co., June 30.—Harvest has been progressing for the past ten days. Quality of wheat very fine. Yield will average twenty bushels per acre. Some crops will reach thirty-five bushels. Oats and rye promise a good yield. Corn looking fine.

KINGSVILLE, Shawnee Co., June 28.—Wheat harvest commenced some days ago. Quality of grain better than for ten years. Average yield about twenty-five bushels per acre. Highest placed at forty bushels. Oats, rye, and barley promises well. Corn looks well.

WILSON, Ellsworth Co., June 28.—Harvest just commenced. The yield will be better than for many years—about twenty bushels to the acre. Rye is good; will yield twenty-five bushels per acre. Oats and barley looking well. Corn coming on finely.

ELLSWORTH, Ellsworth Co., June 28.—Wheat harvest pretty much over. Quality of grain 100 per cent better than last year. Yield will average about twenty bushels per acre. Some crops will reach near forty bushels. Oats, rye, and barley, large crops. Sorghum is excellent. Corn doing A No. 1.

HAYS CITY, June 27.—Harvest commenced about a week ago. Quality good. Will yield an average of twenty bushels to the acre. Some fields will go to thirty-three bushels per acre. Oats, rye, and barley, good crops. Corn doing well.

OGALLAH, Trego Co., June 28.—Harvest in full blast. The quality of the crop is fine. The yield will average fully twenty bushels to the acres. Some farmers say they will make thirty bushels per acre. Oats and rye will yield large. Corn is late, but looks well and growing fine.

GOVE COUNTY, June 29.—Harvest just commenced. Quality better than last year. Yield will average twelve bushels to the acre. Some crops will make twenty bushels per acre. Rye looking fine and will yield large. No oats or barley. Broom-corn, rice-corn, and sorghum looks well. Corn growing very well.

BRIDGEPORT, Saline Co., June 28.—Wheat in full blast. Quality of wheat much better than last year. Yield will average about twenty-five bushels per acre. Some farmers think they will make forty bushels. Oats, rye, and barley were never better. Corn first-class.

ROSSVILLE, Shawnee Co., June 29.—Harvest now in progress. Quality about an average. Yield will average twenty bushels, and some fields will make thirty bushels. Oats, rye, and barley in splendid condition. Corn looks excellent.

GREAT BEND, Barton Co., June 28.—The majority of the wheat in this county will be cut this week. Quality of crop far exceeds that of any former year. Yield will average twenty bushels per acre, and many pieces will reach thirty-five bushels. Oats, rye, and barley in excellent condition. Broom-corn, rice-corn, and sorghum never better. Corn looks remarkably well, healthy, and clean.

LITTLE RIVER, Rice Co., June 29.—Harvest is about half over. Quality best ever raised in the State. Yield will make twenty bushels to the acres; best yields promise thirty-six bushels. Oats, rye, and barley will make excellent crops. Broom-corn, rice-corn, and sorghum never looked better. Corn is coming along splendidly.

MARQUETTE, McPherson Co., June 29.—Harvest commenced a week ago. Quality above an average. The average yield will be twenty bushels per acre; best crops will make thirty bushels. Oats, rye, and barley good. Corn looks fair.

MANHATTAN, Riley Co., June 28.—Wheat harvest fairly under way. Quality of grain is much better than for years. The average yield is put at twenty bushels per acre; some fields will make thirty to thirty-five bushels. Oats, rye, and barley in fine condition. Corn healthy and strong.

Trego County—Harvest has commenced. Quality of grain good. The average yield is estimated at twenty bushels. Some claim thirty bushels. Oats, rye, and barley good. Broom-corn, rice-corn, and sorghum in good condition. Corn looks very fair.

Wabaunsee County—Harvest about finished. Quality better than previous years. Yield will average about twenty-two bushels; some expect to get thirty-five bushels. Rye damaged some by late frost. Oats very good. Corn best ever seen at this season.

CLEVELAND, Grove Co., June 28.—Wheat harvest just begun. Quality of grain 100 per cent better. Yield will average fifteen bushels per acre. Some fields will make twenty bushels. Oats, rye, and barley very good. Broom-corn, rice-corn, and sorghum look fine. Corn looks better than for several years.

GLASGOW, June 30.—Wheat harvest about half over. Good quality of grain. Yield will be twenty to twenty-five bushels. Oats and rye in first-class condition. Corn shows a good stand, but a little backward.

RUSSELL, Russell Co., June 30.—Wheat harvest has begun. Quality of grain better than ever before. Yield promises to average twenty bushels; some farmers claim they will make thirty-five bushels. Oats fair and corn crop good.

Morris County—Wheat harvest fairly under way. Quality of grain fine. The yield will average twenty bushels to the acre, and some crops will make thirty-five bushels. Oats never better. No rye or barley of consequence. Corn looks splendid.

CAMDEN, Morris Co., July 2.—Wheat harvest begun several days ago. Quality better than for a number of years. Yield estimated from ten to forty bushels per acre. Oats and rye good. Corn backward, but looks strong and thrifty.

VESPER, Lincoln Co., June 29.—Wheat harvest nearly over. Quality much better than last year. The yield will average fifteen bushels to the acre, highest thirty bushels. Oats and rye never promised better. Broom-corn, rice-corn, and sorghum in fair condition. Corn looks well.

EAST WOLF, Russell Co., July 2.—Wheat harvest commenced; quality fine. The yield is estimated at fifteen to thirty bushels per acre; average, eighteen bushels. Rye No. 1. No oats or barley. Broom-corn, rice corn, and sorghum growing finely. Corn is doing finely.

LINDSBURG, McPherson Co., July 2.—Wheat harvest nearly over. Quality good and yield will average but twenty bushels to the acre; some fields will average thirty-five bushels. Oats and rye good and barley excellent; corn coming on finely.

CHEEVER, Dickinson Co., July 2.—Wheat harvest well advanced; quality No. 1; average yield put at twenty bushels; some farmers claim thirty-five bushels. Oats and rye never finer. No barley here. Broom-corn, rice-corn, and sorghum making good growth. Corn promises a good crop.

WEBB P. O., July 2.—Wheat harvest has been progressing for two weeks. Quality fine; average yield will be fourteen bushels, and highest about twenty-two bushels. Rye fine, but no oats or barley. Corn in fine condition.

COLLYN, Trego Co., July 2.—Wheat harvest began last week. Quality very good. Good judges put the average at twenty bushels to the acre; highest thirty-five bushels. Rye excellent, but little oats planted. Corn backward, but doing finely.

ELLINWOOD, Barton Co., June 28.—Wheat harvest has been progressing for ten days. Quality very fine; average yield put at twenty-eight bushels to the acre, and highest forty bushels. Oats, rye, and barley first-class. Early-planted corn very good, but late suffering.

SOLOMON CITY, June 28.—Wheat harvest well advanced. Quality as good as I ever saw it. Average yield put at twenty bushels and best at forty bushels. Oats excellent; rye good; no barley sown. Corn in good condition, but backward.

OGDEN, Riley Co., June 28.—Wheat harvest has fairly begun; quality excellent. Average yield estimated at twenty-two bushels.; some fields it is thought will yield forty bushels. Oats and rye promise well. No barley here. Corn looks well; stand good.

DELPHOS, Ottawa Co., June 30.—Wheat harvest about over. Quality about 50 per cent better than last year. Yield put at an average of twenty-five bushels; some fine crops it is thought will make forty-five bushels. Oats, rye, and barley good. Corn very good.

DORRENCE STATION, Russell Co., June 30.—Wheat harvest well advanced; quality good. Average yield, seventeen bushels; some fields will make twenty-five bushels. Oats never better. Rye good. Corn, though small, has a deep rich green color, and is growing very fast.

BAVARIA, Saline Co., June 30.—Wheat harvest nearly over. Quality of grain better than ever before. Average yield is put at eighteen bushels and some crops estimated at thirty bushels. Oats, rye and barley good; broom-corn, rice-corn and sorghum good. Corn backward, but looks well.

WAKEENEY, Trego Co., June 30.—Wheat harvest well under way. Quality much better than last year. Average yield estimated at twenty bushels per acre. Oats, rye and barley good. Corn good.

BALA, Riley Co., June 30.—Wheat harvest is fairly commenced. Quality better than an average. Yield estimated at twenty bushels per acre; some fields will make thirty bushels. Corn good.

BISMARCK, Douglas County, June 30.—Wheat harvest nearly over. Quality better than for twelve years. Yield estimated at sixteen bushels average; highest twenty-six bushels. Oats, rye, and barley good. Corn excellent.

THE RAILROADS.

Terminal Facilities for the Roads Coming In Over the Western Indiana.

The Western Indiana Company is rapidly pushing forward its operations, which seem at present to be in a large measure for the purpose of affording facilities of all kinds for other railroad companies. It has recently completed a large round-house and yards at the Town of Lake, for the use of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad. It is now engaged in putting up a round-house for the Chicago & Atlantic Railroad. It is located just south of Forty-ninth street, east of Wallace street, and west of the new buildings to be used by the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Road.

As is well known, the Chicago & Atlantic is the western extension of the Erie, but built by a separate organization, and extends from Marion, O., to Hammond, Ind., a distance of 275 miles. From Hammond it will use the tracks of the Western Indiana to the depot of the latter at State and Twelfth streets. This arrangement will give the Erie upon the completion of the new road an independent line between New York and Chicago. It is of course impossible to tell when the new road will be finished; but work is being pushed rapidly forward, and matters are in such shape as apparently point to its early completion.

A Six-Track Road—The Illinois Central Adding Two More Tracks Along the Lake-Front.

The Illinois Central Railroad is extending its double passenger tracks, which at present run only to Park Side, to Grand Crossing. These tracks are on the west side of the two original tracks. On the east side, grading is going on at several points between Sixteenth street and Grand Crossing, with the object in view of the construction of two new tracks between those points. It is said that these tracks are being built for the use of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Road, which will enter the city over the Illinois Central from Grand Crossing. It is probable, however, that the new tracks will be used for moving freight by the several roads entering the city, while the through passenger trains will run on the two centre tracks, leaving the inside tracks for the use of the suburban Illinois Central trains.

This will give a six-track entrance into the city to the Illinois Central, Michigan Central, Baltimore & Ohio, New York, Chicago & St. Louis, and the Kankakee Line, and in connection with the proposed new union depot on the Lake-Front will give these roads unsurpassed terminal facilities.

High Rail Rates in Favor of Chicago Forcing Business to the Lakes.

The Indianapolis *Journal* says: "Chicago newspapers and shippers have made such poor heading in breaking east-bound rates and in defeating the advance in west-bound rates which took effect July 1, that they have become remarkably quiet of late. It is several days since THE TRIBUNE has had the Grand Trunk, the Erie, or the 'honest' Pennsylvania Road slaughtering rates at that point, and not for some days has a Chicago shipper telegraphed an Indianapolis shipper that 'rates were cut today five cents per 100 pounds, by some fast-freight line.' The fact is, that the railroad magnates have determined to do business at a paying rate or not at all, and, having taken the fixing of rates out of the hands of the soliciting agents, they are experiencing no trouble in getting fair rates for the business they are carrying, and are in excellent shape to make a little money whenever business does improve, which will doubtless be in the next two or three weeks."

THE TRIBUNE has never tried to break the rates. It could have no object in doing so. High rail rates are in favor of Chicago, for it forces business this way to take advantage of the low lake rates. This is shown by the fact that the Western roads centering in this city are now doing a tolerable fair business, while Eastern roads centering here are hardly doing anything. The lake rates are so low that the railroads with their present rates cannot possibly compete with the lake lines, and consequently the latter are getting all the business. Chronicling the fact that certain roads are trying to increase their business by cutting the rates can certainly not be construed to mean an effort to break the rates.

Statement of Locating Engineers of the Erlanger System.

The Galveston *News* of July 4 says: "Mr. William Henry Wells, civil engineer, who is in charge of the survey of the Erlanger routes from the Mississippi River and from Shreveport to Brenham, and two gentlemen of his corps, Messrs. Chamblin and Smith, were in Galveston yesterday. Mr. Wells has already, it is understood, found an admirable line from the mouth of Red River to Brenham, and also a good line to Hempstead. This survey is a part of the line contemplated from Meridian, Miss., on nearly an air-line to the confluence of Red River with the Mississippi, thence to either Hempstead or Brenham, and thence to Presidio, on the Rio Grande—not Eagle Pass, as heretofore stated—via Gonzales, in Gonzales County. Having completed this survey, Mr. Wells turns back on a survey to Shreveport.

The syndicate already aim a line to Meridian, and from Meridian to Shreveport. The line just surveyed, dipping down to the mouth of Red River from Meridian and entering Texas at Sabine, is intended to form a junction with the main trunk line coming from Shreveport to Presidio at Brenham, Hempstead, or some intermediate point. Mr. Wells, having passed through the Brazos bottom going east, is on a few days' furlough with his whole party. He returns to Anderson this morning to complete the survey to Shreveport. He was much pleased with his reception at Brenham, and the treatment extended to the enterprise by her citizens. They offer liberal inducements for the junction, and their propositions are likely to receive most favorable consideration.

This section of the Erlanger system is designated as the Rio Grande & Mississippi Railroad, and constitutes no unimportant feature in their Southwestern system. They get away from parallel roads as far as practicable, and in doing so penetrate the piney regions of the country from Meridian to Presidio. Beyond that, across the Republic of Mexico, they will have a wide berth to the Gulf of California, their probable objective point. They ask neither money nor land grants from Texas, but only the right of way and grounds for depots in important towns and cities along their lines. These privileges will surely be granted with alacrity.

Amicably Settled.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATCHISON, Kas., July 8.—At a meeting in this city yesterday between A. A. Robinson, Chief Engineer of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Road, and J. C. House, Superintendent of the Missouri Pacific between Atchison and Omaha, terms of compromise were effected which will settle the fight over lands in Atchison, in progress for months. In conversation with A. S. Everest, attorney of the latter road, that gentleman made the statement that the matter had been arranged, and that the only thing to end this war is the signing of papers by the proper officers, which will be done in a few days.

An Injunction Granted.

RICHMOND, Va., July 8.—Judge Melford, in the Richmond Circuit Court today, rendered a decision in the case of Gault vs. The State of Virginia, in which the plaintiff prayed for an injunction to restrain an alleged misappropriation of the proceeds of the sale of the State's interest in the Atlantic, Mississippi & Ohio Railway—$500,000. The decision was in favor of the complainant and against the State. The case will be taken to the Supreme Court of Appeals.

Sale of Stock Ratified.

CINCINNATI, O., July 8.—The minority of the stockholders of the Cincinnati & Baltimore Road today met and ratified the sale of their stock made by the Trustees to the Baltimore & Ohio Company at 110. The stock will be delivered Aug. 1. This practically makes the Baltimore & Ohio the owner of the Cincinnati & Baltimore, and removes the difficulty in the way of the reorganization of the Marietta & Cincinnati.

Miscellaneous Items.

The Illinois Central Railroad has appointed Mr. T. C. Woodard agent at Barnum, in place of Mr. J. Gaughen, resigned.

The Pan Handle Road has surveyors at work making arrangements to shorten its entrance into Chicago. The intention now is to connect with the South Chicago & Southern Railroad at Hammond, and run up through South Chicago, and thence over the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago into the city.

The Burlington Road has just placed on its line between here and Kansas City two new and elegant chair cars—the first of eight new ones which have been for a considerable time in process of construction at the Aurora car-shops. The new cars are fitted with every modern convenience.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad will place on sale this week Colorado tourist tickets on account of the Grand National Mining and Industrial Exposition to be held at Denver, opening Aug. 1 and closing Sept. 30. The rate from Chicago and return will be $51. Tickets are good going west within fifteen days of sale, and are good to return until Oct. 30.

The Western Indiana Company have begun work on a new round-house at South Chicago at the intersection of its tracks with Escanaba avenue, about half a block west of the Chicago & Rock Island depot. Another round-house will also be built by the same company in the immediate vicinity of its docks, somewhere between One-Hundredth and One-Hundred-and-Sixth streets. About thirty switch-engines in use on the tracks in the South Chicago region will be sheltered in these houses.

Mr. W. H. Stennett, General Passenger Agent of the Northwestern, has just received a copy of the Assessor's report of Codington County, Dakota, for July, 1882. The report shows that there are now under cultivation in that county 34,400 acres of wheat, 25,300 acres of oats, 111,700 acres of barley, 5,020 acres of rye, 9,080 acres of flax, 8,070 acres of corn, and 3,080 acres of potatoes, making a total of 193,370 acres now under cultivation in that county. No land worth speaking of was under cultivation last year, as nearly all the inhabitants are immigrants who located there this season.

An expert civil engineer, says the Indianapolis *Journal*, who has recently passed over the constructed portion of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Road expresses surprise that it should have been named the "nickel-plate," indicating that it is thoroughly built. He expresses the opinion that the road has been built "to sell," the work on it by no means being substantial in character. For instance, the culverts and cattle-guards are built of plank instead of stone; most of the bridges rest on pile-work instead of solid stone abutments; and there are many other things he mentioned which indicate that in the haste to build the road cheap work has been done. He remarked that it was by no means so well built a road as the Indiana, Bloomington & Western Extension just opened for business.

WIFE-MURDER.

A Woman at Syracuse, N. Y., Stabbed to Death by Her Dissolute Husband.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 9.—Great excitement was caused here this afternoon by a crowd of men, women, and children following James Hawks, a dissolute laboring man, shouting: "Murderer! murderer! Lynch him!" The police paid little attention at first, thinking he was crazy. In about half an hour facts of a brutal murder reached the central portion of the city. Hawks and his wife, both about 45 years of age, had been drinking, and Mrs. Hawks went out for a pail of lager-beer. She stopped and had some conversation with two colored men, which so enraged her husband that he rushed out and stabbed her fatally. She died instantly. The crowd who witnessed the crime followed Hawks for a number of blocks crying at his heels. The police-station was surrounded by an excited crowd anxious to lynch the culprit. Hawks has been married three times, and has been a terror to the neighborhood where he resided, commonly known as Africa.

BASE-BALL.

By the victory of the Chicago team over the Troys in last Saturday's game the Chicagos now stand at the head of the League championship race. Detroit has won an equal number of games, but has played one more and lost one more than Chicago, so that the latter's position is the best.

The Cincinnatis were beaten at Philadelphia Saturday by the Athletics 8 to 4. Cincinnati still has a slight lead in the contest for the American Association championship.

In the game yesterday at Louisville the Louisville team beat St. Louis 11 to 4.

Representative nines from the Plumbers' and Gasfitters' Unions respectively played a postponed game of base-ball yesterday. The score was 34 to 25 in favor of the plumbers.

The Lake View Blues and the Clippers of Chicago played a match game of base-ball at Silver Leaf Grove yesterday. The score was 6 to 5 in favor of the Clippers. Spectators say this was the best and most closely-contested amateur game that has been played in Chicago for some time.

A game of base-ball was played yesterday afternoon on the prairie near Chicago and Oakley avenues between the Unions and Twilights, the score standing 16 to 11 in favor of the latter.

MARRIAGE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 8.—The days of marriage insurance concerns in Illinois appear to be numbered. Auditor Swigert has succeeded in closing out all these concerns organized under the general incorporation laws except the Illinois Marriage Association at Maroa, which was disposed to make a fight for existence. The Auditor has, however, drawn first blood in this case, having secured a judgment of ouster dissolving the concern from the Macon County Circuit Court. The association will now probably suspend operations, though the case may possibly be carried to higher courts.

A COURT-HOUSE MUDDLE.

The County Commissioners of Lafayette, Ind., Proposed to Boss the Construction of a New Building, but a Judge Decided Their Action Illegal.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., July 9.—The Hon. E. P. Hammond, who for three days had been listening to the presentation of the facts in regard to the new court-house, on Saturday granted an injunction against the County Commissioners prohibiting them from constructing the new court-house in any other way than by first receiving bids for the work. There has been more or less jangling over this court-house matter for a year past. Originally Farman & Pearce were awarded the contract for building the house on a bid of $207,999. This was $50,000 lower than any other bid. About the time that the firm had laid the foundation Farman died, and Pearce announced that he had no money and could not proceed. The Farman heirs were in a muddle over the estate and wanted it settled, and finally offered the county $10,000 in cash and certain materials on hand to cancel the contract. The Board of Commissioners accepted the amount and then decided to do the work themselves, employing a superintendent. The superintendent refused to go ahead and buy material and put up the basement, and after a couple of days' wrangling over this a new superintendent was hired. He started in in earnest, only to be met by John Opp, an ex-County Commissioner, who prayed the court to put an injunction on the acts of the board and compel them to conform to the law, which requires that in all county buildings where the cost is over $500 it must be let to bidders. It was this petition that Judge Hammond ruled upon Saturday, and he granted a temporary injunction restraining the board from proceeding otherwise than by advertising. On this point the Judge said:

"The evident purpose and intention of the act (of 1872, and amended in 1875) is to secure the erection of public buildings at the lowest possible price for which the work can be done by advertising for bids, inviting competition among bidders, and requiring the work to be let to the lowest responsible bidder. The purpose of the statute would be defeated if the Commissioners, by themselves or through an agent, could purchase material and employ labor at such prices as they might choose to pay. The law contemplates that the taxpayers of the county have a right to know in advance, before the county is involved in the uncertain expense of erecting a public building, its cost, and that its construction at that cost is secured by proper bond. The statute is plain, and whatever benefits may result to the county by disregarding it, the Commissioners are not at liberty to adopt a plan not recognized by it." The Court further said: "I am not prepared to say that their plan [that of the Commissioners] of procedure in the present instance would not be more advantageous to the county than that prescribed by the statute. My decision is based entirely on the ground that as the statute points out the method of erecting the public buildings of a county that method must be followed, and I think when a different plan is adopted it may be enjoined at the instance of any taxpayer of the county."

The Commissioners, however, are not satisfied with the result in court, and have filed an appeal bond to the Supreme Court. The result is to stop the work for months at least.

OUR DEAD SOLDIERS.

A Magnificent Monument to Their Memory Erected at Galena, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., July 8.—The last stone of the Jo Daviess County soldiers' monument which was recently forwarded to Galena from the Westerly Rhode Island Marble Works was placed in position today and will be shortly dedicated to the fallen braves whose memory it is to perpetuate. The shaft is forty feet high, and is placed on one of the most commanding bluffs that environ the city. Engraved upon the sides are the names of over 400 soldiers of the county who died during the War and since, also magnificently carved profiles of Gen. Grant and the late Secretary-of-War John A. Rawlins. The monument is said to be one of the most beautiful in the Northwest, and is to be donated by the association which has had charge of the matter to the County of Jo Daviess. Many former citizens of Galena who now reside in Chicago have contributed liberally toward its erection. This fitting memorial-stone is the result mainly of the patriotism, public spirit, and energy of a woman, Mrs. Dr. Sarah C. Harris, Secretary of the association, on whose shoulders the burden of the work has fallen. Gen. Grant is President of the association, and will no doubt be present at the unveiling of the monument.

A Monument or Memorial Hall to Be Erected at Rockford, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., July 8.—The citizens' committee appointed some time since to obtain plans and designs for a soldiers' monument or memorial hall were ready to report last evening, but owing to the inclemency of the weather but very few turned out. The general expression seems to be in favor of a hall, to be erected on the southwest corner of the court-house square. The building will probably cost in the neighborhood of $15,000. Winnebago County was well represented in the War of the Rebellion, and so that every one may have a voice in the matter it is proposed to submit the question to the voters at the fall election. It will and should be carried by a large majority.

REBELLIOUS CONVICTS.

The Mutinous Convicts in the Massachusetts State Prison Given to Understand that They Will Be Compelled to Submit.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CONCORD, Mass., July 9.—Warden Earle gained a point in the State Prison revolt this evening, when he had 600 of the convicts in the chapel and made a speech to them. Threats had been made openly that the Warden should never make his statement to the men, but he boldly did so, and frankly told them that he was sorry innocent men had to suffer, but had no alternative but to punish all. The men winced when he informed them that his course was upheld by the Governor and the Police Commissioners, and that he had full authority to pursue any course he pleased in the matter. They had been led to believe that the humanitarians on the commission would protest against rigorous measures, and tonight they feel that they have lost all their friends. Although no precautions had apparently been taken to prevent a rising in the chapel, it is safe to say that had any man risen from his seat he would have been shot down by the officers, who were fully armed. The prison is quieter tonight, but the harsh treatment has not been abandoned, nor will it be just yet. The bread and water diet is still kept up, and nearly 100 are strung up to gratings in the strong room. Entire submission, and nothing short of that, will satisfy the Warden, and when that comes work will be resumed in the shops.

A SIXTY-DAY FAST.

A Young Woman Near Wabash, Ind., Has Eaten Nothing for Two Months and Is Gradually Wasting Away.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WABASH, Ind., July 9.—Living south of this city is a young woman who has eaten nothing for sixty days past. About three months ago her appetite began to fail, and in a short time she refused all food that was offered her. Two years ago she went a month without eating anything, and suddenly her desire for food returned. She has been remarkably healthy until this attack. The physician who has attended her says he has kept her alive by injections, but that unless her appetite manifests itself very soon he can do nothing for her. Her strength is gradually leaving her and she is wasted away until nothing but skin and bone is left. She earnestly requests that her name be kept out of the papers, and on account of her delicate condition it is not deemed advisable to publish it. Her case is very remarkable, and awakens much interest here.

JEWISH REFUGEES AT MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 9.—A number of residents of Broadway, in the Third Ward, have called at Mayor Stowell's office to make complaint against the refugees who recently arrived from Russia and are now occupying quarters on lower Broadway. It is said that the condition in which the refugees are obliged to live is unfit for human beings and that diseases are likely to break out which would endanger residents in the vicinity. They had hopes that the refugees would find more convenient quarters, but the arrival of a number of others Saturday dashed these hopes. A general complaint will be made to Health Commissioner Martin, who will be asked to look into the affair.

A LABORERS' LOAN ASSOCIATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., July 8.—The Laborers' Loan Association commenced business today. It will be conducted on the serial plan, with a possible capital of $10,000,000. Some of Shelbyville's best financiers are represented in the Board of Directors.

RUSSIAN REFUGEES.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 8.—Forty more Russian refugees arrived in this city this morning, and were taken care of by the Russian Relief Society. So far employment has been found for 125 of the refugees who arrived last week.

THOMAS SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERTS.

Theodore Thomas
EXPOSITION BUILDING.
EVERY NIGHT, Saturday Matinee.

SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERTS.

TONIGHT—Rossini's Overture, "La Gazza Ladra"; Saint-Saens' Symphonic Poem, "Le Rouet d'Omphale"; Beethoven's Overture, "Leonore No. 3"; Rubinstein's Ballet Music, "Nero"; Gounod's Funeral March of a Marionet, etc.
TOMORROW EVENING, July 11—First Composers' Night, when will be given for the first time in America, Mozart's IDOMENEO, and his Symphonie Concertante for Violin and Viola: Mr. Herman Brandt, Violin; Mr. Julius Risch, Viola; Mozart's Symphony in E Flat (Kochel, No. 543) will also be given.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 12—Brilliant Program of new music.
THURSDAY EVENING, July 13—Second Symphony Night—Beethoven's Symphony No. 2, in D, op. 36.
FRIDAY EVENING, July 14—Request Program.
SATURDAY at 3 o'clock p. m.—Popular Matinee.
SATURDAY EVENING—Popular Program.
Admission, 25 and 50 cents. Tickets can be secured during the day at the Exposition Building.
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GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
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Tonight and every evening this week (by special arrangement with the author),
AN ARABIAN NIGHT;
Or, Haroun al Raschid and His Mother-in-Law.
Augustin Daly's best comedy, produced under Mr. Daly's direction with a special company, including MISS MAGGIE DUGGAN as the Wild Rose of Yucatan; MR. GEORGE PARKES in his original part of Moodle; MR. HENRY MILLER as the Modern Sultan; MR. CHARLES LECLERCQ in his original creation of the Cannon-Ball Tosser.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

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Every Evening and SATURDAY MATINEE, the new Romantic Western Drama, written by EDW. J. SWARTZ,
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Beautiful New Realistic Scenery
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In Chas. E. Callahan's Romantic Comedy-Drama,
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New and Original Scenery and Effects and Great Cast of Characters.
Every evening until further notice. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday at 2 p. m.
In active preparation, a New Comedy by Geo. H. Jessup and Wm. Gill, entitled, WILD WAVE.

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Twenty-second-st., Indiana and Cottage Grove-avs.
The most fashionable summer resort in the city.
THIS EVENING,
MASCOTTE.
25 cents and 50 cents. Seats at Lyon & Healy's and Baum's.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
MISS MARGARET MATHER will make her debut in ROMEO AND JULIET Aug. 28. Photographs for sale by Willoughby, Hill & Co. See Window.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—1319 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and La Salle. Engagement of Minnie Maddern. "Fogg's Ferry."

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposit new Court-House. "An Arabian Night."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. "A Square Man."

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. Variety entertainment.

Exposition Building.
Lake front, foot of Adams-st. Theo. Thomas Summer-Night Concerts.

Baum's Pavilion.
Twenty-second street and Cottage Grove avenue. Mahn's Comic Opera Company. "Mascotte"

Criterion Theatre.
Corner of Sedgwick and Division streets. Variety entertainment.

Lyceum Theatre.
Desplaines street, near Madison, West Side. Variety entertainment.

Battery D Armory.
Michigan avenue, north of Exposition Building. Exhibition of marine curiosities, etc.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ASHLAR LODGE, NO. 308, A. F. & A. M.—Members are requested to meet at lodge-hall Tuesday morning, July 11, at 9:45 sharp, to attend the funeral of our late brother, Frank E. Mann. All Master Masons are invited to meet with us. By order of
W. H. THOMPSON, W. M.
C. H. CRANE, Secretary.

MONDAY, JULY 10, 1882.

PARTLY cloudy weather, local rains, and stationary or lower temperature for the Upper Lake region today.

AT last the full extent of the awful affair of the steamer Scioto on the Ohio is ascertained with something like accuracy. As fifty-one bodies have already been recovered, and six more are missing, the aggregate of the victims of whisky and recklessness may now be set down at fifty-seven.

ANOTHER effort to overcome New York influence will be made in the House by Mr. Deuster, of Wisconsin, who intends to introduce a bill conforming carefully with the suggestions contained in the President's veto of the Steerage bill. He will take the steamship companies at their word, and give Mr. Conkling another chance to earn a big fee, provided Congress can be induced to take up and pass the new bill.

THE prospect of an early adjournment of Congress grows fainter each day. What with disagreements between House and Senate on the Sundry Civil bill, the Bank bill, and the Internal-Revenue bill, not to speak of the contested-election cases yet to be reached and disposed of, the middle of August is likely to find the National legislators still sweltering and quarreling and neglecting the best interests of the country.

THE religious matters to which a place is given in our columns this morning include an interesting sermon by the Rev. Dr. John H. Barrows, at the First Presbyterian Church, on "Our National Perils"; the dedication of the new edifice of the Lincoln Park Congregational Church; a sermon by the Rev. L. P. Mercer, at the New Jerusalem Temple, in memory of the late Amos T. Hall; and an account of yesterday's services at the Lake Bluff camp-meeting.

THE report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture shows that Kansas is now harvesting in good order the largest wheat crop in the history of the State. A great increase is also shown in the acreage, yield, and prospects of oats, rye, and corn. The reports from Minnesota and Dakota are very favorable as to wheat and corn, though the weather of the next few days will largely determine the quality and quantity of wheat. In several counties the wheat harvest is finished, and in other localities it is progressing rapidly and favorably.

FROM present appearances active hostilities will soon be in full blast at Alexandria. The foreign Consuls and few remaining European residents have already left the city, pursuant to a notification from Admiral Seymour, who has also delivered an ultimatum to the Egyptian Government, and if at the end of thirty-six hours his demands are not complied with the British fleet will open fire on the city, and the war will have begun in dead earnest. Upon the discovery that work upon the fortifications was in active progress, in open defiance of his previous demand, Admiral Seymour promptly sent on shore a peremptory summons for the surrender of the forts, with an accompanying notice that in the event of a refusal he should, within twenty-four hours after receiving such refusal, proceed to bombard the city. To such a demand there can be but one reply. The Egyptian Ministers yesterday decided to resist to the last the British demand, and a similar decision was reached at a conference of the leading officers of the Egyptian army. The rupture is now past healing, and the beginning of a war between Great Britain and Egypt is now a question of but a few hours at most.

THE indifference and ignorance shown by Congress regarding the necessities of the National Board of Health in the matter of maintaining a system of protection against the introduction and spread of contagious diseases amounts to a criminal disregard of public safety. Under the pressure of New York influences the House so far forgot what was due to the people of the West, among whom are distributed the shiploads of infected immigrants, that the National Board was stripped of all jurisdiction over small-pox, its authority restricted to yellow-fever and cholera, and the appropriation for the work of the board cut down to the ridiculously inadequate sum of $17,500. On Saturday Mr. Aldrich, of Illinois, was successful in so amending the bill as to restore to the board its power over small-pox, but nothing was done or attempted toward increasing the appropriation to an amount necessary to enable the board to maintain the system of immigrant inspection. The appropriation remains at $17,500, and the National Board of Health is compelled not only to instantly discontinue its operations for the prevention of the spread of small-pox broadcast through the West, but also to cut off all precautions against the introduction of yellow-fever, and thus leave the country subject to actual danger from an appalling epidemic of both these fearful scourges. Under such a state of things it remains for the health authorities of Illinois to adopt adequate measures of protection, even to the extent of stopping every immigrant-train at the border-line and forbidding its entrance into or passage through the State.

THE murder of Dr. Joel H. Prescott Saturday night was a crime peculiarly startling and terrifying in character. A respectable and respected citizen, a man of family and good position among his fellow-men, is struck down at the hour of midnight at his place of business but a few steps distant from one of the most frequented thoroughfares of a great city, and the assasin escapes without let or hindrance. Dr. Prescott's establishment, a general bathing-house, was located on Desplaines street, a few doors south of Madison street, a region thickly infested with saloons, concert-halls, gambling-dens, and places of even worse repute; a region thronged by disreputables of all ages, sexes, and conditions; a favorit lurking-place of the criminal classes. The fact was of course known that the bathing establishment did a large and profitable business, the daily receipts exceeding $100, and a plan of robbery was accordingly laid. It would appear that Dr. Prescott had been for some time impressed with a sense of insecurity, as he had latterly taken the precaution to secrete his money in a place known only to himself and to a son associated with him in the business. Of this the assasin was ignorant. In an unfrequented part of the building he waylaid his victim, and with a blow from some heavy and blunt instrument crushed in the skull and laid him senseless on the floor. That the pockets of the unconscious man were turned inside out showed the motive of the deed, but it was not known until some hours later that the murderer went away empty-handed. The money and gold watch he expected to get were safely hidden away, and were found yesterday just as the prudent proprietor had placed them. Suspicion rests upon several persons now under arrest, among them two colored men, one of whom was employed in the establishment at the time of the murder, while the other had been recently discharged from Dr. Prescott's employ through a suspicion as to his honesty. But no man now alive saw the fatal blow struck save the villain who struck it, and, as neither money nor valuables were secured, it will naturally be difficult to obtain a definit clew. The commission of such a crime in the heart of a populous city for the sake of $100 at most is indeed an occurrence at once startling and terrifying. With so small a measure of protection for the law-abiding citizen as against the desperate criminals who throng the streets and slums of Chicago, assasination may hang over the head of any man even suspected of having a few dollars about his person, and the murderous blow may fall, as in the case of Dr. Prescott, when least expected.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND TAXATION.

The political oracles forecast a wide discussion of tax questions in the fall campaign and venture the opinion that the Democrats will gain some strength among the people on the basis of Congressional action in the pending long session, which is to be dragged out still further by a Senate debate on proposed amendments to the bill for reducing internal revenue. The actual relation of parties to the issues of taxation and revenue do not sustain this view of the case.

The present Congress is nominally Republican. At least, the Republicans in the House can muster a small majority on strict party issues, and the occasional vote of Senator Davis, of Illinois, gives them a majority of one in the Senate. But there are no strict party votes on tax questions, which are governed largely by sectional interests and individual convictions. The principal tax measures of the present Congress will be: (1) The act creating the Tariff Commission, and (2) the act reducing internal revenue by the remission of certain special taxes on banks, matches, perfumeries, and tobacco licenses. These measures have received support and encountered opposition from members of both parties; but if the Republican party is to be held responsible for them, it is pertinent to inquire how they compare with the action taken by previous Democratic Congresses, or the probable action of the present Congress if it were under Democratic control, which may be determined by the attitude of the Democratic caucus.

In regard to the tariff, tax reformers will admit that any surrender of revenue should have been inaugurated by the repeal of that class of taxes which yield the Government but little revenue as compared to the bounty imposed for special industries and the burdens inflicted upon the people. There is also good ground to contend that Congress should have undertaken for itself the revision of the tariff instead of delegating the task to a commission and risking an indefinit delay in non-agreement with that commission's conclusion. But, in the face of all this, the fact remains that the present Congress has taken one step forward in the direction of tariff revision. This is more than the Democrats accomplished in their long tenure of Congressional power. During the six years they controlled the House every effort at modifying the tariff was a failure. The Democrats chose a strong protectionist for their Speaker, whose arbitrary rule over the committees and the business of the House assured the defeat of revenue-reform measures, even if there had been a reform sentiment among the Democrats strong enough to urge such measures. Little was proposed and nothing was done. It was with a Democratic Senator, indeed (Eaton, of Connecticut), that the project for a tariff commission, of the same character as that authorized by the present Congress, is said to have originated, but a Democratic Congress failed to approve it or afford any other measure of professed relief. These conditions effectually estop the Democrats from making any party capital out of the Congressional treatment of the tariff question, whether for or against the theory of protection.

The situation as to internal revenue is still less favorable to Democratic advantage on tax issues. The bill for the remission of certain internal taxes, which will probably become a law, cuts off about $23,000,000 of taxes per annum. They are mostly taxes of a special order, which were imposed for the same reasons that led to the income tax and tax on gross receipts, and ought to be abandoned when the Government is abundantly able to dispense with the revenue. The fact that some of them bear upon the National banking institutions (though that is not true of the bank-check stamp, which is paid by the people who draw checks) is not a just reason for retaining them when other business pursuits have been relieved from similar exactions. The real objection to the surrender of revenue by the pending internal-tax bill is to be found in the popular demand that further tax reductions should begin with the customs duties, but the Democrats can urge this reason with no greater force than can the Republicans. In passing upon the responsibility for this bill, the question which the people will ask is, What would the Democrats have done with the internal revenue if they had been in control? Fortunately, all dispute over this question has been settled by the position which the Democratic caucus took. It resolved as a party measure to urge the total repeal of all taxes on whisky and tobacco. This is an official declaration of the Democratic idea of revenue-tax reform. The effort to repeal the whisky and tobacco taxes was made by the Democrats and defeated by the Republicans. Even yet the Democrats are not content to submit to the failure of their pet scheme, for Senator Beck has introduced into the Senate as one of the amendments to the Revenue bill a proposition to reduce the whisky tax to 50 cents a gallon and the tobacco tax to 10 cents a pound, and also to enable the whisky men to make a new combination against the Government by extending the bonded term on whisky to five years and remitting all interest or taxes which remain unpaid. Is it possible to conceive that the Democrats, during the coming Congressional campaign, will be in position to criticise the Republicans for repealing $23,000,000 of special revenue taxes when they would, if they could have their way, surrender $125,000,000 of revenue in order to establish free whisky and cheap tobacco?

SHAMEFUL SCENES IN CONGRESS.

It is a tribute due to true merit to note with thanks the heroic conduct of Congressman Browne, of Indiana, displayed in the House of Representatives on Saturday in a successful effort to prevent his brother Congressmen, Willis and White, of Kentucky, from utterly disgracing themselves, their State, and the country.

It requires moral as well as physical courage to interfere in a street broil between roughs and thugs, because it is not always in every city quite certain on which side of the controversy the policeman's club will be found. So in Congress it is not infrequently the case that the applause is loudest in support of the noisiest blackguard, notwithstanding his language may be too foul to print.

In the controversy of a few days ago, Butterworth seems to have won most applause on the floor of the House, because his language was so very unprecedentedly foul that it made the reporters blush and drove ladies from their seats in the galleries. What his language was exactly nobody outside the House at the time knows, for it was so vile that it was expunged from the record by common consent, and no newspaper correspondent has had the harihood to print it. Notwithstanding its grossness, however, a dispatch from Cincinnati states that Mr. Butterworth's constituents are proud of his nasty effort, and since they don't know what he said, beyond the fact that what he said was unfit for publication, the public is forced to the conclusion that Mr. Butterworth's constituents are applauding him merely because he said something very nasty but very clever.

And this illustrates the despair of the situation in regard to disgraceful scenes in Congress. Public opinion is depraved. Coarseness is condoned by cleverness in public men, as "crookedness" is condoned by wealth in private life.

One unfamiliar with the personnel of the House of Representatives would assume that these disgraceful scenes occur between the more ignorant members—members from the frontier and from the isolated rural districts. But this is not the fact. They are participated in by members not only of prominence, but of experience and culture.

The worst scenes which have transpired during the present session of Congress have been caused by justly distinguished men. Judge Kelley, the venerable Father of the House, and a man noted for great decorum of manner and extreme affability of temper, figured prominently in one of these scenes. So did Mr. Cox, of New York, a man of far more than average culture, a man long distinguished in public life, and a man enjoying a considerable reputation as a litterateur. Mr. White and Mr. Willis are not obscure or inferior men, and Mr. Butterworth is a recognized leader in the House of Representatives.

The men, then, who are prominent in these disgraceful scenes are neither ignorant, coarse, nor vulgar. They are men accustomed to good society and familiar with good manners. But in the heat of debate the ruling passion of the American people—determination to win at every hazard—transforms the mild-mannered, gentlemanly man into a domineering autocrat, flushes his face with rage, and degrades his language to the level of coarse ruffianism.

It is the desire to win, regardless of the means employed, that leads to these scenes of violent passion and foul, wordy assaults in Congress. The motive of them is the same as the motive which actuated Gould and Fisk in bribing courts, buying injunctions of one court and dissolving those of another court by mob violence—namely: the desire for power, and a determination to win it regardless of law.

To a degree the public is responsible for the apparently endless recurrence of these scenes, because it does not condemn them with sufficient severity. Indeed it does not condemn them at all if the guilty authors of them exhibit even a smattering of "smartness" with an almost infinit degree of nastiness, coarseness, and vulgarity.

When a constituency shall refuse to return a Congressman because of some palpable violation of the rules of decency on the floor of the House of Representatives, Congressional manners will improve, and such scenes as we are obliged to chronicle every few days will cease.

THAT it is the expectation and purpose of those who have secured an appropriation of $5,000,000 for the Mississippi River improvement that the funds will be used largely in the construction of levees is evident from Saturday's debate in the Senate over this subject. Mr. Frye offered an amendment prohibiting the expenditure of any portion of this appropriation for levees to reclaim or protect lands, or for any other purpose than deepening the channel and improving navigation. This amendment was opposed by the entire phalanx of Southern Bourbons and the allies they could muster. It was contended by the friends of the appropriation that the language of the bill is sufficiently explicit to prohibit the construction of levees "except where, in the judgment of the River Commission, these are necessary as a part of the plan to afford ease and safety to the commerce of the river and deepen the channel." The exception is broad enough to give the levee job a pretty fair start with $5,000,000. If the advocates of the measure really believed that the bill as it stands prohibits the building of levees for reclaiming and protecting lowlands, and that it is not the purpose of the commission to go into this business, then there was no reason why they should have antagonized Mr. Frye's amendment so obstinately and finally defeated it. The fact is, that they believe nothing of the kind and are determined that there shall be no restriction upon the expenditure of the money. Thus the constitutional lawyers of the South, like Jonas, of Louisiana, who discovered insuperable constitutional objections to the appropriation of a few hundred thousand dollars to commence building the Hennepin Canal for public use, because it would lie wholly within one State, approve without reservation an appropriation of $5,000,000 as the beginning of an expenditure of $150,000,000 for the construction of levees for the benefit of lands owned entirely by private persons.

EGYPT'S CASE.

Even if all the statements of the British correspondents concerning Arabi Bey be true, it does not much alter the state of affairs in Egypt, nor can it justify the conduct of the British nation in warring on the Egyptian people. Arabi Bey may be a mountebank and a demagog, a cunning knave and a political trickster, but that does not militate against the fact that he represents the National party—that is, the overwhelming majority; in fact, the entire people of Egypt—in offering resistance to what is called the "joint control" over the public purse of Egypt. He not only represents the ideas of his people in this matter, but he very cogently expresses them. In an interview with an American correspondent the other day Arabi said:

"England has no more right to interfere in Egypt than any other nation, and she must be contented to accept such a position. Egypt will pay her debt, but will allow no interference of any kind. The European employés will be retained in the service as long as Egypt requires them. The lives of Europeans are safe, unless England acts aggressively, in which case the people might rise and carry all before them." He then complained bitterly of misrepresentation on the part of correspondents, showing a letter of apology from an English correspondent for a misstatement, and continued: "If Turkish troops are sent to suppress the Egyptian army, we will resist them to the utmost. If they come to help us, we will receive them as brothers. Should European troops of any kind come we will fight till death."

This is hardly the language of a demagog. It is language which appeals to every unprejudiced judgment. It states the position of the Egyptian National party exactly. No nation less arrogant than England would have thought of interfering in Egyptian affairs under the pretext of collecting the debts of its citizens. The promise or offer which Arabi makes in behalf of the National party that Egypt will pay her debt is more than fair, for Egypt never contracted the debt. The money was borrowed by successive Khedives, and was spent in debauchery, to placate political enemies, to bribe courtiers, to reward favorits, and to support the various harems of the various Khedives. Not one cent of the money perhaps was ever used in works of national importance, of permanent value; not one penny was applied for the public benefit. Yet, recognizing that the money was borrowed in the name of Egypt, and that the lenders, not being aware, perhaps, of the circumstances under which the loan was asked, though there is reason to believe that most of them did, should not suffer. Egypt offers to pay the debt in the best manner which its financial condition will allow. This will not satisfy the British and the French. These nations claim Egypt as their own. They have appointed a "Board of Joint Control," which exercises all the functions of a receiver in the case of bankrupt property over the whole Egyptian nation. This Board of Joint Control regulates the taxes of the nation, makes the assessment, does the collecting and disbursing. The first money goes into the pockets of the members of the board, all high-salaried officials and all foreigners in Egypt, to a large and ravenous corps of clerks, all foreigners. A schedule just issued from the English Foreign Office shows that over 1,200 foreigners were employed as clerks under the joint control. Next the Khedive and his 600 mistresses had to be provided for, his sprees and toy cities paid for, and the Sultan must get his tribute or there will be trouble. If anything is left it goes to pay the interest on the debt. Nothing is left for works of public improvement much needed in Egypt. Thus is the Egyptian orange squeezed every year by the "Board of Joint Control," and even the poor Egyptians themselves are not permitted to have part of the peel.

Under the circumstances it is not surprising that the unfortunate Egyptian peasants who pay most of the taxes (the principal tax is a land tax) should very emphatically object. It is not surprising that Arabi Bey is supported by the entire Egyptian people; that there should be a loud and very decided protest against the conduct of the Foreign Board of Control and its foreign underlings; and that the fellahs have resolved to resist the systematic robbery of which they have been the victims "to the death."

"DICKENS' DUTCHMAN."

When Charles Dickens was in this country in 1842 he visited the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, at Cherry Hill, and investigated and afterwards described in his "American Notes," the results of the silent confinement system as it worked there. Among the convicts he saw, and whose cases he referred to specially, was a German sentenced to five years' imprisonment for larceny, two of which had just expired. Says Dickens:

He had painted every inch of the walls and ceilings quite beautifully. The taste and ingenuity he had displayed in everything were most extraordinary, and yet a more dejected, heart-broken, wretched creature it would be difficult to imagine. My heart bled for him, and when the tears ran down his cheeks and he took one of the visitors aside to ask, with his trembling hands nervously clutching at his coat to detain him, whether there was no hope of his dismal sentence being commuted, the spectacle was really too painful to witness. I never saw or heard of any kind of misery that impressed me more than the wretchedness of this man.

The name of this prisoner who thus wrought on Dickens' feelings was Charles Langheimer, and ever since the publication of the "American Notes" he has been known as "Dickens' Dutchman," and is still known as such, for he is still alive and still in prison. On the 10th of May he was discharged from the Eastern Penitentiary at the expiration of his eighth term. He was first imprisoned for larceny in May, 1840, is now 79 years old, and in addition to the eight terms in Pennsylvania institutions, amounting in all to twenty-five years, has "done time" at Sing Sing, at the Maryland Penitentiary, and at other penal institutions. When he first entered the walls of the Pennsylvania prison, the number given him was 1,274. When he last entered it, in 1879, the number was 10,014, showing that 8,740 prisoners had passed through the institution between his first and last visits.

When he left the prison two months ago some of the convicts said that it would not be two months before he was back again—that his habits of crime were ingrained, and that it would be impossible for him to earn an honest living. The prediction has been verified. Last Thursday he went into a store in Philadelphia during the absence of the clerk, opened the money-drawer, and took out about $100. He was so bungling and awkward in his movements, however, that notice was attracted to him, and he was caught while taking the money. He was arraigned, was unable to give bail, and was returned to prison. He seemed perfectly indifferent to his fate, apparently quite satisfied with his brief breathing-spell of liberty, and ready for return to the confinement which had become a second nature to him. Old as he is, he will hardly outlive the new term which will probably be given him, and will be very apt to die in the prison in which he has spent a quarter of a century.

THE SILVER QUESTION AGAIN.

The venerable Thurlow Weed never falters in the defense of silver. The New York City papers have been recently indulging in dreary repetitions of the old denunciations of silver dollars and silver certificates. These Wall-street organs never refer to the silver dollars, except as "87-cent" dollars, and speak as if the people of the country were in some way robbed of "13 cents" of gold every time a silver dollar is paid by one person to another. The silver dollar has now been in coin since March, 1878, and over one hundred millions of such dollars have been put in circulation. They are legal-tenders in payment of all private debts, and equally so in the payment of public debts, taxes, and obligations. But where they become "87" cent dollars is never pointed out. They are receivable at the United States Treasury as the equivalent of gold, and are payable for customs duties on a par with gold. No person has yet heard of their being for sale at 87 cents, and yet these Wall-street papers think they exhibit a smartness "too cute for anything" by saying that these silver dollars are worth only 87 cents. In reply to one of these recent attacks the venerable journalist thus returns the fire:

NEW YORK, July 6.—*To the Editor of the New York Tribune*—SIR: I ask leave to submit to the readers of the *Tribune* a brief reply to your severe denunciation of silver in this morning's paper. If the Secretary of the Treasury would obey a law of Congress the Sub-Treasury vaults would soon be relieved from an increasing and onerous amount of legal-tender silver dollars. In the prosecution of a war for the protection of the Government of the Union nearly $2,000,000,000 were borrowed. The foreign creditor sold his gold for greenbacks at a premium ranging from 50 to 100 per cent, and then exchanged his greenbacks for 6 per cent Government bonds at par. Those bonds, principal and interest, were payable in "coin." When our bonds commanded a premium varying from 12 to 20 per cent silver coin was stealthily demonetized—so stealthily that not a leading journal was aware that the country had been deprived of one-half of its legal-tender money; and even now, though I have repeatedly asked by whom and for what purpose that most important sentence was smuggled into a bill whose title did not reveal the secret, no information has been elicited. I assume, therefore, that it was done, as was admitted in Germany, "to increase the purchasing power of gold." It was a conspiracy of capital against labor, originating in Europe and responded to in America.

Some facts connected with this modern crusade against silver cannot too often be reiterated. Silver had been "money current with the merchants" from the time that men began to buy and sell until the Shylocks of the present generation demanded their "pound of flesh." Abraham paid for a family burying-place in shekels of silver. In the seven years of famine Jacob sent his sons to the land of Pharaoh for corn, and put silver in their sacks with which the staff of life was to be purchased. On their return Benjamin received 300 pieces of silver from his brother Joseph. Judas Iscariot, who is presumed to have been a good judge of money, sold our Savior for thirty pieces of silver. Even now silver is "money current with the merchants" in half of the geographical and numerical world. England, while repudiating silver at home, recognizes it in India; and here the enemies of silver stultify themselves by consenting to accept it as a legal-tender for small sums. While railing at the silver dollar, no lisp is heard against the millions of subsidiary silver in circulation. Indeed the silver half-dollar, quarter-dollar, and dime are a business and financial necessity. These coins circulate everywhere at par, and though intrinsically as valuable, the silver dollar is arbitrarily quoted at 12 per cent below par. The absurdity of this pretense is shown by the fact that no silver dollars are either bought or sold 12 per cent below par, and by the other fact that hundreds of thousands of silver dollars are in circulation at par. The shopkeeper, grocer, butcher, baker, farmer, mechanic, and laborer are constantly receiving and paying in their daily transactions silver dollars at par. The Government, however, instead of paying its debts in coin according to law, allows silver dollars to remain in its vaults. The bankers and banks also repudiate them. In effect, therefore, in disregard of the Constitution and in violation of law, we have gold for the rich and silver for the poor. In the words of one of Gen. Jackson's veto messages, the warfare against silver "makes the rich richer and the poor poorer."
T. W.

THE MEANING OF GLADSTONE'S REVERSE.

The reverse, rather than the defeat, which Mr. Gladstone met with in the British Parliament Friday night over a trumpery amendment to the Irish Repression bill is very significant. It foreshadows the break-up of the present English Liberal party, and the formation of a new party, liberal in fact as well as in name—a party in consonance with the feelings of Mr. Gladstone, progressive as he is and has been.

It has been known ever since Mr. Gladstone last accepted the Premiership that he was very cordially hated—dreaded would be a better expression—by a section of his party, the territorial Whigs, who were members of the party through tradition and by a sort of inheritance. This section would have been greatly rejoiced had the Queen passed over Mr. Gladstone after the general election, and committed the task of forming a Cabinet to Lord Hartington or Sir William Harcourt. It was a knowledge of the existence of this feeling which induced Victoria to hesitate about sending for Mr. Gladstone until the masses of the English people, in a very unmistakable manner in public meeting and through the public press, showed that they would have no other than Mr. Gladstone. The territorial Whigs acquiesced, but sulkily, and many of them availed themselves of the very first opportunity to indicate their feelings. The introduction of Forster's celebrated but ill-fated Compensation-for-Eviction measure caused the Marquis of Lansdowne to resign his position, the introduction of the Irish Land act of last session drove the Duke of Argyll out of the Cabinet, and both measures soured the dispositions and tempers of such Liberals as Mr. Goschen, Mr. Heneage, and Lord Fitzwilliam. Mr. Forster's defection has been too recent and too marked to need reference.

The composition of the English Liberal party is somewhat peculiar. It consists of many shades of varying political opinion. From avowed Republicans like Dilke, Chamberlain, and Labouchère to reactionary Whigs like Argyll, whose attachment to royalty and privilege is even more marked than the attachment of Lord Salisbury himself, is a wide gulf indeed. The only wonder is how such men can agree on any political measures or on any course of political action—how one man could hold them together. No other man than Gladstone would have done so for any considerable length of time. The commanding genius, the political tact, and the wonderful personality of this grand old man have alone united such discordant elements for any purpose. They might have remained united some time longer if the personal interests of one section were not at stake.

The Marquis of Lansdowne and men of his class would doubtless have continued to act with Mr. Gladstone had not the Marquis' right to evict tenants from his Irish estates been questioned, and had it not been proposed to do away with such a privilege by legislation. The Duke of Argyll saw in the Irish Land act a blow at what he called the rights of property, and the Marquis and the Duke and their territorial Whig following severed themselves from their party. The abandonment of coercion assailed Mr. Forster's and Mr. Goschen's notions of the right of ruling over subject nationalities, and they broke with their leader. The last-mentioned gentlemen and the school to which they belong were, however, somewhat reconciled when the horrible Phœnix Park butchery roused the wrath of the English populace and forced Mr. Gladstone to return to coercion and to resort once more to the methods of Metternich and Gortschakoff in governing Ireland. There can be no question that this was distasteful to Mr. Gladstone. Even the most irreconcilable of the Irish members has admitted this much. The Whig members of his party were painfully aware of it. It was this knowledge, and the belief, which it is thought is very well grounded, that under the administration of so humane a gentleman, so advanced a Liberal as Mr. Trevelyan, the new Coercion act would remain a dead letter, that induced the reactionary Liberals to vote against the amendment of Friday night, or to adopt the still more cowardly policy of abstaining from voting.

It is barely possible that the vote may have the effect of inducing Mr. Gladstone to resign. He said after it was taken that he felt that the opposition to the amendment was directed at him personally. But whether he resigns or not, the vote marks the beginning of a new departure in politics, the drawing of sharp party lines, the abandonment of the Liberal party by the Whigs, and its reorganization on radically Liberal principles.

BRIDGES OVER NAVIGABLE STREAMS.

We published the other day the judgment of Judge Harlan, of the United States courts, affirming the validity of the ordinances of the City of Chicago providing for bridging the Chicago River and of closing the river to vessels at certain hours of the day. The Supreme Court of Louisiana has recently rendered a decision which may have some bearing on this same question. One James Hamilton sued the Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific Railroad Company for damages resulting from the erection of a bridge over the Bœuf River, which prevented the passage of his steamboat up and down that river. Bœuf River rises in Arkansas, but during its whole navigable length is within the territorial limits of Louisiana. The plaintiff for years run his boat up and down the river, but when the bridge was built the boat could not pass under it. The court decided against him, holding that when the State granted to the company the power to build its road across the State it also granted the power to build bridges over intervening rivers. The court said:

It is proper to state that in this case the evidence establishes that Bœuf River, the stream across which the bridge was built, lies as a navigable stream wholly within the limits of the State of Louisiana. Although the upper portion of the stream itself lies in Arkansas, it is not navigable as high up as the Arkansas line. The authority of Congress over navigable streams is an incident of the power to regulate commerce among the States, and only affects rivers which are highways of commerce between different States. As to streams which are navigable only within the limits of a single State the authority of its Legislature is complete. [Penn vs. Wheeling Bridge Company, 18 How. 432; 1 Redfield on Railways, Sec. 78, notes and authorities cited.] This makes it clear that in the instant case the authority derived from the legislative action of the State did not conflict under any view with any paramount authority of the Federal Government.

Under this doctrine the jurisdiction over the rivers exclusively within the territorial limit of each State is exclusively within that State, and is not shared by the United States, save where the navigable waters connect with other navigable waters lying beyond the State.

EQUITY IN TRADE.

There are those engaged on the Board of Trade in Chicago who fortify their opinions concerning transactions on that board on the ground that all its rules are framed to carry into effect the statute laws of Illinois, and therefore the decisions of the board, being in accordance with the statute law of the State, must be just, wise, and proper. For instance, the law of Illinois prohibits gambling and declares all gambling contracts void. It has been held that selling short, or, in other words, selling property which one has not, is not legal, it being in the nature of a gambling transaction. Hence the result of a recent arbitration was that the shorts, having sold something they could not deliver, and having refused to settle at the ruling price when the market closed, the entire transaction was so tainted with gambling that the Board of Trade was justified in awarding to the longs very different amounts from those they claimed as due them from the shorts at the close of the market.

The law of Illinois which condemns gambling makes no distinction between bets because of their amounts. A bet of one cent a bushel is as wicked in the estimation of the law as is a bet of nine or 14 cents a bushel, and when a short shall default in a sale of wheat equal to 19 cents a bushel a conscientious and upright committee of arbitration has no more legal authority to award the long an allowance of one cent per bushel than it has to award him the whole 19 cents. At least there is only one set of conditions that will justify such interference. The man who is engaged in buying, or in manufacturing, has a right to contract in advance to deliver that of which he has the right to expect he will become possessed in the natural order of things. The buyer of hogs and grain in the country has a right to sell ahead; and to claim leniency if the farmers fail to deliver to him, or the transportation to the city be delayed by causes over which he has no control. Bad roads are a legitimate excuse where bad faith is none. But the man who sells what he does not own and never expects to own except as he "buys" it in on the same market does not belong to that class and is not justly entitled to the same protection. Call his operations what you will, they are nothing more nor less than gambling; a mere bet on the turn of the market, just as the ordinary gambler may bet on the turn of a card. His buying and selling are only actual to the extent that these operations are nominally brought within the pale of the law. If he be allowed to "buy and sell" at all it should be only on the equal risk of paying out all that he loses as well as of raking in all that he gains. In selling short he voluntarily bets his money "against the bank," knowing very well that the actual owners of the property must lose if he should win, and should scarcely be indulged with immunity, either partial or complete, in case the transaction turns out the other way. Why he should be allowed to cry "extortion" under such circumstances is what no one can find out, and none will defend except those who are interested in perpetuating the system of gambling in produce.

The point may be legitimately made that no organization of honorable business-men can lend itself to the indorsement of such a system. An association of merchants may very properly interpose to protect one of its members who suffers through the failure of another. This it may do by making it to the interest of the defaulter to pay on the one hand, and making it to the interest of the creditor to be lenient when the debtor can prove that he has unwillingly failed on a mercantile contract, and not on a gambling transaction. The Board of Trade has no moral or legal right to say that a given mass of property is not worth what the buyer has agreed to pay for it, and stands ready to pay when the property is delivered. Furthermore, the board ought to assume that the seller has a right to sell the property which he offers for sale, and has as reasonable a prospect for controlling it within the time specified, as the manufacturer has when he sells two months' production of his factory three months ahead. The plea that wheat has been sold and that the seller has not bought it because the man to whom he sold will not sell it back ought to be a reason for expulsion instead of protection. A Board of Trade cannot prevent its members from selling short and buying back from the longs; and it is not wise to try to prevent it. But the plea that this cannot be done except at a greater loss than the short deems proper, and that this fact is a sufficient reason for not filling the contract at all, should be scouted by honorable men.

Let the Board of Trade abolish its corner rules, which have been a cause of continued misunderstanding ever since their adoption. By doing so it will take the ground that a contract must be carried out—but will not thereby lose its power to frown down exhibitions of the Shylock character by its members. It will then simply assume that all its members are gentlemen who sell what they have made arrangements to become possessed of and buy what they expect to pay for when delivered. Then if people will gamble they must abide the consequences.

LAKESIDE MUSINGS.

The first wife of Brigham Young died last week. Gone to miss her husband.

The Palmyra (Mo.) *Spectator* calls Gen. Sherman "a villainous ruffian." Missouri, it will be remembered, is the State which produced St. Louis and the James boys.

A cable dispatch says that Prince Alexander, of Bulgaria, has declared his readiness to release Zancoff, ex-Prime-Minister of Bulgaria, if he will promise to abstain from agitation. It is indeed hard for a politician to dry up.

The New York *Star* says that "it will take a long time to get used to calling Annie Louise Cary by her married name, Mrs. C. M. Raymond." If the editor of the *Star* never has anything to worry him more than this does he is in luck.

A medical journal says that "in many cases the little encysted animal culæ which pork eaters devour are not trichinæ, but only spiroptenæ." This is indeed good news. Next to knowing what a spiroptera is, nothing could be more gratifying.

"The difference between a church bell and a Guiteau," according to Henry Watterson, "is that the former is hung to make its clapper go, and the latter to make his clapper stop." The difference between a church bell and Henry Watterson is not so well defined.

The London *Times* says that the Chinese, it is said, have long been in the habit of printing "sleeve editions" of the classics to assist candidates at the competitive examinations whose memories are not sufficiently retentive. Perhaps, after all, the Chinese had better stay. They are far too fly for Americans.

A Florida paper says: "Madison, Fla., has its sensation. A party of five children while out berrying heard a noise in the air above them, and looking up beheld a man sitting astride a huge owl which flew slowly along. The wonder was also seen by two negroes." It is about time that Eli Perkins and George Alfred Townsend were protected against the pauper liars of the South.

When the scarlet cardinal tells
Her dream to the dragon-fly,
And the lazy breeze makes a nest in the tree
And murmurs a lullaby,
It is July.

When the tangled cobweb pulls
The corn-flower's blue cap awry,
And the lilies tall lean over the wall
To bow to the butterfly,
It is July.

When the heat like a mist-veil floats,
And poppies flame in the rye,
And the silver note in the streamlet's throat
Has softened almost to a sigh,
It is July.

—*S. J. Tilden.*

PERSONALS.

Under the Hayes Administration, breakfast was served at the White-House at 8:30, lunch at 1, and dinner at 6. President Garfield had breakfast at 7:30, dinner at 3, and tea at 7. Now, the times for first two meals are exceedingly variable, but dinner is regularly served at 8 p. m.

Nobody ever sees Mr. Ruskin's books on sale in the London shops, for the simple reason that the eminent critic boycotted the booksellers and the booksellers retorted by boycotting him. The Ruskin Society, of Manchester, have arranged with a local bookseller to keep Mr. Ruskin's works in stock.

Balzac, the novelist, was the neighbor of Prince Z——, and often used to pay him a visit in the morning, clad in the completest negligé. One day Balzac met at his neighbor's a niece of the Prince, and felt bound to excuse himself on the nature of his attire. "Monsieur," replied the young lady, "when I read your books I did not trouble myself about the binding."

The senior soldier in the German army is Emperor William, its head. In March he entered upon his 86th year. The youngest soldier in the same army is the son of Duke Paul Frederick, of Mecklenburg, Schwerin, who is scarcely yet a month old, and who has just been enrolled by the veteran Emperor in the Seventeenth Regiment of Mecklenburg Dragoons.

Dr. Christopher Graham, of Kentucky, although 88, suffers from no ailment save deafness, and is still an active and eager searcher for mineral specimens, which it is understood he will bequeath to the Louisville Library Museum. He is one of the original ten members of the famous Boone Camp Hunting Association, founded forty years since, which was maintained for twenty years with great success.

Alexander H. Stephens is a friend of struggling young men and women, and now has no less than fourteen dependent upon him for their education. For some of these he pays merely the tuition, and for others all expenses. To each goes a check every month, signed by the nervous hand in the rolling chair. Since he re-entered Congress he has kept at school about this number of pupils, besides bestowing with a too liberal hand his means on various other objects.

A Washington writer says: "It has been widely remarked that of the twelve men who were left in the Jeannette party after Nindermann and Noros left it the eight sailors died first, leaving still alive the three men of education, De Long, Ambler, and Collins, together with the Chinese cook. In the Melville party Danenhower was incapacitated by his blindness, but was otherwise strong, while not a sailor in the party was physically able to accompany Melville in his November dash over the Lena delta."

The chamber in which were laid out the remains of Garibaldi was filled with flowers, but otherwise presented an appearance of great simplicity. His body rested on a narrow iron bed, with the head propped up with pillows, and faced a window that looked seaward. There was about the face an expression of calmness, but the hands were those of a mere skeleton. On the wall above his head hung a portrait of his mother, an aged woman wrapped in a crimson shawl, with a countenance at once sweet and noble.

Evansville *Courier*: In 1840 Mr. Thomas E. Garvin, while at Mt. St. Mary's College, wrote a letter to his sister, Miss Lou Garvin, now Mrs. Dr. Casselberry, who was residing at Gettysburg, Pa. By some means the letter never was sent to its destination. Last week Maurice Garvin, while East, was handed the letter, which had been placed in the archives of the college. It had never been opened, and Maurice returned it to his father several days ago upon his return to the city. Mr. Garvin was very much surprised. He well remembered the circumstances under which the letter was written.

At the fashionable hotel at Old Point Comfort the other day, a beautiful young lady made the unfortunate mistake of entering the dining-room unchaperoned. As no one speaks to another there without an introduction she was unnoticed, and some wiseacre gossip started the story that she was the wife of a wine taster of a New York hostelry. Beautiful as she was, all admiration instantly died away, and, in the eyes of many, she became a most imperfect creature. Judge of the general distress and mortification when, the day before her departure, her husband, a prominent naval officer, for whom she had been waiting, returned from China. The busybodies too late found that she was an heiress, and that her father, a retired army officer of high rank, was an invalid incog. at the same hotel.

Garibaldi, in the course of his adventurous life, received ten wounds. Two wounds in the neck and throat, at first believed to be mortal, were received in 1835, in Uruguay, in a sea-fight against the Dictator; two wounds in the right arm at the sea-fight of Rio Plata, in 1836—every officer and man near Garibaldi being killed or wounded; one wound in the abdomen, on April 30, 1849, while fighting against the French on the Janiculum. The wound was not dangerous, but was excessively painful, and Garibaldi concealed his sufferings until the battle was over. On May 8, 1849, at Velletri, he was knocked off his horse by the Neapolitans, and trampled on. He received one bayonet and one sword wound, and was rescued by a band of mere boys who were engaged in the fight. On Aug. 29, 1862, he was wounded in the thigh by one of the Royal Bersaglieri. A second bullet, rebounding, broke his ankle bone and remained in the wound. When extracted it exactly resembled in shape a cap of liberty. On July 4, 1866, on his birthday, Garibaldi was hit in the Tyrol by an Austrian bullet. It was a flesh wound in the thigh.

FOREIGN.

Warlike Preparations Continued at Alexandria by the Egyptians.

A Warning from Admiral Seymour to Desist Within Twelve Hours.

In the Event of Refusal He Will Give Them One Day's Grace.

Hurried Embarkation of All the Members of the Different Consulates.

Seymour's Dogs of War Ready for Immediate Action—The Ministry and Military Defiant.

Trevelyan's Amendment to the Repression Bill Accepted by Gladstone—Obituary Mention.

EGYPT.

ARABI'S BAD FAITH.

Special Cable.

LONDON, July 10.—The *Herald* special says: The *Times*, *Telegraph*, and *Standard* have telegrams stating that Arabi has disregarded the ultimatum of Admiral Seymour. They unite in the statement that twenty-four hours' warning of the bombardment will be given in the morning. The *Standard* correspondent writes from Alexandria: "Although Dervisch Pasha made no public utterances during the last few days, and ceased to occupy public attention, the National party profess to be well aware that he has received instructions from the Porte to endeavor to arrange almost any terms for a brief Turkish occupation. He is said to be urging Arabi to consent as the only way out of the imbroglio, assuring him that

THE TURKS WILL NOT COME AS ENEMIES

or interfere in any way with the existing state of things, but solely because the European Powers insist upon the step being taken, and that when this satisfaction has been afforded them the Turkish division shall, after a short stay, evacuate the country. Arabi and his party regard the prospect of the advent of the Turks with extreme repugnance, but it is possible that, in view of the evident determination of England to fight, the fresh intrigues of the Porte may succeed and the proposal of

TURKISH OCCUPATION WILL BE ACCEPTED.

At present no such conclusion can be arrived at. All sections of the National party declare that they will resist by force any landing of Turkish troops. Arabi complains that the object of the Admiral's note has been to increase greatly the difficulty of preserving order, and that he has been compelled to double the guards and take extra precautions to prevent an outbreak among the natives. Now the sole topic of conversation is England's evident determination to take action unless her requirements are acceded to. People appear to realize for the first time

THE GRAVITY OF THE SITUATION.

The effect produced by the discovery is so great that it is impossible to avoid seeing that if England had shown anything like equal resolution at the outset the present miserable state of things, involving as it does ruin to Egypt, would have been altogether avoided. France at the present time is in the worst possible odor here. Her changeable politics, underhand intrigues, and undignified attitude have lost her the confidence and respect of all parties. Her influence is entirely gone. The Arabs never mention her name except in terms of derision. At noon the situation again became very serious. Action between the fleet and the forts is probable. Notwithstanding the denials of the Egyptian authorities, it is certain that

WORK IS GOING ON AT SEVERAL FORTS.

This morning bodies of men were seen working on a fort near the entrance, which commands the point where the landing would have to be made were it necessary to send troops on shore. Notice will probably be sent to the Governor again to-day, and if the reply is unsatisfactory, the ships of war of foreign nations will be asked to leave the harbor. All the Consuls are now, with their baggage and archives, on board ship. Today an old resident pointed out to me that it was important, in case of action being taken, that proclamations in Arabic should be ready for distribution in Alexandria saying that the English have no intention to annex the country or interfere with the liberties or property of the people, but

SIMPLY INTEND TO RESTORE ORDER.

The troops should be advised to return to their homes. The Sheik who accompanied Dervisch Pasha sailed for Constantinople yesterday. He is supposed to have gone as an emissary of Arabi Bey to the Porte. There is accordingly general astonishment that he was sent away with the highest marks of honor. The Khedive and the entire household of the palace saw him off, and the Khedive presented him with a large sum of money. When my last telegram was dispatched the English war-ships in the harbor were getting up steam and evidently preparing to go outside the harbor to positions assigned them for

ATTACK UPON THE EGYPTIAN BATTERIES.

This step was taken in consequence of parties of Egyptian troops being observed this morning at work mounting the guns and strengthening Fort Silese, which lies at the mouth of the harbor, opposit Fort Pharos. No movement of ships, however, took place, as, after consultation between the Admiral and the British Consul, the preparations were suspended. The matter has been referred home for instructions. Fort Silese hardly bears upon the men-of-war in their present position in the harbor, although it would do so when they go outside to take up fighting positions. It is consequently a question whether the Egyptian preparations there can be considered as an actual menace to the fleet. In the meantime

EVERYTHING IS READY FOR INSTANT ACTION

pending a reply from England, which is not expected till tomorrow. No fresh complaints will be made to Arabi as the work upon the forts, but a simple intimation will be sent of the intention to open fire in twenty-four hours. The French will be invited to coöperate. If they decline to do so, they will be asked to go out of the harbor with the ships of war of other nations. The military again deny that work is being done upon the forts, and assert that the men are simply going through drill. This, however, is absolutely untrue. At the present moment, from the Chiltern telegraph-ship, on board of which I am writing, I can see parties of men at work

REPAIRING THE EARTHWORKS OF FORT GABARRI,

just opposit us. There is almost a panic among the natives in Alexandria. The better classes are sending away their women and valuables, but among the lower orders hopes of approaching pillage are freely expressed. It is reported this morning that the Porte has now arranged to send a corps d'armée to be placed nominally at the disposal of the Khedive, but the general opinion is that it is really coming to make common cause with the Egyptians against the English. A deputation has arrived today from the Arabs of the Zanzibar coast promising support to the Egyptians in the struggle in defense of the Mohammedan faith. Consul West is preparing notices

ORDERING ALL BRITISH SUBJECTS ON BOARD

by noon tomorrow. All the British ships of war in the harbor will be under orders to get up steam tomorrow to prepare for action. Everything is ready. Should the reply from the home authorities order an attack, and should the fighting commence the Invincible will join the Monarch and Penelope outside the harbor. The Inflexible, Temeraire, Alexandra, Superb, and Sultan will direct fire on the forts from the other side of the breakwater. In the city apprehension is plainly marked upon the faces of the Arabs. The natives and soldiers gathered in groups discussing the situation. They are aware that

SOMETHING IS IMPENDING,

but do not know what preparations have been made. Although no notice has yet been given by the Admiral, the frequent movements of troops in various directions show the supineness of the authorities as well as of the military and populace. Numerous bodies of armed Bedouins have been seen in the outskirts of the town this evening. There are on shore only Consul West and five other Englishmen so far as known this evening. All will go on board early in the morning."

THE CRISIS HAS COME.

The *Telegraph's* special says: "The crisis has come. This morning Admiral Seymour learned that fresh fortifications had been put up despite the last ultimatum, new guns having been mounted yesterday. At the moment of telegraphing Sir Beauchamp Seymour was sent to make inquiries to make certain that there were really new guns. If so, he will give twenty-four hours' notice and then bombard the forts. The Consul-General is now on board the Helicon in consultation with the Admiral, who is awaiting the result of the inspection of the forts before doing anything in the town. The soldiers as well as the Arabs were all extremely insulting in their demeanor this morning. I remarked the change of attitude when passing the palace early in the day. Evidently they think that England is unable to do anything to defend her honor or her subjects. The Khedive refuses to go on board a ship. He says that

HE CANNOT LEAVE HIS PEOPLE.

Admiral Seymour has at last made up his mind to send notice of bombardment tomorrow morning. This notice will date from daybreak. The Consul-General of England and all his suite went on board the Tanjore tonight. The notice must be of twenty-four hours long, according to the promise made by Admiral Seymour. Therefore the bombardment should begin at daybreak on Tuesday. Meantime the Arabs are working hard at the forts. The American Admiral warned them today that if they fire at him he will return the fire."

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

The *Times'* telegram says: "The electric light has been turned for the last two nights on the forts. There is every reason to believe, in spite of all the promises given, that the fortifications are being continued. In these circumstances we have at least reached a stage at which ultimata can be dispensed with. It is extremely probable that you will be able to publish tomorrow that the twenty-four hours' notice has been given. All officers have been refused leave from the ship. The Sultan, Superb, Alexandra, and Temeraire will probably engage the Ras El Tin forts from the outside. The Inflexible will act on the Meks Forts, to the extreme southwest. The Monarch and the Invincible will attack Fort Napoleon and the Gabbari Forts, just outside the inner harbor. When the electric light was turned on the Gabbari Forts last night I was distant about 400 yards. Through powerful field-glasses one could very distinctly observe

THE EFFECT PRODUCED.

Each gun had a sentry. Near each sentry other soldiers, about twenty in all, were standing. The light was kept on the forts a very few moments, but before it was withdrawn every soldier but four had vanished. Those still visible were making up for lost time. As the light moved along the shore one could distinctly hear the cries of the people and observe the general stampede. It is dangerous to depreciate the enemy, but I cannot anticipate a very prolonged or heroic resistance."

SAID PASHA DEPRECATES, ETC.

Special Cable.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 10.—The *Herald* special says: Said Pasha had a long interview with Lord Dufferin yesterday, in the course of which he energetically deprecated any such action as the bombardment of Alexandria, for which there was no reason.

SEVENTEEN MORE GUNS IN POSITION.

ALEXANDRIA, July 9, 9 a. m.—The *Herald* special says: Seventeen more heavy guns have been placed in position menacing the British ships, notwithstanding the Admiral's threat to open fire. Admiral Seymour is now considering whether he will take action. All the British vessels have their steam up. The correspondents have all been told to go afloat.

THE EGYPTIAN DEFEAT IN SOUDAN.

The news of the great defeat of Egyptian troops in the Soudan is confirmed.

ARABI AND A CORRESPONDENT.

Arabi sent some confidential friends to sound me as to whether any compromise was possible. I made arrangements to see him. He has, however, changed his mind, egged on doubtless by the more ignorant and unscrupulous section of his party, and it is quite possible that hostilities may commence today.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF AN AMERICAN VESSEL IS HIT.

The American Admiral has sent word ashore to say that should one of his ships be hit he will return the fire.

WHAT A RECONNAISSANCE REVEALED.

To the Western Associated Press.

ALEXANDRIA, July 9—3 p. m.—Naval officers made a reconnaissance and reported that they saw the Egyptians mounting heavy guns on the Marabout Islands, on the western side entrance to the harbor. Admiral Seymour is consequently preparing a proclamation to be placarded all over the city, charging the authorities with a breach of faith, demanding the surrender of the fortifications within twelve hours, and warning the authorities that, if they fail to comply with this demand, fire will be opened upon the forts after the expiration of a further period of twenty-four hours. The British gunboat Condor is stationed outside the harbor to guard the entrance. Admiral Seymour has gone on board the Invincible, which will move into the outer harbor alongside the Monarch. The Bittern now lies opposit Ras-El-Tin Palace.

THE MINISTRY

continue to declare their resolve to resist. They have taken precautions to insure the safety of the Khedive in the event of troops being landed.

ARABI PASHA

was formally summoned to Constantinople by the Sultan and refused to obey.

A MISSION TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

Two Aids-de-Camp of the Sultan left for Constantinople, accompanied by Ahmed, Essad, and Lebib Pasha, two members of the mission, and Dervisch Pasha.

SECRET NEGOTIATIONS

are regarded as broken off.

THE BRITISH MAN-OF-WAR DRAGON

has arrived at Suez.

WARNED TO LEAVE CAIRO.

After the remaining Englishmen had been warned to leave Cairo the German Consul issued a similar warning to 160 Germans still there.

PREPARING FOR HOSTILITIES.

ALEXANDRIA, July 9—Evening.—From the steamer in the inner harbor soldiers are distinctly seen digging trenches and carrying shot from one fort to another. The English Controller-General and staff and an English Consulate go on board the ship tonight.

NOTIFIED TO LEAVE.

ALEXANDRIA, July 9—Midnight.—All members of the Consulates are now on board the vessels in the harbor. The English Consul sent word to other Consuls advising them to notify their countrymen to quit Alexandria within twenty-four hours.

A BOLD ASSERTION.

VIENNA, July 9.—A dispatch from Alexandria says that at the conference of Egyptian officers yesterday an aged Colonel declared: "If the Turks land we will treat them as brothers. We won't resist the Austrians or Italians, but the soldiers of other nations, especially England, we will oppose to the last man."

WAR MATERIAL DISPATCHED.

LAVALETTA, Malta, July 9.—The ironclads Agincourt and Northumberland, of the English Channel squadron, have started for Limasol, Cyprus, with two battalions and a company of engineers. The Minotaur, with a siege-train of twenty guns, and the Nerissa, with stores, have also sailed from this port.

SEYMOUR READY FOR INSTANT ACTION.

LONDON, July 9.—The Alexandria correspondent telegraphs that Admiral Seymour is ready for instant action, pending instructions from home. No fresh complaints will be made to Arabi Pasha in regard to work on the fortifications, but a simple intimation will be sent of an intention to open fire in twenty-four hours.

THE KHEDIVE WILL ATTEND TO HIS OWN SAFETY.

A dispatch from Alexandria reports that the Khedive has declined the offer by the English to provide for his safety on board a man-of-war.

THE RESERVES SUMMONED.

Notices summoning the reserves have been issued.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DEATH OF BENJAMIN WEBSTER, THE ACTOR.

LONDON, July 9.—Benjamin Webster, the actor, is dead. He was born at Bath, Sept. 3, 1800, and was educated for the navy. The termination of the war in 1815 caused a change in his intentions, and he studied for the musical profession, which he exchanged for that of an actor. He made his first appearance on the stage at Warwick, whence in 1825 he was transferred to a metropolitan theatre. His readiness in assuming, at the shortest notice, the part of *Pompey* for the late Mr. Harley in "Measure for Measure," firmly established his claim to rank among the leading actors of the day. He assumed the management of the Haymarket in 1837. Mr. Webster paid annually about £2,000 for the copyrights of British plays; and on one occasion gave £500 for a prize comedy. Though this experiment was unsuccessful, it showed his desire to elevate the English stage. In 1866 he undertook the lesseeship of the Olympic. Mr. Webster was married and had a family.

DEATH OF HABLOT KNIGHT BROWNE.

Hablot Knight Browne, comic designer, better known as "Phiz," illustrator of Dickens' works, is dead. He was born about 1815, was educated at a private school, and at an early age began to draw caricatures with great spirit. In 1835 he succeeded the lamented artist Seymour as the illustrator of "Pickwick," and so happy and successful was the pencil of "Phiz" that he was engaged to illustrate, in the same comic vein, "Nicholas Nickleby" and most of Mr. Charles Dickens' other works of fiction. He has since, under the same signature, contributed graphic illustrations to the popular novels of Charles Lever, Ainsworth, Mayhew, etc., as well as to the Abbotsford edition of the "Waverley Novels," the "Illustrated Edition of Byron's Works," "H. B.'s Schoolboy Days," "Home Pictures," "Illustrations of the Five Senses," "The Adventures of Sir Guy de Guy," etc.

TREVELYAN'S AMENDMENT ACCEPTED BY GLADSTONE.

After consultation with his colleagues, Gladstone decided to accept the decision of the House of Commons on Trevelyan's amendment to the Repression bill.

RIOTING IN WALES.

There was rioting yesterday at Tredegar, Wales, between Welsh and Irish. Many houses of Irishmen were sacked. Several persons were severely injured.

THE HILLSDALES BARRED OUT.

The Metropolitan Amateur Regatta Committee and the Moulsey Regatta Committee decline the entry of the Hillsdale crew. The Captain of the Hillsdales informed the *Sportsman* that the crew are very much disappointed at the result of their visit, but their chief concern is at the slight thrown upon the Amateur Rowing Association of America.

AN IRISH HERDER KILLED.

DUBLIN, July 9.—A farmer's herder named Doloughty was mortally wounded at Ennis, County Clare, Sunday.

THIRTY PERSONS INJURED.

In a railway collision at Cork Sunday, thirty persons were injured, twelve of whom it is expected will die.

RUSSIA.

MASS FOR THE SOUL OF SKOBELEFF.

Special Cable.

MOSCOW, July 9.—The *Herald* cable says: A requiem mass was celebrated yesterday at 1 o'clock at the Hotel Dussaux in the room where the body of Gen. Skobeleff is lying. All the Moscow authorities were present, among them the Governor-General, Prince Dolgorouki. Tonight the body was borne in solemn state to the cathedral, whence it will be transferred to Gen. Skobeleff's estate at Riaza and buried. The Moscow papers appeared with black borders this morning. A great crowd is still standing in front of the hotel. Princess Deloselsky arrived this morning. The General's second sister, Countess Tcheremetieff, is expected tomorrow. The whole Skobeleff family will doubtless attend the funeral. An immense number of people are flocking here from St. Petersburg. The transportation of Gen. Skobeleff's body from the Hotel Dussaux to the Cathedral of the Three Saints took place at 8 o'clock this evening in the midst of an immense concourse of people, who crowded even the tops of the houses. During the afternoon the people had been admitted to see the body lying on the bed of state in full uniform, covered with flowers. Troops lined the streets and escorted the funeral car, which was entirely covered with white. Prince Dolgorouki and the General's aides-de-camp followed on horseback.

THE FUNERAL

will take place on Monday at 10 o'clock. The Minister of War arrived this morning. The Grand Duke Alexis and his cousin, the Grand Duke Nicolas, will follow tomorrow.

TURKEY.

MYSTERIOUS GOINGS-ON.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 9.—Considerable surprise is expressed that Gen. Wallace, the American Minister, has again been summoned to the palace. Either Gen. Wallace or his dragoman attends the palace almost daily. Gen. Wallace has also frequent interviews with Lord Dufferin.

A PAPER SUPPRESSED.

The *Phare du Bosphore* was suppressed for attacking Bismarck.

AFGHANISTAN.

THE NORTHERN FRONTIER.

SIMLA, July 9.—Authentic information is received that negotiations were reopened between Great Britian and Russia in December relative to the demarkation of the northern frontier of Afghanistan.

THE WRECKED IRONCLAD.

SEVERAL BODIES WASHED ASHORE.

THE HAGUE, July 9.—Several bodies have washed ashore from the Dutch ironclad Adder, reported lost yesterday.

HINDOSTAN.

ORDER RESTORED.

LONDON, July 9.—Order is restored in Muscat. Imaum's brother is pensioned.

SPAIN.

MULES FOR ENGLAND.

MADRID, July 9.—British Commissioners have arrived to purchase mules.

THE MARE WON.

Reminiscence of a Gambler Who Has Sworn Off.

Hartford Times.

"I've quit gambling," a Hartford man said at the trotting park, as he stood watching the pool-selling.

"How is that?" his friend asked.

"It don't pay unless you are on the inside, and even then one is liable to be caught tripping."

"A burnt child dreads the fire," ventured the other.

"No, not that. I am ahead on gambling—way ahead. But it isn't a good way to get your money. Easy come, easy go. Gamblers are sometimes flush, but oftener broke. One doesn't know the value of money when he scoops it in by gambling."

"I suppose you have had a taste of both good and bad luck in your gambling experience?" the friend asked.

"Yes, both kinds. I remember a case where I had a little of both. Perhaps you remember," he continued, "the race some years ago in Boston between John Morgan and Blackstone Belle. The Belle was a Boston horse, while the other was owned in New York. A friend told me that Morgan was bound to win, and advised me to back him. The day the race was to come off a couple of Hartford friends and myself went to Boston with well-filled pocketbook, intending to back Morgan. When we reached the park we found the odds were 100 to 35 on Morgan, and we didn't care to invest on the favorit at these odds. A heat was trotted and the mare acted so badly that it was evident that Morgan could have shut her out if he had not been pulled by the driver. Then the betting was wild. 'Ten to one on Morgan!' 'A hundred to ten on Morgan!' 'A thousand to a hundred on Morgan!'

"These odds were so big that, although we came down from Hartford to back Morgan, we agreed to take the odds, and each of us pooled in $500, and I went forward with my $1,500 to put it up on the mare. If anything should happen that she should win we could rake in $15,000—a snug little pile. 'I sang out, '100 to 1,000 on the mare!' My friend who gave me the betting point, and whom I had not before seen that day, heard my voice and came up and excitedly said: 'You are a fool. Didn't I tell you to back Morgan? He is backed to win, sure.'

"This bluffed me off. It took all the pluck out of me, and I went back to the boys and told them of it. With no money up we lost all interest in the race and started for the city. Before we got there we saw a crowd gathered around a suburban hotel, and soon learned that a second heat had been trotted and that the favorit had hurt himself and came near being distanced. And the result was that the mare won the race, and we blanked our luck at not being in on the $15,000 pot.

"That was bad luck, but we had gone to Boston to make something, and so we went to bucking the tiger. We lost all the money we had except about $5 each, and we put this together and chanced it on a card and won. From this point our luck turned. One of the party did all the playing, but we were all in for an equal share of the winnings. When we left for Hartford we had doubled our pile; but for all this we felt sick to think we didn't scoop in the $15,000. But such is the luck of the gambler! As I said at the start, gambling doesn't pay."

NEW YORK.

Blanche Douglass Accompanied to a Theatre by Walter Malley.

A European Clerical Thief Captured After a Long Chase.

The Strike of the 'Longshoremen and Freight-Handlers in Jersey City.

A NICE COUPLE.

BLANCHE DOUGLASS AND WALTER MALLEY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 9.—At the Bijou Theatre last night there was a pair that attracted some attention. There was nothing particularly striking about them. The man was rather insignificant in appearance. He was dressed neatly in black. The woman was pretty, with a very graceful figure. Her dress was in excellent taste. The pair enjoyed the performance. They have evidently never seen "Patience" before. The two were not profuse in their attentions to each other, although the man would occasionally lean over toward his companion in an affectionate manner. They were evidently

ON THE BEST OF TERMS,

but their bearing toward each other was rather that of a married couple than of two lovers. When the last song had been sung and the curtain had fallen the couple left the theatre with the rest of the audience. At the door he stopped and lighted a cigaret. They then turned and walked down Broadway through the crowd. "Do you know that couple?" said a young man just graduated from Yale, who was walking behind them with a friend. "They are Blanche Douglass and Walter Malley."

A LONG CHASE.

A CLERICAL THIEF RUN DOWN AND CAPTURED AT HAVANA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Detective Sergeant Joe Darcy, of this city, who followed the Belgian, Leon J. Bernard, Canon of the See of Tournay, all over Canada and the United States and Mexico, and finally secured his arrest in Havana on the 21st of June, has returned to New York, and tells a very interesting story of the long chase. Bernard was Canon at Tournay in 1880, when Pope Leo suspended its aged Bishop Mgr. Dumont, who was in his dotage. Ecclesiastical funds to the amount of 1,700,000 francs ($340,000) had accumulated and were in Bernard's possession. He also had custody of the papers of the diocese. On the 2d of June, 1881, just before the appointment of the new Bishop, Mgr. Rousseaux, Bernard appropriated the funds and disappeared, coming to America, as subsequently ascertained. The detective who

WAS CHOSEN HERE TO FOLLOW THE FUGITIVE

traced him to Boston, Montreal, Quebec, Chicago, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, the City of Mexico, Vera Cruz, Orizabad, and finally to Havana, where the culprit was arrested. Darcy was about three weeks behind Bernard in all his movements, but was successful in Vera Cruz finally in making sure that Bernard had sailed for Havana, and telegraphed to Consul Asche to hold him. This was done just as Bernard was about to embark for St. Thomas. In Bernard's valise were found $20,000 in money, thirteen safe-deposit keys, and important papers, some United States coupons, copies of extradition treaties between Belgium and other nations, and several printed forms for habeas corpus proceedings. In obedience to orders from Spain, the Captain-General put Bernard on the Spanish man-of-war España, to be taken to Madrid for extradition to Belgium. Darcy returned to New York. Nearly all the money stolen by Bernard will be recovered.

ITEMS.

THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

NEW YORK, July 9.—At the Central Labor Union meeting, representing forty-five labor organizations, the newspapers were denounced as not representing the workingmen's interests, and speeches in favor of starting a journal were made.

THE STRIKE OF THE 'LONGSHOREMEN AND FREIGHT-HANDLERS IN JERSEY CITY.

There is no change in the strike of the 'longshoremen and freight-handlers at Jersey City. There was no work today in any freight-yard. The strikers meet tomorrow morning and will march in a body to the depots of the several companies to receive the money due them.

FIRE RECORD.

A Club-House at a Summer Resort Near Buffalo in Flames at an Early Hour This Morning.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 10—1:40 a. m.—A telephone message just received announces that the Falconwood Club-House at Grand Island, a summer resort on the Niagara River, six miles below this city, is in flames, and the whole will be consumed. The Falconwood is one of the finest club-houses on the river, and is patronized by the best society people of the city. The building was elegantly furnished. Several Buffalonians were spending the night there, but, as both telephone and telegraphic communication is cut off, particulars cannot be had.

THE HEADSMAN.

The Ghastly Duties on Gibbet and in Torture-Chamber—How He Lopped People to Pieces and Flayed Them Alive—Men Cooked in Boiling Oil—Regicides Torn Apart and Murderers Crucified.

English Paper.

The profession of Public Executioner nowadays, though invested with a sinister interest quite natural to the ghastly craft, possesses none of the elements of romance which attached to it up to a century or so ago. In France, for instance, in the olden time, the executioner, or High Justice, as he was called from the fact that only Supreme or Royal Judges had the power to decree death, was a personage whose ways and duties were as fascinating as they were revolting. In Spain, from the earliest time, the office of Executioner was hereditary by law. In France the law was created by custom. No one would associate with the children of the headsman, who could learn no craft but that of their father. So rigidly was this rule adhered to that when Charles Sanson died, leaving his eldest son, only 7 years old, the child had to stand beside his adult assistant on the scaffold and sanction his acts by his presence. When the executioner had only daughters the husband of the eldest succeeded his father-in-law. It was only by the complete extinction of a family that immunity from the horrible fealty to Death could be secured.

In the early days in France the executioner held his office by letters patent signed by the King. He was only nominated after close inquiry into his person and habits. When the appointment of an executioner was made out the papers were thrown on the table in the High Chancellor's office, and the new headsman picked them up. He was then solemnly sworn to his duties. As a rule he was not allowed to reside in town or city unless he took up his residence in the house of torture. In certain localities he wore a livery, consisting of a jacket bearing the arms of the town and a ladder on the breast, and a gibbet embroidered on the back. In France the executioner of the City of Paris ranked first, for there was an aristocracy even of the gibbet. The headsmen bore the names of the places they served, being termed in public life and documents Monsieur de Paris, de Rheims, and so on.

The office of executioner was endowed with many pecuniary advantages. His chief right was that of *havee* (from *avoir*, to have). This consisted of as much corn sold in the market as he could take in with his hands, and had been granted to help him in obtaining provisions, which he could not easily procure otherwise, people declining money from such hands as his. The executioner could employ assistants to collect his tax: his right in certain towns was exchanged for a yearly allowance of money.

Many other privileges were attached to the office. By an order of the Chatelet, dated 1530, the executioner of Paris had a right of taxation on fruit, grapes, nuts, hay, eggs, and wool; also a toll on the Petit-Pont, a tax on barges, a sum for each patient suffering from leprosy, a sum on brooms, coals, oysters, fish, cakes of Epiphany, water-cress sellers, and on stray pigs. When one of his servants captured a pig, he took it to the Hotel Dieu, and either the head or a sum of money was given in return. The executioner had also a right to a part of the apparel of the culprits who suffered by his hands; at first only clothes below the waist were given him, but eventually he obtained the whole apparel.

In certain cities the executioner levied a tax on women of loose life. The monks of Saint Martin gave him five loaves and five bottles of wine for every execution on their lands. Other monkish organizations paid him a stated yearly sum. He also received a sum of money from the State for each execution. In 1721 all these privileges were abolished, and he received a salary of 16,000 livres, special fees for executions outside of the city, and full expense allowance.

The carpenter's was also an important position. His business was to construct, repair, and keep the scaffolds and instruments of torture in order. His salary was from 40,000 to 50,000 francs. The executioner's assistants were either his own servants or apprentices, who were fed and boarded but not paid.

In 1793, the National Convention, by a decree issued on June 13, 1793, decided that an executioner should be attached to each department of the Republic. The salary of executioners was to be paid by the State. In towns of which the population did not exceed 50,000 inhabitants, the salary was fixed at 2,400 livres; in those numbering from 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants, 4,000 livres; and, lastly, the emoluments of the executioner of Paris were diminished from 16,000 to 10,000 livres. His assistants were paid on the same scale. During the Reign of Terror, however, a special fee of 8,000 francs was added to his salary. It was not too much for what he had to do then.

The last reform in the position of executioner was enacted in 1849, when the salary of the executioner of Paris was lowered to 5,000 francs, the executioner of Lyons received 4,000 francs, those of Bordeaux, Rouen, and Toulouse 3,000 francs, and the gang of less important headsmen each 2,400 francs. It will be seen that we are far from the time when M. de Paris collected 50,000 francs for his right of havee alone. There exist still, however, by a species of judicial sufferance, certain privileges of free lodging and the like which eke the French Jack Ketch's income out some 20 or 30 per cent.

However much he made, the old-time executioner earned it. The list of punishments he has at one time and another been called upon to inflict cannot be read without a shudder. Decapitation is a punishment as old as the world. It was the form of death privileged to titled criminals. Common malefactors were hanged, as were also disgraced nobles. Crucifixion was an ancient and cruel form of French punishment. In 1127, by order of Louis the Fat, Bertholde, the murderer of Charles the Righteous, was crucified. Jews and heretics were the chief victims of the cross. Burning at the stake was not abolished in France till the seventeenth century. Quartering was last inflicted on Damiens, the would-be assasin of Louis XV., in 1757. It consisted in tying the convict by the arms and legs to four horses, which were then driven in different directions until the victim was torn apart at the joints.

Breaking at the wheel was tying the culprit on a wheel, breaking his limbs, and leaving him on the wheel until he expired. But it often happened that the Judges ordered by a retentum that he should be strangled before his limbs were broken. The punishment was most frequent in France, and many innocent men suffered by it, among others the unfortunate Calas. The wheel was abolished in 1789. Drowning was meted out to witches and sorcerers. Philippe Auguste extended it to untitled people who swore, and Charles VI. to those guilty of sedition. After the reign of Louis XI. it was abolished.

Flaying alive was resorted to freely for treason. The Constable of Armagnac was thus put to death when he was captured. Impalement and stoning to death were also in vogue in the early days. Under Francis I. the punishment of estrapade, which consisted in letting the culprit fall from such a hight as to break his limbs, was invented. Boiling coiners in oil or water was not abolished till 1791. The punishment of la cale consisted in hoisting the victim by a pulley and letting him suddenly fall.

It is worth noticing that the Middle Ages provided a supreme protection against death, even at the foot of the scaffold. The culprit might, if he succeeded in slipping through the hands of his keepers, seek refuge in a church, and his person was sacred so long as he abided there. The Church was very jealous of this privilege of holy sanctuary. He could be still more efficiently preserved if a woman consented to marry him, and a belief in the continuance of that form of salvation still exists among many of the lower orders abroad.

There were almost numberless punishments not followed by death. Flagellation in public was not abolished till 1789. The pillory was a post set up in a public place, where the offender was exposed, chained, to the fusillade of the stone-throwing mob. Some pillories were wooden cages, which revolved upon a pivot. Very heinous offenders were fastened to the pillory by an iron collar. Bankruptcy, forgery, bigamy, fraud, robbery of fruit, cheating at cards, blasphemy, and a hundred other incongruous offenses entitled a man to be pilloried. The *amende honorable* consisted of parading the victim in a cart through the streets, and was frequently the prelude to severe punishment. In the Middle Ages a husband who suffered his wife to beat him was made to ride about the streets on a donkey, with his head toward the tail. Cutting the table-cloth before whoever had committed an act of cowardice was another usage of the same kind. This was done to William of Hainault at the King of France's own table, because he had not avenged the murder of his grand uncle.

Degradation was a penalty which always preceded the ceremony of death. By degradation the culprit was ignominiously stripped of all earthly honors. Thus, when Marshal de Biron was on the scaffold the Chancellor of France deprived him of his insignia of the Order of the Holy Ghost.

The degradation of a nobleman was always attended with much solemnity. Thirty knights of proved courage met in council, and summoned to their presence the nobleman charged with felony. A King or a herald-at-arms pronounced the accusation of treason, of broken faith, and if the charge was not met degradation took place. Two scaffolds were erected in public; on one the Judges were assembled, surrounded by heralds and men-at-arms; on the other stood the culprit, fully armed with his shield stuck on a spike before him. He was then stripped of all his weapons, beginning with the helmet; his shield was broken in three pieces; his spurs broken on a dung-hill; the king-at-arms poured a basin of hot water on his head, and priests sang the service of the dead. The Judges, clad in mourning, then went to church, whither the culprit was borne on a litter. After a *De Profundis* he was given up to the Royal Judge to be dealt with by High Justice. On some occasions he was allowed to outlive his infamy, as in the case of Capt. Frange, a Gascon gentleman, who had treacherously surrendered Fontarobia to the Spaniards. He was degraded at Lyons in 1523 in the manner described, and afterwards set free.

Subsequently degradation was abandoned, because the sentence in itself was understood to imply the stigma. It was resumed in 1791 under the name of civil degradation. The clause was thus worded: "The culprit shall be led to the public place, where sit the tribunal that passed sentence upon him. The Clerk of the court shall address him in these words: 'Your country has found you guilty of an infamous act; the law and the court strip you of your title of French citizen.'"

In olden times a culprit, no matter what his crime, was branded with a red-hot iron with the fleur de lis on leg, arm, back, breast, cheek, or even forehead. Afterward the letter V was branded on the shoulders of those specially guilty of theft. Criminals sent to the galleys were branded gal., for *galere*. These marks were all merged in the general one of the letters T. F., standing for *travaux forces*, which were used till branding was finally abolished by the law of April 28, 1832.

A parricide had his fist amputated till 1791, when it was decreed that he should be taken to execution with his face covered with a black cloth. In 1810 amputation was resumed, and continued till 1832. Criminals condemned for murder and arson went to execution in a red shirt.

Mutilation was a common form of ancient punishment. There is scarcely a single part of the body that has not been subjected to a separate and special torture—the eyes, mouth, tongue, ears, teeth, arms, hands, feet, and heart have been so many sources of suffering by fire and iron. Blindness, resorted to under the first two races of French Kings, was inflicted by Princes upon high personages whose attacks they feared, but whose lives they dared not take. Blindness was applied to Bernard, King of Italy, grandson of Charlemagne, and the Parliament of Senlis in 873 ordered that the rebellious son of Charles the Bald should be deprived of his sight.

A red-hot iron passed before the eyes until, to use Joinville's expression, they were cooked; a steel point which was plunged in the centre of the organ; the plucking out from the socket—such were the instruments and means resorted to by justice and revenge, which in barbarous ages were often confounded.

The tongue has at all times been practiced upon by the law. Louis IX. ordered that blasphemers should be marked on the brow, that their lips should be burned, and their tongue pierced with red-hot iron. For this punishment he invented a round-shaped iron, which the executioner applied to the lips of the culprit after heating it.

Louis XII., the "father of the people," enacted that whoever uttered eight blasphemies should have his tongue torn out; and Louis XIV. reëstablished the law.

Among the Huguenots burned alive on Jan. 21, 1635, in the presence of the King, was a man named Antoine Poile, whose tongue was pierced and attached to his cheek with an iron pin. The infliction usually took place before a church.

The amputation of the ear was a common punishment in the middle ages. It was practiced on the serf who displeased his master. Sauval gives the following account of it: "The amputation of one ear was inflicted on dishonest servants and cut-purses; a second offense cost them the other ear; death was the penalty of the third offense. When the first larceny was considerable it was the left ear which was cropped."

The teeth were also within reach of the executioner. It was the wont to pull the teeth of Jews to make them give up their money; and Louis XI., after the death of Jacques d'Armagnac, whom he caused to be skinned alive, ordered that his children should be taken to the Bastille and have their teeth extracted. Amputation of the feet was common as well as the hands. They were simply chopped off with sword or ax, and the stump plunged in boiling oil or cauterized with an iron. These punishments were frequently inflicted on women.

Pouring boiling oil on the feet was a common form of torture. Death was caused by pouring boiling oil into the ears, the nostrils, and the throat. Molten lead was applied to the same purpose. One executioner received a liberal reward for inventing a crescent-shaped knife, by means of which a criminal's heart might be ripped out so rapidly that he had not time to die under the operation.

Cases were common in which the victim had his lips lopped off one by one, and being ripped open and disemboweled before the death stroke was given.

It would take a volume to enumerate the tortures the devilish ingenuity of man was father to in those ghastly times. The Parliament of Paris applied only two kinds—water and the boot. In Brittany the sufferer was tied to an iron chair and his legs brought by degrees in contact with the fire. At Besancon the horse, which consisted of mounting the victim on a log garnished with spikes, was in use. Estrapade prevailed at Orleans. At Rouen the thumb, fingers, and legs were crushed.

The boot was an instrument consisting of four planks pierced with holes, through which ropes were passed to hold them together. Between the two innermost planks the victim's leg was fitted. The executioner then drove wedges between the outer ones. Ordinary torture included four wedges, but on extra occasions eight wedges were used. At any rate, the leg was reduced to a pulp of riven flesh and muscle and splintered bone.

Torture by water consisted in seating the culprit on a stone stool after his sentence had been read to him. His wrists were attached behind his back to two iron rings distant from each other. All the cords then entwined round his limbs and body were then pulled as much as possible, and when the body of the sufferer could not be stretched any more a trestle was placed under his back. The questionnaire held a horn in one hand, and with the other he poured water in, and obliged the criminal to swallow four pints in question ordinaire and eight pints in question extraordinaire. Death was commonly the result of this torment.

Torture comprised several graduated torments inflicted upon a prisoner, either to compel him to confess his crime or to obtain the names of his accomplices. While he was subjected to these sufferings, a Judge, standing close to the torturer or questionnaire, called upon the accused to state the truth, and wrote down his declarations, whence the name of question which was given to this torture. Question was of two sorts, either definit or preliminary. These two categories were subdivided into question ordinaire and extraordinaire. Through the first it was sought to exact from the accused the confession of his guilt; through the accused it was endeavored to discover the names of the accomplices who had helped him in the perpetration of his crime. Torment carried to a certain limit constituted question ordinaire; it was doubled in question extraordinaire, which, as a rule, was only inflicted upon culprits previously sentenced to death. Yet there are people who regret the "good old times."

A YOUNG MILLIONAIRE.

A Fortune Made on Fluctuations of Louisville & Nashville Stock.

New York Letter to Atlanta Constitution.

H. Victor Newcomb is one of the youngest bank Presidents in this city. Mr. Newcomb's New York career is an eventful one. He first appeared in this city a 16-year-old boy with a letter from his father to Mr. A. T. Stewart. He was known on Wall-street as a protégé of the merchant-prince. He at once entered into speculation in gold with a pluck and energy that attracted the attention of the oldest and most desperate brokers. The result was that he lost some very heavy sums. His father came to the front, paid up his losses, and sent the young man to Europe. He next appeared on Wall street about three years ago, coming from the West as Vice-President of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, and riding on the crest of the boom with little reputation for shrewdness. He was known only to New-Yorkers as the young man who had formerly lost heavily "on 'Change," and had recently inherited a large fortune from his father. To use the Wall street parlance, he was looked upon as "a very fat pigeon and an easy one to pluck." They soon found, however, that he had learned something from experience, and had since his father's death increased his princely inheritance, and was worth anywhere from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000. He commenced about this time to build up the Louisville & Nashville system of railroads, and from his inside knowledge of the combinations, purchases, and leases of the road, and a keen foresight as to how these changes would affect the stock, he made large sums of money. How much, I asked my informant.

"On the various fluctuations of the Louisville & Nashville stock alone, as it rose from 35 to 226, he cleared over $2,000,000, and the beauty of it was, sold out his entire stock in the road at fancy prices before he retired from the Presidency, or any one knew that he was selling out. After his resignation as President he has made several incursions into the stock, but never dealt in it heavily. He then established the United States National Bank, with ex-President Grant as one of its Directors. The bank is said to be very successful, though it is a close corporation, its policy being to declare no dividends, but to put its earnings to the reserve fund."

"Will he make New York his home?" I asked.

"Yes. He is now worth in the neighborhood of $10,000,000. He has bought a $375,000 residence on Fifth avenue, and built a $65,000 cottage at Long Branch. He will spend his winters here and his summers at Elberon. He has a charming family, wife, son, and daughter, good health, and everything calculated to make a man happy. He sold his home in Louisville, which was the handsomest residence between Chicago and Philadelphia, to a Jew merchant. It is a curious fact that nearly all of the handsomest houses in Louisville are owned by Jews. Nobody else seems to have enough money to buy when the fine old places are offered."

"You say that he has regained his health?"

"He was never sick. I suppose you allude to the alleged affliction of his eyes. There never was anything the matter with them except he could not see far enough ahead to know how the high price of Louisville & Nashville stock could be maintained, and he bandaged his eyes for awhile and slipped out. As to his general health, he has never been sick a day in five years; the calves of his legs are like a bullock's, and he is sold as a rock. My opinion is that he is waiting for a break in values, when he will buy a cheap railroad or two, ride it to the top of the boom, get sore eyes again, and slide out ahead of his colleagues."

TEA AND COFFEE.

An Expert's Advice in the Making of the Two Great Domestic Beverages.

Pall Mall Gazette.

Most housewives understand the mystery of making tea, but few know the advantage of the Russian samovar over all other methods of making it. The samovar is a tea-kettle which has its fire in a tube running through it and which, with a few pieces of lighted charcoal dropped into the tube, maintains the water at boiling point with a minimum of evaporation, and gives it at that point on the table. And as a beverage the Russian does certainly surpass all other nations in tea-making. We drink it as a stimulant, and take it strong in the morning and too strong at night, with milk and sugar as a general thing; we finish and send the tea-things away; but to the Russian it is an all-the-evening enjoyment. The samovar stands on the table and the tea (the delicious yellow variety generally) is put into the teapot, the boiling water run on, allowed to stand a moment, and then tea is served mild rather than weak, and more water poured on at once—a little tea added from time to time if needed. I have often seen Russian friends drink a dozen or more cups in the evening. The quick making of the infusion is in accordance with Chinese custom, but there the parallel ends. The addition of sugar—to the Celestial a barbarism—is now opposed by some English tea-drinkers, but the overwhelming majority of opinion is in favor of its use. It seems to me as indispensable to the development of the best appreciation of the tea as salt is to that of a beefsteak. The sugar is so neutral as an emollient that it absolutely disguises no quality of the tea and I hold it to be a cardinal principle in gustatics that where two flavors can be so combined as to sacrifice neither an advance in art is achieved. And the same is true of coffee—the addition of sugar is a development of the beverage. But milk does not come under the same category. When people drink tea as strong as most of us do at breakfast the intense bitter is mollified by milk, but weak tea is made insipid by it.

The Russian adds a slice of lemon, the only addition after sugar which does not deteriorate the quality of a delicate tea; but he also takes a little rum, a distinct departure from the purist standard, due probably to his general imbibing propensity. Both rum and cognac, having distinct flavors which disguise the quality of the tea, are abuses unless the tea is bad. A delicate yellow tea, with sugar and lemon, is, me judice, the perfection of tea drinking if made with the samovar. A hint to economists on long steeping of tea (for boiling is a horrible barbarism never to be dreamed of); the samovar is arranged so as to allow the teapot to stand in the chimney, keeping the tea at a point just below the boiling indefinitly, and when the tea is of an old crop the flavor will be greatly and judiciously developed by fifteen or twenty minutes' standing on the samovar top. A new crop tea does not require this treatment.

The making of coffee is a much more complicated operation. Whether made in the Eastern or Western method, the precautions and most of the difficulties are the same. The choice of the growth allows of latitude, as does the choice of a vintage. The Turks prefer the Mocha and Martinique or Java mingled. It is indispensable to roast your own coffee, of whichever growth, and wise to get the best quality of its kind. The coffee-growers follow an antiquated and barbarous method of preparation, steeping the berries in water until the pulp is decomposed and rubs off in a slimy mass, leaving the berry naked. But the fermentation always damages the flavor of the coffee, and if allowed to go too far destroys it, so that many samples of coffee, apparently bright, are already damaged.

I do not mention ground coffee, as these are anything but coffee—chicory, barley, bread-crusts, any burned graminea, acorns, juniper, cones, etc., enter in, and I was told last year at Kalamata that the whole fig crop of the Morea goes to Trieste to be turned into coffee. Coffee must be roasted slowly and evenly, kept in constant motion, till the berry will crack crisply when pressed between thumb and finger. The Egyptian stops as soon as it will break any way, but this will have a slight taste of the raw berry, which seems to me a drawback. It should crack freely, but by no means crumble. Ninety-nine per cent of the people who roast their own coffee burn it and destroy all its best qualities.

From this point Eastern and Western methods differ. The Turk has slaves in plenty and is no sparer of their labor. He has his coffee pounded in a mortar to an impalpable powder (his imitators at Athens and elsewhere fail here), and then a spoonful of each cup is put into the ibric, the water poured on hot, it is set for a few seconds on the coal, not boiled, and is poured into the cup—if for himself without sugar, if for a Frank sweetened; but I have always suspected that practices connected with Eastern politics had much to do with the exclusion of sugar, as enabling the drinker to detect certain deleterious agents sometimes introduced.

The Western coffee-maker grinds the berry, and not too fine, but the primitive ibric gives place to numerous contrivances, of which I have collected and tried many. For stupid housekeepers the best is the common French filter placed above the coffee-pot; for any one who has mechanical ingenuity enough to use it the balance cafétiere is the perfection of utensils and should always be placed like the samovar on the table. But in the hands of a fool it is unsafe. Coffee with milk—café au lait—comes not under gastronomy, but dietetics. It is a bilious article of food and better made of chicory than coffee, as the latter is wasted when thus used.

BEAT THE BEST TIME EVER MADE.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 8.—Miss Myrtle Peck, of Michigan, aged 14, rode on the Rochester Driving Park today twenty miles in forty-three minutes twenty-four and a half seconds, beating the best recorded time by two minutes. She rode seven horses, none of them considered fast and two or three considered slow. The time was taken by reliable parties.

OBITUARY.

COLUMBUS, O., July 9.—Capt. N. M. McConkey, Representative in the Legislature for Clark County for the term of 1880-'81, died at Springfield today after a week's illness.

Failure of Sub-Aqueous Photography.

Chambers' Journal.

It will perhaps be remembered that shortly after the Tay Bridge calamity an attempt at sub-aqueous photography was made, in order to get, if possible, a view of the wreck of bridge and train as they lay thirty feet below the surface of the water. Mr. W. D. Valentine, to whose hands these experiments were intrusted, has recently sent an interesting account of them to the *Photographic News*. A very bright day was chosen for the trial; and a diver, after being properly instructed as to what to do, was sent down with the camera. This camera was of no ordinary kind; for it had to be lowered with a powerful crane, and with the addition of ten hundred weight to induce it to sink. With the quickest lens, by the most rapid method of photography, and with an exposure of twenty minutes, Mr. Valentine failed to get even the ghost of an image on his plate. This showed that the actinic rays of light failed to penetrate through the thirty feet of water which separated the camera from its accustomed element. Apparently there was no want of light, for the diver stated that he could easily see for thirty feet in front of him; but it is evident that the light did not comprise those rays upon which the efficiency of a photographic surface depends.

Physic to the Doctor.

"One day this intelligent statesman, feeling unwell," says Capt. Trotter in "Our Mission to the Court of Morocco," "sent for Kaid Maclean, who hurried down to him, and, finding his liver affected, went home for a box of pills. Returning with them himself to the Vizier, he gave him a couple. The patient, taking them in one hand, drew M— toward him with the other, and, forcing the pills into his mouth, obliged him to swallow them. 'Now,' he said, with an air of triumph, 'I will take two myself in a little time.' On being expostulated with afterward on his unworthy suspicion, he tried to excuse himself, saying: 'Well, you see, some of the servants might have tampered with the box and poisoned the medicine.' 'In which case, don't you see, you would have poisoned me!' suggested his benefactor. 'Ah, God is great!' was the reply, and the matter dropped."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Forty Years' Experience of an Old nurse. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhea, griping in the bowels, and wind colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price 25 cents a bottle.

Arend's Beef, Iron, and Wine, with Cinchona, the standard medicinal tonic of this progressive age. It enriches the blood, promptly invigorates the brain and nervous system, improves digestion, etc. Result: A round form, bright eyes, happy state of mind. Arend's drug-store, corner Madison street and Fifth avenue.

The old need them for strength; the young want them for a tonic; the sick crave them to get well; the well take them to remain so; dyspeptics need them for relief; epicures like them as an appetizer; everybody takes Hope and Malt Bitters. For sale by Van Schaak, Stevenson & Co.

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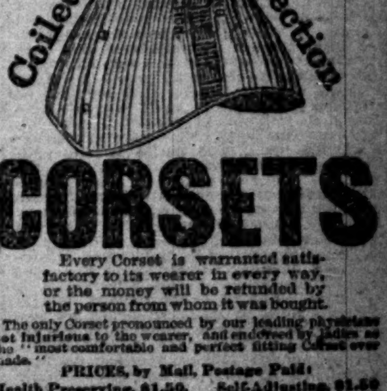


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For Catarrh, acute or chronic, Hay Fever, Rose Cold, or cold in the head, this is a positive cure. It cleanses the nostrils and permits breathing through that organ. Its action is prompt, and can be used by insufflation, injection, or with an atomizer.

For Sale by all Druggists.

It is with pleasure that I announce to you and the public what your wonderful Crown Plaster has done for me. For many years I have been a sufferer from Lame Back and Rheumatism. I was visiting in Washington and told about this great discovery. I got two of them and placed them on me; they cured me perfectly. My sincere thanks, and many Happy New Years may you enjoy.
GEO. W. MOORE,
No. 13 Fourteenth-st., Phil., Pa.

RELIGIOUS.

Dr. Barrows on Our National Perils—Ignorance, Injustice, and Infidelity.

Dr. Mercer Preaches a Funeral Sermon on the Late Amos T. Hall.

Dedication Discourse in the Lincoln Park Congregational Church.

Yesterday's Proceedings at the Lake Bluff Camp-Meeting.

DR. JOHN H. BARROWS.

Our National Perils—Ignorance, Injustice, and Infidelity.

A very large audience assembled yesterday forenoon in the First Presbyterian Church to hear the Rev. Dr. Barrows' sermon on "Our National Perils." The Rev. J. F. Tuthill, D. D., President of Wabash College, assisted in the introductory exercises. Following is the sermon:

O, Jerusalem, Jerusalem, thou that killest the prophets and stonest them that are sent unto thee, how often would I have gathered thy children together, as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings and ye would not.—*Matt., xxiii., 37.*

The Saviour of the world was a loyal Jew of Palestine, and His primal care was for the lost sheep of the House of Israel. Time after time He flung Himself in an agony of love and entreaty as it were at the feet of Jerusalem, and sorrowed with a grief deep as His own divine nature over her persistent rejection of life and peace. After His resurrection, when He issued orders for the preaching of His universal gospel, His patriotic heart induced the qualifying word, "Beginning at Jerusalem." The absence of this feeling in Him would have been a fault. In patriotic loyalty there is nothing necessarily contracted or unworthy. It is no bar to the widest philanthropy, the most generous love for all men. Indeed God seems to educate us for the highest and broadest love, by means of the family, the church, the city, the nation—these nearer societies which call out interest and affection. The most ardent of the patriots is the Englishmen. "Dear, Old England," is the loud cry of his heart everywhere, but what nation has shown more benevolent interest in the world's welfare than the sea-girdled land of Howard, Wilberforce, and Livingstone?

I believe it to be one duty of the Christian pulpit to foster, here in America, a wise and glowing patriotism. Modern invention has made it easy for the dullest minds to realize our National oneness. Every part of the Republic instantly knows what all other parts are doing. The great daily newspaper, which an American thinker has called the most marvelous achievements our planet has to show, makes us think the same thoughts, thrill at the same great events, and daily share in the same hopes and fears. What is done in New York and Chicago is known in San Francisco before it occurred, judging only by the clock. As individuals and as communities, we share in one National life. We are united in a fellowship of hope, interest, and peril. There is not one of you who is not concerned by what is going on at National and State capitols, by what is occurring in distant cities, where, as in Chicago, Sunday and other days, laws are trampled under foot by the festering wickedness which threatens the purity of municipal and National elections, by the fraudulent accumulations of millions in the hands of such gigantic swindlers as the successor of James Fisk. Our hope of perpetuating republican liberty is shaken by the failure of self-government in our great cities, by accumulated ignorance, North and South, and by the demoralizing tyranny of the rum-traffic in so many States. If one member suffer, all suffer together. Your hand might as well endeavor to be indifferent to a silver in your little finger as for any citizen of Chicago to be indifferent to what is occurring in the cañons of Colorado or among the everglades of Florida.

And yet when evils are not conspicuous and obtrusive there is a vast deal of popular indifference. But wise men are alarmed by secret and impalpable perils such as peace and prosperity often breed. Too many people imagine that our excellent form of government is the panacea for all ills. A good form of government will no more prevent all mischief than a fashionable coat will keep off the yellow-fever. Good laws alone will not save us. A Citizens' League determined to execute what enactments we now have for the suppression of vice is better than thorough prohibition laws with no earnest purpose to put them into execution. Nations are not saved by good forms of government merely. The best form and make of a fire-engine will not put out a fire unless it is skilfully and energetically used. Idle and sluggish trust in our excellent Constitution, Fourth of July orations, or our National superiority will not drive out the brood of devils that have entered into our body politic. A city may rejoice like ours in the rule of "the best Mayor" Chicago ever had, but even such a Mayor cannot usher in a municipal millennium of order and decency! The government practically is what the people are. And there is comfort as well as shame in this truth. There is in this fact an urgent call to fidelity on the part of those who control our daily newspapers and of those who speak from the pulpit and on the part of all who are responsible for the guiding of public opinion. The greatest forces in American life have sometimes been men and women who never held an office, who never drew a penny from the public treasury, but whose words have made the public sentiment which, like the air and the solar heat, fashions and fosters all forms of outward life and power. It is the pulpit's errand to teach that character shapes destiny. You may read the Declaration of Independence every Fourth of July, but with 2,000,000 voters in the land unable to read it or their ballots, with luxury and avarice, and unbelief sapping the foundations of conscientiousness, with a desecrated and ill-used Sunday, and with 10,000 agencies almost unchecked, the saloons, the gambling-dens, and the low places of amusement combining with vile literature, to corrupt the National morality, our liberties are not secure.

I am not disposed to give you a mere literary essay this morning with regard to our Nation's dangers. I hope rather, so to speak, that every citizen will have a new burden of responsibility and a new disposition to do duty with a brave heart.

I. The first peril threatening us is ignorance, the peril which our Puritan fathers attacked with the common school in every village. They provided liberally for general intelligence, in order—as we read in the Massachusetts code of 1650—"that learning may not be buried in the graves of our forefathers." These men acted according to the spirit of Aristotle's saying that "the teacher of the youth is the master of society." They acted according to the purpose of God who made the human mind with a craving after knowledge and development, so that it can reach its goal and find its peace only when it is not crushed, stunted, oppressed. This was the New England idea, and if the Nation is to remain a Nation of self-governing men, this idea must leaven the continent. In 1670 a Connecticut Governor reported to an English Commissioner that one-fourth the revenue of the colony was expended on free schools. In that same year a Governor of Virginia wrote: "I thank God we have no free schools nor printing, and I hope we shall not have these hundred years." There you have two warring ideas. They have long struggled on this soil. The battle is not ended. Indeed we have now reached the crisis of our history. With universal suffrage established from ocean to ocean not to educate our voters is to destroy the Republic. Other nations realize this truth that popular education must go with the suffrage. The Government of the French Republic is adding immensely to the sums expended for general education. France, overthrown by the schools as much as by the artillery of Germany, has enacted an obligatory school law, and in the past year the Government alone has expended $22,717,880 for popular enlightenment. The Government of Belgium the last year has nearly doubled its grant to education. When the unity of Italy was perfected in 1870, out of a population of 26,000,000 nearly 20,000,000 could not read or write, but this year Italy is expending $6,200,000 for general education and enforcing an obligatory school law for children between the ages of 6 and 12. Great Britain has added immensely to her voting population, and has realized with Mr. Lowe that she must educate her masters. The average number attending her schools has risen from over 1,400,000 in 1872 to over 2,700,000 in 1880. Mr. Blair, of New Hampshire, said in the Senate of the United States on the 13th of last June that "within twenty-five years, unless we advance, we shall be far behind the English-speaking race in any other part of the earth"; and he calls attention to the humiliating fact that while of the immigration coming to us from Europe today only 14 per cent are illiterate, it meets on this side of the ocean, in this land of schools, an equal percentage of illiteracy in our own population. Have you realized that in addition to 1,000,000 illiterate colored voters there is another million of illiterate white voters in this land? "One voter in five," says Senator Blair, "cannot write his name. He casts a ballot whose contents are unknown to him except from hearsay. He cannot tell the Constitution of his country from the code of Draco. He is the prey to the demagogue or the action of prejudice, but he holds the balance of power in almost every State and in the Nation at large." According to the census of 1880 there are in Illinois 109,753 illiterate persons over the age of 21. Ignorance is not massed in the South alone. It is compacted and manipulated by wickedness in the great metropolitan centres of the North as well. In eighty-six of the leading cities of this country, one-third of the school population never enter the school-room. In New York City the proportion of the school population not in [illegible] is 30 per cent; in San Francisco, 29 per cent; in St. Louis, 48 per cent; in Chicago, 57 per cent; in Cincinnati, 59 per cent. We learn from the census that 77,473 of the school children of Chicago never attend public school at all, and that very few of them are instructed in private schools. In ten years these illiterates will rule our city. Of the 18,000,000 of school children in our country, "five-twelfths of the whole are growing up in absolute ignorance of the English alfabet." "At this rate," we are told, "before another census we shall have passed the line, and there will be more children in this country out of schools than in them." Do you believe that our free institutions are likely to be permanent, when based on ignorance and all that accompanies it? On the 4th of March, 1881, the President of 50,000,000 freemen said from the steps of the Nation's Capitol: "If that generation [that is, the next generation] comes to its inheritance blinded by ignorance and corrupted by vice, the fall of the Republic will be certain and remediless." Ignorance was the seed-bed of slavery and rebellion at the South. It is the seed-bed in our Northern cities of woes as numberless and deadly as the wrath of Achilles. It is a black and thunderous storm-cloud, thick with tropic lightning overhanging the Republic. I do not wonder that the great anti-slavery Senator of Massachusetts burst into tears, when by a tie vote in the Senate his bill was lost making universal education as well as universal suffrage one of the prerequisites to the readmission of any State into the Union. Some future Gibbon may yet date the decline of the Republic from that monstrous mistake in the reorganization of Southern society. The historian will say of the ballot and the school: "The first ye ought to have given and the second ye ought not to have withheld, thus making the first either useless or a curse." Judge Tourgee wisely closes one of his noble works with the picture of a spelling-book, and under it the words, "In hoc signo vinces." "By this sign thou shalt conquer." And out of the abundance of our National Treasury the Nation is now called upon by earnest and far-seeing men to supply the vast deficiencies of the States in providing for the education of the people. The Senator from Illinois, Mr. Logan, who is urging this action is doing the work of a statesman, and if by setting apart for schools the $65,000,000 of the annual liquor tax that righteous tax can be perpetuated for a dozen years this vast appropriation will contribute incalculably to the National strength and prepare for the good time coming when, as another Senator has said, "the conscience and common-sense of the people abolish both whisky and the tax on it together." If the spirits of the great men of the Republic ever revisit our land they must shudder at the "horror of great darkness" which has gathered above our horizon, and the attentive ear can almost catch the words of Winthrop, and John Adams, and Washington, and Everett, and Webster warning us as they did in the flesh that universal liberty is strong only in universal knowledge, and above all the clouds there is heard the voice of Him who still says, "The truth shall make you free."

II. The second great peril to which we are exposed is the peril of injustice, the oppression of the weak and helpless, the breaking of the Golden Rule by the iron hand. There is a force in the lives of men and of States—such has been the conviction of the chief minds of our race—a force which is like gravitation in the world of matter. To be in harmony with it is to win prosperity and success. To act in opposition to it is to insure failure and wo. That force is justice. The powers of this world often laugh at it, and, like Herod hold high revel in the banquetting halls of vice, while the children of God lie in chains, like John the Baptist, in the dungeons beneath. There is often an intense repugnance on the part of authority to consider questions from the standpoint of right. Sagacity is deemed better than righteousness as a guide for nations. Intrenched power and privilege often forget that, "though hand join in hand, the wicked shall not prosper." They put the question, "Is it politic?" and not the inquiry, "Is it just?" "But justice," as even Cicero said, "is the great standing policy of civil society, and any eminent departure from it under any circumstances lies under the suspicion of being no policy at all." Nations have fallen by not caring for the humblest citizens. The slaves of Rome pulled down the huge edifice of imperial greatness—"the feet of clay," as one has said, "destroying the head of gold." The peril of every nation is in its wronged and suffering members. Fifty years ago, such were the scandalous and grievous inequalities of representation in England, such the severity of the sedition laws, so stern the repression of free speech in behalf of justice, that stable old England rocked with the premonitory throes of revolution. In 1832 Charles Kingsley saw the Bristol riots; the savage mob, made up of the brutal elements of society, rendered ferocious by suffering, plundering and breaking open casks of spirit which they set flowing through the streets, the wretched creatures drinking it on their knees from the gutter till a flame from a burning house caught the stream, ran down it with a horrible rushing sound, and in a moment the prostrate drunkards became a row of blackened corpses. "That sight," said Kingsley, "made me a Radical." England gave heed in time to save herself from revolution. We did not. One hundred and six years ago last Tuesday we began our independent life, and the four winds carried to every trembling throne our proclamation of liberty and equality, while Virginia slave-mothers saw their children sold from their arms into the rice-swamps of the Carolinas. Jefferson trembled, remembering that God is just. A young, proud nation dared to defy the scowl of justice. John Bright said of America: "The infant giant was rocked beneath the shadow of the cypress." The poison entered into our National life. Twenty years ago we saw a line of States built on the fragments of the shattered decalog fringing and frowning along our borders. In the sepulchre of bondage lay the poorest of the poor. But Christ Jesus lay there also, and when His omnipotence lifted them into liberty the solid land heaved and rolled like the waves of the sea, and was soon crimsoned with the blood of a half-million lives. And it is the shame and peril of today that the bondman is only half unbound. Insulted, largely disfranchised either by force or fraud, not provided with the means of knowledge, and in some States dependent for his schooling on the paltry taxes that can be wrung from his own pitiable poverty, is not the present condition of the black man another illustration of the truth that "nothing is settled till it is settled right"?

But this truth comes nearer home, and I have spoken of the negro's wrongs largely for the sake of enforcing a lesson to which we are often indifferent. Have we been so busy in making money, have we been so comfortable in our own homes, have we been so absorbed in the work and pleasure of our lives as not to see the enormous peril to our free institutions from the growing tyranny of the rum power? Here is an organized wrong against society, vast, unscrupulous, selfish, and heartless—corrupting our youth and turning the children of the poor into criminals. It has grown into a despotism with more wealth at its disposal than our National Government, for of its $700,000,000 of annual income the large part is profit. It has more capital invested than slavery had, and it is more opposed to all righteousness. It has strong allies in the greed of gain and the thirst for low excitement. It is linked with ignorance, fraud, and all the worst elements of politics. It has destroyed more lives than the American slave traffic. It has broken more hearts and ruined more homes. It is today a flagrant and organized injustice, brutalizing its own victims, and, worse still, oppressing helpless wives and innocent children, robbing the sick and the poor, and making the better classes of the community pay for the care of the criminals, idiots, lunatics, and paupers with which it deluges the land. We shall yet find that there is to come a day of reckoning to us for having nursed and petted or weakly compromised with this monster. Trade may be listless and indifferent just now. Literature may still crown Bacchus with laurels. Politics may try to scoff this theme out of the arena. Fashion may stand with a wine-glass in her jeweled fingers to tempt the unwary. But a righteous God will call the Nation to account, and in the turmoil and financial distresses and tumultuous fears of another decade or another generation we shall know that God has remembered our sins against us, and that not in vain has our brother's blood been crying from the ground.

III. And this brings us to the third National peril—a practical unbelief in the Divine government. Ignorance is a great peril, but to forget that there is a divine order in the world that works for righteousness is to rush into awful shipwreck. Injustice is a great peril, but injustice is only practical unbelief, oblivion of the Supreme Power that rewards and punishes. It is faith in Him that gives to virtue its strength and motive and lasting hope. As the chief indication that God is forgotten among us, we are wont to point to such facts as the growing antipathy to the Christian Sabbath, the popularization of infidel ideas, and the spread of Communism. But I regard as more noticeable the decay of conscientiousness, the business immorality, the ten thousand tricks of trade, the perversion of trust-funds, the low standards of honesty, the painful relapses of men in high places, the absorption of the people in Mammon-worship—these multiplied proofs that a practical faith in God has slipped out of many minds.

I speak this morning in a city where these National perils, to which I have called your thoughts, are intensified. Ignorance is here—holding the ballot in its hand, and closely followed by troops of children who never enter our public schools. Flaming and frightful injustice is here, decoying these ignorant children into vice and crime, and subverting government into an instrument of unrighteousness. Practical unbelief is here, undermining conscientiousness. And the Church of Christ is here, believing in knowledge and justice and goodness and mercy of God, and here in this Christian temple I bring you face to face with vital questions of personal duty. You realize what vast interests are centred here and what a vast influence over this mighty Northwest is wielded by this young metropolis. And you long to see Chicago redeemed from its present shame and flagrant wickedness. Let me urge you, then, to record here this morning the purpose that it shall be redeemed, that foremost among the objects to which your strength shall be dedicated shall be a vastly better moral life in this city. The worthy elements here can just as well be the upper as the under elements in our municipal affairs if sluggishness and fear and a crippling partisanship are put aside. Among the duties to which we are called are these: First, to organize a citizens' league, irrespective of party, who shall change the municipal administration of Chicago and make it contribute to and strengthen law and order and decency and morality, instead as remaining as now the tool and bulwark of lawlessness, vice, and crime. Secondly, we are called to quadruple the support given to the Citizens' Leagues we already have, which are doing so much to diminish crime by making effective the laws against the sale of liquor to minors and drunkards, and we are to see to it that the efforts of the liquor men to have these laws changed the coming winter are not successful. If the people will insist by their agents that the laws we now have are executed, including the laws for the suppression of literature that tends to vice, there would be a vast lessening of crime. Third, until Illinois has a compulsory education law that is made effective in Chicago, and even after that, we ought to cordially support the present earnest efforts to reach the children of the street, and the attic, and the cellar with the beneficent influences of the free kindergarten, the best school, the best temperance society you can furnish. Much more ought to be done, but if these things be done, our darkness will be smitten by the beams of the morning. The great problem of our Nation centres more in the problems of the life of our cities into which one-fifth of our population is now crowded. Hence the greatness of our responsibility. We have manifestly reached a most critical hour in the history of the Republic. Incalculable futures depend on these few passing years. I have the greatest fear for the Nation unless the people are startled into seeing how perilous is our present position. Let this be vividly apprehended, and they will find a way or make it "out of this wilderness." I foresee "a noble and puissant Nation rousing herself like a strong man after sleep." I foresee a revival of spirituality and righteousness, a return to those sources of peace which have not failed us in other times of danger. There is an American Nation, as the Rev. Brooke Herford declared last Sunday that he had discovered, beneath the frothy and foaming surface of our everyday life of toil, and traffic, and crime, and scandal—a Nation of thoughtful and faithful men, inheriting the spirit that inspired the beginnings of our nationality. There is a divine life in the Church that has burned right through all the years of our history and it will not fail us now, because it is fed by the exhaustless and measureless love of Christ.

Therefore amid present perils let us wait if despair disturb your faith, since He lives, who is the same yesterday, today, and forever. Although our horizon is lurid with the camp-fires of evil, though the daughters of Jerusalem are in captivity to strange masters, though the men of Babylon are building their temples in the vales which Edwards consecrated to a pure Gospel, though Belial, and Mammon, and Bacchus, and Moloch have reared 10,000 altars in this city where the Christian soldiers of Fort Dearborn once knelt on the prairie sod and consecrated it to the Lord, and although there come to us from all lands the unbelieving hosts who shake their fists at the towers and palaces of our Christian Zion, and our hearts sometimes fail as with fear, let there go forth this morning the cry of earnest faith: "But Christ! He lives!" Yes. He lives and holds in His hands the reins of universal government, "all power in heaven and earth," and along the footpaths of all history and athwart the devices of all error and sin, He directs the serene and unwearied omnipotence of redeeming love, and He shall yet stand on the earth, holding America as a resplendent diadem in His pierced hands, while other crowns, with many stars from many lands, shall be laid at His feet, and the nations having wrought out the divine purpose shall be no more, since the kingdoms of this world shall have become the kingdom of our Lord and of His Christ, and He shall reign forever and ever.

IN MEMORIAM.

Funeral Sermon by the Rev. L. P. Mercer on the Late Amos T. Hall.

The Rev. L. P. Mercer preached yesterday forenoon in the New Jerusalem Temple a sermon in memory of the late Amos T. Hall, taking his text from II. Corinthians, v., 1, as follows:

For we know that if our earthly house of this tabernacle were dissolved we have a building of God, a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.

Mr. Mercer followed the Scriptural quotation with the reading of a hymn, the substance of which was that men were the builders and heirs of God. He then gave an exposition of the faith of the New Jerusalem Church (Swedenborgians). The gist of this was that life on earth was but a preparation for another and a higher state. Men would live again in houses builded as they had wrought on earth. They would fall asleep, perhaps after long sickness and pain, and awake in the new life. There error and prejudice would be cleared away and they would see the truth as they never saw it before. Into this future state every man enters into his own house without the power or the will to change or to rebuild it. Men should be profoundly thankful for the positive revelation given them and ought to rejoice that they were not left without knowledge of the future, but that God had raised up many prophets and seers, and had prepared at the beginning of the new age a teacher (Emmanuel Swedenborg) who could see and give to man an intelligent account of heaven and hell and the intermediate state into which mortals passed when life on earth was ended.

Mr. Mercer said that man did not sleep in the grave nor pass immediately to realms of endless bliss or never-ending torment, but into a world where his conduct would shape his future. He was not led at once into the presence of an offended God and condemned to ages of torture. The pretense of irresponsibility was but a shallow one, for the soul enjoyed advantages upon earth and man could determine his own course. In all things God's Providence had but one end—to lead and train men in perfect freedom to a fuller harmony with Him. Death comes and life begins again as men take it up of a morning on awaking from sleep. In the new life men are free, and there is no inducement to conceal thought. Angels come to them and devils lay bare the secrets of their diabolic loves and hates, so that men have the opportunity to shape their own lives in the light of truth. God does not judge men as we understand the word. This life is for laying the foundation of a better; the new life for the separation from man's character of foreign elements.

Passing to the consideration of the character of the late Amos T. Hall, the speaker pronounced him a man beloved and respected by his fellows—one in whom the virtues of character showed day by day in his life. Born in Fairfax County, Vermont, in 1814, the son of an eminent physician, young Hall was early called upon to make his own way in the world. He removed in 1830 to Detroit, and there occupied several positions of trust and confidence. In 1854 he came to Chicago, and for over twenty years was identified as Secretary and Treasurer with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. Richly endowed by Nature, and exceptionally capable in a business sense, it was his possession of purpose and principle which contributed to and organized these powers for useful ends. Prior to his marriage in 1837 he was a member of the Baptist Church, then more distinctively Calvinistic in its doctrines than now. With the birth of his first child came his spiritual awakening, and for three years he anxiously searched the Scriptures for light. He became possessed of the works of Swedenborg, and adopted the faith of the new Church, of which he was always a consistent adherent. The mysteries of the new life became as familiar to him as the incidents of the present, and he looked upon death as the gate to the heavenly home, and upon Heaven as the harmony of man with God. He proved his faith by embodying it in his life. Honest, just, and merciful men, felt the power of his life for good, and in the sanctuary of home he was at once priest and teacher. The record of his life should inspire men to so use their present opportunities that they could realize that they have a house eternal in the heavens not made with hands.

DEDICATION.

First Sermon in the Lincoln Park Congregational Church.

The first Sunday services in the new and beautiful church of the Lincoln Park Congregational Society were held yesterday. At the morning service the congregation was very large, and though the dedicatory services proper had been before held, the exercises were appropriate to a dedicatory occasion, except that the "pecuniary" sermon was omitted and instead a thanksgiving or congratulatory one was preached.

The church was gracefully decorated with flowers and evergreens, and the day had been set apart to receive new members and baptise the children of the parents of the congregation. Twelve persons joined by letter and as many more by profession of faith, and following this fifteen children of various ages—most of them infants—were baptised according to the ordinances of the denomination—the exercises being impressive and beautiful throughout.

The Rev. B. F. Leavitt, the pastor, preached the sermon, taking as his text the following words:

For mine house shall be called a house of prayer for all people.—*Isaiah, lvi., 7.*

The reverend gentleman said he had felt embarrassed somewhat to know what to say upon such an occasion, and the result was he would simply present a few well-worn suggestions. There was great significance, he went on to say, in opening a church, for such buildings were erected, primarily, for purposes not earthly. All buildings, however, had their obvious utility; but some were saying that to invest in a church edifice was to throw money away. It was true that an investment of the kind had very little commercial value, but it was also true that since the commencement of time almost churches had been built, and this fact, he thought, ought to be taken by skeptics as a substantial evidence of the reality of God and the Christian religion. There was a love and respect for the church in our natures, and our hearts went out to them, and when the prophet named them the "house of prayer" he had stated a great fact, for the possibilities of their influence outstretched human imagination. It was a place where the earthly child could commune with the Heavenly Father, and without it we would be little less than spiritual orphans.

From this the speaker went on to say that the initial meaning of the church-building was that it was a place where the guilty soul could find peace, where the lost soul could be restored, and where the prodigal could find a welcome. But the opponents of the Church had argued that God could be found in the sick-room, or the forest, which was true; but the speaker's answer to this was that the spirit of our worship made it acceptable, and that the Church fostered and molded the spirit, which made it a necessity. He contended further that the Church brought its hallowed associations; and that we got there what we could get nowhere else, which had been a recognized fact for centuries; and still further, that associated worship—the gathering in of families—had always been followed by special blessings, and that it fostered loyalty and patriotism, and that by being planted in the "house of prayer" we were preparing to join the Courts above. Then again, the Church, he thought, had a community interest in that it promoted temperance, public integrity, and good government. It was really, in his opinion, the great unifying centre—an earthly miniature of the heavenly reality. It would prove, he thought, the solution of the immigration problem which had been looked upon with such deep solicitude, for it was a wise disciplinarian, and it was possible with it, he believed, to sustain our free institutions against all attacks.

In conclusion he spoke of the new church—the Lincoln Park—and said that if it had been dedicated sincerely it was God's house. The building, however, could only subserve His will as the congregation subserved it, and it was therefore, he argued, the duty of those in his hearing to dedicate themselves to God's service. It was important that the church should be made to represent the Father, and to do this the members needed to practice self-denial—to be generous, courteous, and hospitable, especially to strangers. They should extend a hearty welcome to all and make the church, dedicated to God as it had been, a portal to Heaven as it were.

After the sermon the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered.

LAKE BLUFF.

Yesterday's Proceedings at the Camp Ground.

At Lake Bluff Sunday was devoted to religious services. A number of people from the city went out to pass the day, and the attendance was probably in excess of 300. Early the Sunday-school of about 150 children met, and at 11 a. m. Dr. Payne, President of Wesleyan University, at Delaware, O., preached to a good sized congregation, taking for his text the last three verses of the third chapter of Paul's First Epistle to the Corinthians: "Therefore, let no man glory in men; for all things are yours; whether Paul or Apollos, or Cephas, or the world, or life, or death, or things present, or things to come; all are yours; and ye are Christ's; and Christ is God's."

The idea of the text was, that God had made everything for the Christian's heritage. All was created and conducted for God's children, and their aim should be to find out the good and make use of it. The God of science and of Nature was one and the same. In this there was no antagonism, and all possible differences were to be found in men's interpretations. There was not a law of Nature or of our being that God had not ordained for a purpose. To the willful unbeliever no thought in the Bible or the universe brought comfort. Though Paul had directed his words against the spirit of dissension in the Church of his day, they were applicable now. There was no cause for jealousies among His people, for all belonged to them, and had been created for their interests. The capital of the rich, the labor of the poor, the skill of the scientist, were for the happiness of God's children. He had given to man life with the greatest freedom and the least liability. For great toil man would reap reward, and even loss brought with it gain. The end, or death, was a gain and a glory, for the treasures of death were the Christian's heritage, and the believer should therefore receive with joy his departure. The speaker closed by citing as an example of how people should meet death the joy expressed in songs of praise by Mr. Bliss when he met his death at Ashtabula.

The Rev. S. G. Smith, of St. Paul, the young preacher who has been compared to Wesley, preached in the afternoon on "Miracles." The supernatural had become the great question of all the specific doctrines of the day. They asked if there is any Miracle—God? He would ask if there be anything in the present state of knowledge which contradicts the Bible when it declares that Christ worked miracles? Among the learned there was a natural feeling against the miraculous, and it was fair that miracles should be received skeptically, until proved indisputably. Let the enemies of the supernatural leave the deistic conception of God, and consider the Christian revelation of a Supreme Power. A miracle was an event out of the usual order of Nature performed to prove divine revelation. This revelation was involved in all history. A miracle was twofold—a doctrine for man's instruction and a power of his assurance. In the cosmos there were no changes, and miracles were not violations of the law, but bright points in the vast cosmical sphere of eternal harmony, whose centre and circumference is God. Miracles were in harmony with the ruling principle of modern thought. Every one admitted the cosmos begun and physicists spoke of the touch of the "unknowable." They were also in harmony with the conception of law. The age of miracles had always been one of revelation. Vital forces now overcome the law of gravitation, and moral forces laden with revelation neutralize the ordinary processes of Nature. Modern miracles had been demanded to enable one to believe in them. This was answered by science, which said, when its affirmation of the existence of mastodons was doubted, They do not live now because the conditions are not here. So with miracles. In the early history of the Church—the times of ignorance and superstition—the miracle was God's way of revealing His works and love to man.

In the evening Dr. Rhea discoursed on "Creation or Evolution, Which? Theism or Atheism, Which?" taking for his text the first verse in the Bible.

This morning Dr. Payne lectures, this afternoon Dr. Williamson, and this evening Prof. Cumnock gives an entertainment, followed by a lecture on the "Mammoth Cave" by Mr. J. O. Foster.

The book for subscriptions to the land-improvement fund is now at Lake Bluff. Three gentlemen, Messrs. J. E. Wilson, R. D. Fowler, and H. N. Higinbotham, have subscribed $1,000 each. Several others have promised to contribute at an early day.

ELSEWHERE.

Inauguration of the Series of Meetings at Chautauqua, N. Y.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., July 9.—The Chautauqua meeting was inaugurated yesterday by the opening of the Teachers' Retreat and School for Languages. The number of students is double any previous year at the opening. The Rev. Dr. J. H. Vincent made an address. Two grand concerts followed, attended by large audiences. A new and large chorus organ in the amphitheatre was used for the first time. In the afternoon the Rev. W. T. Harris delivered a lecture. In the evening there was a reception of Professors and students. The Teachers' Retreat, etc., will continue three weeks, with daily lectures, etc. Aug. 1 the Chautauqua Assembly will open its ninth year, continuing until the 21st. A large hotel has been completed and other public buildings erected. The attendance surpasses previous years.

The Battle-Ground Camp-Meeting.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANAYETTE, Ind., July 9.—Arrangements are all now completed for the commencement of the Battle-Ground Camp-meeting, which will begin on the 20th inst. The Rev. Aaron Wood will preach the first sermon. The Rev. Frank Harden, the Illinois Evangelist, will be present.

Pastoral Changes.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., July 9.—Elder Pinkerton, late of Nebraska, has been engaged as pastor of the Christian Church this city for one year, and the Rev. C. B. Roberts, of Chicago, has been tendered a call to enter upon his duties as pastor of the Decatur Baptist Church.

AMERICAN CITIZENS IN IRELAND.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 7.—A typographical error, or printer's amendment, enabled the Cincinnati *Commercial* to make a good reply to what seemed to be an argument on my part for the protection of *Irishmen* in Ireland. You quote:

Mr. Redpath abuses Minister Lowell and President Arthur, and presently tells us something he himself knows, as follows:

"Mr. McSweeney, as I personally know, was one of the most law-abiding citizens of Ireland, and the charge is maliciously false that he ever urged violence."

Well, if McSweeney is a citizen of Ireland, how does it happen to be our business to look after him? When did we establish an Irish protectorate?—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

What I wrote was, that Mr. McSweeney was one of the most law-abiding citizen *in* Ireland, not *of* Ireland. There are no "citizens *of* Ireland." The Irish are *subjects*. I am too proud of our American prerogative to confer it on *any* subject of *any* monarchy. I was writing not of Irish in Ireland, but of Americans in Irish jails. The printer changed the copy, and thus gave the *Commercial* the point—in which, I cordially concur with it. If any man goes to Ireland and violates the laws, he must take his chances; but, if he is an American citizen—*not* an Irishman—and violates no laws, even on pain of disagreeing with the *Commercial* I do think that he has rights that the American Minister and the American Administration should be forced to enforce. Mr. McSweeney is not an Irishman, but an American, and under the protection of American law. He never committed any crime or violated any law, and yet he is kept in jail without trial in Ireland.

And yet Republicans blame the Irish-Americans for being Democrats! There are no honors or any considerations on this planet by which men are or can be influenced that would tempt me to vote the Democratic ticket; but, if I were an Irish-American, I would remember that the only party that ever protected American citizens abroad was the Democratic party; and that recently the Republican party had the most magnificent opportunity ever offered it to demand respect for the guarantees of international law, and that it refused to enforce the rights of *our citizens*—not of Irishmen—in Ireland.

There were one or two men who demanded American protection who had no moral claim to it—who had evidently returned to Ireland to live there for the rest of their lives. *They* should have been sternly rebuked and left to their fate; and I refused, when in Ireland, to do anything to help them. But Mr. McSweeney did not belong to that class of men. His record is perfect—as to his Americanhood, as to his purpose and life in Ireland, and as to his law-abiding character. I know his family and his neighbors, and made a personal investigation of his antecedents in Donegal. JAMES REDPATH.

INDIAN TROOPS.

The Hindostan Contingent for Egypt—Sir Edward Macpherson—Mohammedans as Soldiers of Christians Against Mohammedans.

New York Herald.

A correspondent sends us the following: There can be no doubt whatever that Mr. Gladstone is thoroughly in earnest in calling troops from India to support the British attack upon Egypt. Sir Herbert Macpherson, an officer who has had an admirable record of service in the East, has been invested with the chief command of the Hindostan contingent, contrary, to the common belief that that honorable position would be presented to Sir Frederick Roberts, the hero of the remarkable march from Kabul to Kandahar. Sir Frederick Roberts is now probably calmly or luxuriantly resting upon his laurels in the vicinity of the pleasant seablown estuary of Ennore or upon the charming heights of the Neilgherries, but it is plain that his principal Scotch subordinate in the Afghan campaign has been selected to lead the Indian contingent to victory or otherwise upon the plains of Egypt. There are few more popular officers in the Indian army than Sir Herbert T. Macpherson. A scion of the celebrated house of Clueny Macpherson, in the Spey Valley of Lochaber, the beauties of which are still sung by many an emigrant in the singularly plaintive wail known as "Lochaber no More," an air which in the British Highland regiments occasionally changes place in the regular funeral marches with the "Flowers of the Farest" and the "Dead March in Saul." Herbert Macpherson entered the British army at an early age, and soon saw service in the troubles which spread like wildfire through Hindostan, when the flames of the great meeting first broke out in the cantonments of Meean-Meer in 1857.

Joining the Indian Staff corps—a system which it would be next to impossible to describe as compared with the regular East Indian military service, although its essential element is that an officer belonging to it may qualify both for the military and lucrative civil service—Herbert Macpherson rose rapidly in favor with Lord Napier of Magdala (formerly Sir Robert Napier) and other Commanders-in-Chief in India. In March, 1872, he was ranked as a Colonel, much about the same time as Sir Richard Meade, Knight of the Star of India, who won fame first as the capturer of the rebel Tantia Topee in the jungles of Central India, and afterward as the Political Resident of Baroda at the time when, five years ago, Mulharrao Gaekwar, a Mahratta Prince ruling 4,000,000 people, was put upon his trial for attempting to poison Col. (now General) Phayre with arsenic and diamond dust. This trial was the same in which Sergt. Ballantine earned within a month's time his remarkable fee of £10,000, or $50,000, as advocate for the Gaekwar's defense. In 1880, after the first Afghan campaign of 1879-'80, Col. Macpherson was promoted to a Major-Generalship while he was in command of the divisional staff of the Bengal army. It was while he was on duty during the Afghan campaign of 1880 that Mr. Yates, of the London *World*, got off a somewhat humorous story with regard to him and his regiment. It appears that the London *Standard* had telegraphed to its correspondent, Macpherson, in the Koorum Valley with Gen. Roberts, to proceed at once to Zululand. This telegram, by some mistake, was sent not to the correspondent, but to Gen. Macpherson, in the Khyber Pass. The latter telegraphed backward and forward to the Government of India and the War Office in London, wishing to know whether he was to take his Bengal regiment with him to the Cape. His nervous and telegraphic excitement lasted for eight days, and when he discovered that all the time the telegram had been meant only for a special correspondent of the same name he broke down in a melancholy agony.

Up to the present moment it has not been announced what troops will compose Sir Herbert Macpherson's East Indian contingent. When the late Lord Beaconsfield determined to bring the troops of Hindostan into the arena of European politics, in 1878, by detailing them to the occupation of Cyprus, it was generally feared in England that his action was a menace to the security of Europe, it being argued that when the millions of India realized that they were an important factor in European politics on behalf of the English Government, their race and religious prejudices would speedily teach them that they might become a factor upon their own account in a sweeping antagonism against the Christian nations of the East. Those who were well acquainted with the ordinarily quiet disposition of the Hindoo entertained no such terrible vaticinations, but serious fears were entertained about the disposition of the Hindostan Mohammedan. The later was represented to be a fanatic, who entertained a military respect for his British officer, and a much more serious respect for the moullahs of his own religion, who indoctrinated their Koranic dogmas with a powerful flavoring of political hatred. The result, however, totally refuted the prophets of evil. The Hindostanee Mussulman proved himself as willing and as enthusiastic a soldier under the British flag as either the Punjabee Sikh or the Bengalee Sepoy. Bombay, in the course of a singularly checkered existence, in which she has passed into the possession successively of Mahrattas, Portuguese—was she not a gift to England in 1662 by the Portuguese as a part of the dowry of the Infanta Catherine, who was betrothed to Charles II.?—and English, has seldom seen a more brilliant spectacle than the departure of the Indian contingent for Malta in April, 1878. With a certain amount of political wisdom Lord Lytton, almost as well known as Lord Beaconsfield's mobile instrument as Owen Meredith, gathered the Indian contingent from all parts and made no distinction in religion. The Ghoorkha from Nepaul, with his terrible kookra in his belt and his Brahaministic beliefs less accurately fixed in his intelligence; the Sikh, from the land of the Five Rivers (the Panj Ab); the lithe-bodied and narrow-minded Sepoy, from Bengal; the swart, slim, and active Sepoys from Bombay and Madras—all assembled one fine April morning on the Maidan which stretches its avenue-guarded expanse of yellow-green between the fort and the native town.

When the order was given this force, with colors flying, bands playing, and thousands of swarthy turbaned men and bareheaded women bringing up the rear and shrieking out their own "Godspeeds" and "God be with you's," marched across the bare Maidan, through the broad and handsome Rampart Row, and thence down to the Apollo Bunder on the sea, where they gave three cheers for the Ranee of England with one strong voice, and followed these up by a peculiarly bitter execration against all the Queen of England's enemies whatsoever. Europeans were roused into wild enthusiasm by the scene. They cheered the Ghoorkhas; they cheered the Mohammedans and the Hindoos; they cheered yet again and again for the Sepoys and the Sikhs, and when the great body of swart troops had responded to this strange afflatus of European stoicism again and again, and then silently departed to the troopships in the stream of Bombay Harbor it was felt by all that the spectacle had been remarkable. Loyalty pervaded the bronzed and the white man with one simultaneous thrill—for the moment it made the whole world kin. During the subsequent sojourn of the Indian troops in Malta and Cyprus the native soldiers, no matter of what creed, retained the same cheerful confidence and buoyant enthusiasm; and when they returned to India they had no stories to tell of hatred against the Christian, although they had many and many a one to narrate about the strange adventures they had had upon strange seas and almost still stranger lands. The deductions from these fact is that the Mohammedans of India are soldiers firsts and religionists afterward, so that they will go at least as cheerfully forth to Suez to smite the Egyptians as they went forth to suppress the irrepressible Afghan under Gens. Roberts, Stewart, and Macpherson. Fortunately for the peace of the Christian world the Mohammedan world is split up into as many factions as that of the Christian, so that it is still possible for the Mussulmans, both Shias and Soonees, of India to advance without fear or questioning against the peculiar Islamites who are now defying the European forces at Alexandria. If Mohammedanism were all compacted, not only would the Mohammedan soldiers of India refuse to fight their brethren in Egypt, but the whole Christian world would now have to hold its own against the numerous fanatics who honor Mohammed as their prophet and Allah as their deity.

OUR AMERICAN EXPORT TRADE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 8.—On the 19th of last month THE TRIBUNE contained an editorial criticising a statement of Secretary-of-the-Navy Chandler, made in a speech a few days before in Boston, in which he asserted that the excess of our imports from Spanish Americas over our exports thereto for the year 1881 was $102,000,000, which balance was paid in bills of exchange on London, and the amount invested in English goods and exported to those countries—he claiming that all these imports should have been paid for in kind, and that this Government should foster the Spanish-American trade by subsidizing steam-lines.

Your editorial objected to the position taken by Mr. Chandler, and asserted that the reason that the exports from this country to the Spanish Americas were so limited laid, not in a lack of transportation, but in the fact that the manufactures needed by those countries cost 40 per cent more in the United States than in Europe.

To the first of your assertions I agree; to the second I beg to take exceptions, and trust you will give me a little space in which to explain what I believe to be the conditions surrounding the Spanish-American trade, the reasons for our small exports in that direction, and how they can be largely increased.

In 1870 the trade of the United States, Great Britain, and France with Mexico, the Central-American States, the United States of Colombia, Venezuela, Brazil, Uruguay, the Argentine Republic, Chili, and Peru, amounted to $359,928,031, divided as follows: The United States, imports $46,414,071, exports $24,292,965; Great Britain, imports $95,701,481; exports $83,777,952; France, imports $59,503,480, exports $50,238,266.

In 1880 the trade of the United States, Great Britain, and France with these countries amounted to $406,107,100, divided as follows: The United States, imports $84,346,870, exports $30,721,957; Great Britain, imports $77,644,457, exports $78,781,492; France, imports $72,378,750, exports $62,333,574.

It thus appears that, while the United States purchased goods from those countries in 1880 to the value of over $84,000,000, she only sold to them about $30,000,000 worth, or less than 40 per cent of her purchases; while Great Britain sold over $1,000,000 worth more than she bought; and the balance of trade between them and France was in their favor by less than 15 per cent.

The United States, purchasing from those countries in 1880 goods to the value of $37,932,000 greater than in 1870, increased her sales to them during the same period but $6,430,132. In other words, while her imports from those countries increased over 80 per cent, her exports increased but 25 per cent; while Great Britain during the same period decreased her imports 30 per cent and her exports but 6 per cent, and France increased her imports 20 per cent and her exports 25 per cent.

In 1881 the United States purchased from those countries goods to the amount of $90,722,881, and sold to them goods to the value of $38,373,868—a difference in the balance of trade, as against that of the previous year, slightly in favor of this country. This is an improvement in the right direction; but it is not enough—for, in round numbers, the United States should, and by proper efforts can, export to these countries, to say nothing of the West Indies and British and Dutch Guiana, $150,000,000 worth of goods per annum.

The United States does not stand by any manner of means in respect to the relative cost of her manufactures where she stood fifteen or even ten years ago—for at that time she had hardly begun to recover from the disastrous commercial effects of the War, during which Great Britain, Germany, and France had taken from her the bulk of the small export trade of which she had been possessed, and they have since retained it by reason of possession, the ability to manufacture goods at a less cost than this country, and (the much-vaunted Yankee pluck to the contrary notwithstanding) by superior enterprise. Since then, however, owing to the decreased cost of raw material, coal, and labor, the invention of many kinds of labor-saving machinery, and the adoption of improved methods of manufacture, there are today but few kinds of goods used by other countries that the United States cannot supply more cheaply than can any other country on the face of the earth—whatever the protectionists may say.

In addition of the ability of this country to compete with Great Britain, France, and Germany in the matter of cost, she far excels them in the beauty and finish of her manufactures. In the matter of agricultural implements, for instance, the coarse and clumsy goods of English manufacture cannot for a moment be compared with the light but strong and durable goods made in this country. On this point no less an authority than *Chambers' Journal*—one of the oldest and most conservative periodicals published in Great Britain—recently remarked the following: "Indeed, the higher the dexterity, taste, and skill a business requires, the more does the American workman respond to the demand. Germans and Frenchmen have given a finish to American manufactures that is wanting in our own. Besides, there is a native neatness, the result of a high ideal of excellence. This matter deserves the serious attention of manufacturers, who are losing many markets from the clumsiness of their goods. There is rising in the United States a race of artists, designers, and artificers who promise to surpass those of all other nations."

That the United States should supply the Spanish-American countries with the bulk of the goods they need is undeniable—first, by right of geographical position; second, because these countries are in political sympathy with this country, and, all things being equal, would prefer to trade with her; third, from the fact that she can now supply them with nearly everything they need of a better quality and cheaper than can any other country. The United States Consuls and commercial agents all unite upon these points, and in their reports to the Government agree that the sale of almost all the different products and manufactures of the United States could be indefinitely extended if her merchants would but exhibit the same spirit of enterprise that the English, French, and Germans do.

Referring to your assertion that the manufactured goods of the United States cost 40 per cent more than do those of England (which precludes their exportation), let us look at the character of some of the exports of 1881. To the Spanish-American countries there were exported as follows: Agricultural implements, $441,080; carriages, cars, and carts, $538,946; cotton manufactures, $3,530,016; cordage, $89,810; glassware, $196,177; iron and steel, and manufactures of, $3,096,280; leather, and manufactures of, $244,798; sewing machines, $452,266; paper and stationery, $261,528; wearing apparel, $81,813; and wooden-ware (including furniture), $2,217,934.

In this list there is not an article that is not manufactured and exported by the competitors of the United States. Is it reasonable to suppose that these goods were bought for any other reason than that they were better and cheaper than were the goods manufactured by other countries? Is it reasonable to suppose that these goods were bought at prices 40 per cent higher than the same goods could have been bought from England, France, or Germany, out of friendship to this country? When it is considered that the imports of these countries are almost monopolized by English, French, and German merchants (for there are but four American firms, and the natives, as a rule, do not go into trade, but into the professions), it seems reasonable to believe that these goods were bought solely on their merits.

The trade is there, and the United States manufactures the goods the Spanish-Americans need. The question is: How can this trade be obtained? What has got to be done? The answer is: First, by establishing agencies, or branch houses, in the principal ports of the Spanish Americas, under the charge of persons who are familiar with the Spanish language and thoroughly understand the customs of the different countries in which they reside, and by having on permanent exhibition at these agencies full lines of samples. These agents should thoroughly "drum" the country for orders, and familiarize themselves with the wants of their customers as to quality, finish, and mode of packing; and this last item is of more importance than appears at first glance. The English, French, and Germans have always thoughtfully considered, and adapted their goods to the wants and peculiar tastes of Spanish-Americans; and American manufacturers must do likewise.

Second, by supplementing the exhibition of samples and efforts of agents, by liberal advertising in the newspapers—both those published in the Spanish Americas and the reputable ones published in this country for circulation there—and by liberal distribution of catalogs and prices-current through their agents.

The pursuance of these methods for a few years (and they are practically the same as those pursued by the English, French, and Germans) would, in my opinion, cause a decided increase to our exports. The question of transportation will settle itself—for it has been the rule of all trade that when there were more goods to be shipped and transportation needed the carriers were easily found. Respectfully,

J. B. COOKE.

SUICIDE BY TWO WOMEN.

Found Dead Beneath the Window of an Austrian Count—One of Them Leaves a Letter Accusing Him of Betrayal and of Things Worse—The Other Chooses to Die Because Her Friend So Chooses and She Cannot Live Without Her.

London Telegraph, June 22.

Another terrible illustration of the old, old story of woman's credulity and man's perfidiousness has been supplied by the heartrending revelations committed to paper by Marie Damain-Dalmont a few hours before she shot herself under her heartless seducer's window, and published in the Viennese papers of last Saturday by permission of her Executor, Dr. Berggruen. It will be remembered that at an early hour of the 14th inst. the valet de chambre of Count Henry Coudenhoven, then staying at his father's château of Ottensheim, near Linz, came upon the dead bodies of two handsome and well-dressed young women in the castle garden, lying on either side of the door leading from the grounds into Count Henry's private apartments. The corpses were identified shortly after their discovery as those of Marie Damain-Dalmont and Aline de Renneville, Frenchwomen by birth, who had arrived in Linz from Vienna the previous morning, and surgical examination of their remains established the fact that they had committed suicide in an uncommonly deliberate and resolute manner. Each girl had bared her left breast, pointed the muzzle of a revolver at her heart, and discharged the weapon with fatal effect. In the case of Mlle. de Renneville, who was found lying upon her back stretched out at full length, death probably ensued instantaneously, but Marie Damain's dress showed signs of a long death agony, endured by its wearer upon the damp soil, and in her hands were tightly clutched tufts of grass, which the unfortunate girl had torn up by the roots while writhing with intolerable anguish.

When, on the Thursday following the suicide, the Austrian authorities instituted an investigation into the property of the deceased girls at their Vienna lodging, a packet of letters, sealed with black wax and addressed to the Chancellor of the French Embassy, came to light, and being opened by the Commissary of Police in the presence of a notary public was found to contain a will signed by Marie Damain, letters to her mother, her son, and two of her friends, and a written narrative of the circumstances prompting her to the tragical resolve, which she carried out within hearing of her betrayer, and, as it were, on the very threshold of his father's door. To this narrative was appended the following touching declaration, signed by Annie de Renneville: "Neither my friend Marie nor any one else has urged me to do this deed. I am about to die of my own free will, simply because I cannot live without my friend Marie." How noble a nature was that of the luckless woman who could inspire such affection as this in one of her own sex will be gathered from her own words, which reach us from beyond the grave, and which we reproduce, with some necessary abridgements, in literal translation. No living tongue could tell the sad tale of this cruelly wronged creature so impressively and pathetically as do the sentences penned by a hand now cold and stiff in a self-sought grave:

"VIENNA, June 10, 1882.—Since April last year I have been intimately connected with Count Henry Coudenhoven. Early in July I felt I was a mother. That was the ruin of my existence. I am far from complaining of the well-earned punishment of my weakness. What I have to reproach Count Henry with is his subsequent conduct to me, which has driven me to take this desperate step. If he will not listen to me, if he will not implore my forgiveness for the anguish he has caused me to suffer, if he will not swear to atone for the wrong he has done me, I will kill myself, for then my heart will break and life will have lost all value for me.

"It was cruel of him to prevent me from returning to France, where I wished to go through the heavy trouble awaiting me. Then it was that he said to me: 'You have no right to leave the father of your child; I will never abandon you. This link binds me to you forever. We will never part, and I will make you my wife as soon as circumstances will permit me to do so.' Upon that I deemed it my duty to remain. I believed that he would do his duty to the mother of his child; but I have since found out that all he wanted was to keep me with him for his own gratification. I swear that this is the truth. Then he wrote to me: 'I pledge myself beforehand to do everything that my means will compass to serve your future. I swear this to you upon my word of honor as a gentleman. Keep this letter as documentary evidence of my promise.' It will be found among my papers, with many others of a similar character.

"Toward the end of September he left me to return to his father. I remained behind in the bitterest want at Döbling, where we had been living together. I was obliged to sell everything I possessed, even to my bonnets. But for the help of two friends, who stood by me in my utmost need, I must have died of starvation. Had he had a heart in his breast he would have said to his father, 'Here is a woman about to be a mother by me, to whom I have promised everything that man can promise. I have hindered her from returning to her native country; she is here, helpless and forsaken. For my honor's sake you must protect her.' Instead of this he plotted with his father against me and against his child. I am astonished that Count Francis, who is reputed so humane, should be capable of such cruelty to his own son's offspring.

"They believed all the time that my object must be to extort money from them, because the passion of love had been stronger in me than the feeling of honor, and they thought my integrity would be easily overcome. Henry had made me promise to go to Italy to be confined, and swore to acknowledge my child as his own, which may be done in France and Italy by civil act of registration. But before I started on my journey Count Francis had me summoned before the Döbling Commissary of Police, who insulted me so cruelly that I was compelled to appeal to a lawyer for protection, and subsequently, in Vienna, before Landsteiner (the Prefect of Police), who was politer to me in matters of form, but more cruel to me in fact and deed. He offered me 4,000 florins in exchange for a written declaration that Count Henry Coudenhoven was not the father of my child. This proposal I indignantly rejected.

"Throughout the whole affair neither father nor son chose to understand that a woman may fail without ceasing to be honest. After the birth of my boy, I forbore legal proceedings because they were repugnant to me. Besides, Henry had written to me over and over again that his father would consent to an amicable arrangement. A few days ago the latter did make a proposition similar to that previously urged upon me by Landsteiner on his behalf. I was to deny Henry's paternity in writing. I cannot remember what the sum was that they offered me as the price of this lie. But the insult is more than I can bear. To propose to me, after I have borne a son, thus to stain a whole life of that innocent being—it is too much! I will say nothing of the want and misery awaiting me, should I persist in living—that matters nothing now. Had I wanted friends to help me, I could have found them. But I will not—for I am ashamed to have yielded myself up to a man who is unworthy of me, and I lack strength to live any longer. I am happy to come to the end of my sorrows. Every feeling is dead within me, even the instinct of self-preservation, and the voice of religion itself is dumb. My companion, Aline, whose attachment to me knows no bounds, will not part from me even in death. I have done all I could to combat her resolve, but she loves me better than aught upon earth, and therefore will die with me. MARIE DAMAIN-DALMONT."

From her will, inclosed in the above document, we extract the paragraphs relating to her infant son, her tender solicitude for whom finds expression in the following touching and thoughtful provisions for his future welfare:

"I leave nothing behind me in this world but my fondly beloved child. Quitting it, as I now do, my only care is for him. I wish him to remain in my dear native land until his 5th or 6th year—that he shall learn French, German, English, and, if necessary, Italian thoroughly well. He shall only be taught music if he shall manifest conspicuous musical talent. I earnestly implore that, later on, no compulsion shall be exercised upon him with respect to the choice of a career. I am a believing Catholic, but I will not have my son brought up by the Jesuits. He shall be confirmed, however, for I would not have him believe in nothing, like so many of my contemporaries. In his education special stress shall be laid upon bodily exercises—gymnastics, riding, and fencing. These exercises, equally useful to body and mind, are nowadays too frequently neglected in favor of intellectual studies.

"With respect to my boy's nationality, France is undoubtedly the fatherland of my heart, but he may adopt that of his father, if moved thereto by predilection or conviction. I beseech Count Henry to fulfil these last wishes of mine. If by his whole future life and by his behavior to our child he will prove himself willing to make the boy happy, I forgive him with all my heart. My son must not learn that I died at my own hand; let him be told that I gave my life for his when I brought him into the world. If, however, he should, by any chance, come to know the manner of my death, make him believe that incurable disease prompted me to commit suicide. It would be hard upon the child that he should be forced to hate his father.

"I believe that I have done all in my power to secure the future of my boy, and feel sure that I am more useful to him in dying than I should be in living. One consolation for me is that the loss of a mother is much less important to a boy than to a girl. Had I been married, and had God granted me a son, he would have been my joy and pride. But I shudder at the mere thought that the little creature will one day have the right to despise me. Should I continue to live, who knows? As it is, he will have nothing to reproach me with but his birth, and for that I entreat his forgiveness."

This will, like the document in which it was inclosed, bears the date June 10, 1882. Two days later Marie Damain and Aline de Renneville, each armed with a so-called "bulldog" revolver, traveled from Vienna to Linz. During the night of the 13th they contrived to obtain entrance to Count Coudenhoven's park, and it is stated that Marie visited her betrayer in his apartments, where she made her last fruitless appeal to his honor and humanity, while her companion Aline waited for her in the garden below. Finding him pitiless, she left him, rejoined the overwrought girl who had vowed to share her fate, and the two friends proceeded to carry out their awful resolve. Two reports, nearly simultaneous, were heard by some of the Coudenhoven servants in the dead of that dark, damp night; but no one stirred. It may be presumed that Count Henry Coudenhoven had retired to rest and fallen fast asleep before the last act of Marie Damain's life tragedy terminated under the window. Had the pistol-shots reached his ear their true significance could not have escaped him. He slumbered however while Aline de Renneville, as well as the woman to whom he had plighted his troth, "on the honor of a gentleman"—were weltering in their blood, and two valiant hearts had ceased to beat forever. The young Count is rich and the heir to one of the most honored names in Austria. There is no law that can punish him, and human justice must fain leave the fate of Marie and Aline unavenged. But it is hoped that the police officials who are charged in the poor girl's dying testament with having lent themselves to the conspiracy of the illustrious Counts Coudenhoven, father and son, against an injured woman's honor and integrity will not escape the punishment they have so richly deserved.

Death from Charbon, a Rare and Terrible Disease.

New Orleans Picayune.

A most remarkable case came under the notice of Coroner Le Monnier on Saturday last at Tunisberg, about three miles below the Canal street ferry landing in Algiers. He was about to cross the river, when Dr. Magruder, of Algiers, came aboard the ferryboat and informed him that he had been summoned to attend a mulatto man named David Ernest, at Trepagnier plantation, but that before he arrived the patient had expired, and consequently the services of Dr. Le Monnier were needed.

The Coroner at once proceeded to Trepagnier's place, and there found the body of Ernest as reported. He immediately proceeded to hold a post-mortem examination, when he ascertained that the negro had died of malignant pustule of charbon. This disease, which affects cattle in the epidemic form, is usually conveyed by the bite of an insect, and is very deadly in its effects.

From investigation and questions propounded by Dr. Le Monnier it was ascertained that Ernest was at work in the field at Mr. Trepagnier's plantation on Wednesday last, when he was stung on the chin or lip by an insect which he at the time supposed to be a wasp or fly. The pain was immediately followed by a swelling of the face in the region of the sting, and three hours afterward fever set in and continued with unabated violence until the patient died. The swelling extended itself downward as far as the shoulder and up the right side of the face to the eye, and on Saturday morning Ernest died.

Dr. Le Monnier found the body in a normal condition but for the swelling in the lower part of the face, chin, and upper portion of the neck. The swelling was hard and œdematous, or filled with water. Both lids of the eyes were swollen and also filled with water. The lips were bluish black and phlectyneous, or, in plain English, were covered with pimples. From the character of the swelling, the high fever, the death of the patient, and the history of the case, Dr. Le Monnier was certain that the disease was charbon, and gave a certificate to that effect.

The Doctor covered the face of the corpse carefully and forbade any person approaching the body for fear of contagion, and the charity wagon was sent for, and on Saturday noon the body was buried.

Inquiry in the vicinity failed to develop any cases of charbon among the animals on the plantation.

Cases of this kind are of very rare occurrence, and but few physicians have met with any in their practice, although they are said to occur occasionally in the Teche country.

MARINE N

But Little Inquiry S Vessels to C Lumber.

Coal, Ore, and Coar Somewhat Impro Tone.

Decision of the Treasur Regarding the Carrying gers by Foreign V

Dock and Other Notes—Vess Huron—Around the Lak and Clearan

Lake Freigh

But little inquiry was made ber shippers for carriers, and ters were reported by agents. very weak at the quotations th several weeks past. The failur company at Muskegon to keep plied with logs has nearly killed vessels to bring lumber from th nothing in the low rates from gladden the hearts or fill the po of lumber-carriers. Truly th has been one of sore trial and to vesselmen. The following rates:

From Grand Haven...
From Muskegon...
From White Lake...
From Pentwater...
From Ludington...
From Manistee...
From Bay City...
From Cheboygan...
From Black River...
From Ashland...
From Ontonagon...

Ten thousand shingles are eq of lumber, and 5,000 lath count lumber.

Coarse freights were firm Satu ing a fair inquiry for vessels, bu trade were on the market seeki Rates are quoted at the subjoin

	Cedar ties.
From Sturgeon Bay	16¼
From points in Green Bay	*7½
From East Shore (opposit)	
From Alpena	7¼
From Georgian Bay	8½
From White Lake	
From Wiarton	8

*Rafted, 7 cents. †Free on boa

Ore freights were a little b shippers in some instances offe ton on cargoes from Escanaba ports. No charters are reporte Rates are now quoted as follows:

From Marquette to Lake Erie por
From Escanaba to Lake Erie port
From Escanaba to Chicago...
From Marquette to Chicago...

Coal freights at lower-lake steady and firm at the quoted ra from Buffalo to this port and M supply of carriers at Buffalo is dant, and most of the charters m ers. Rates are quoted as below:

From Buffalo to Chicago...
From Toledo to Chicago...
From Cleveland to Chicago...
From Erie to Chicago...
From Oswego to Chicago...
From Fairhaven to Chicago...
From Buffalo to Milwaukee...
From Toledo to Milwaukee...
From Cleveland to Milwaukee...
From Erie to Milwaukee...
From Buffalo to Racine...
From Buffalo to Kenosha...

Foreign Vessels May und Circumstances Carry Pas tween American Ports.

The following correspondence r eign vessels carrying passengers be ican ports is of interest. By the de vessels carrying passengers betwe ican ports do not entail upon t penal tonnage tax prescribed i Statutes of the United States, a ance with a recent opinion of General:

CUSTOM-HOUSE, COLLECTOR'S O GO, Ill., July 7, 1882.—*To Pa President of the Empire Wareho Chicago, Ill.*—SIR: I have the hon herewith a copy of a Treasury D ter, under date of July 5, 1882, rel mit to sell passenger tickets Huron, etc., and relative to conv sengers from one American port am sir, very respectfully,

JESSE SPALDING, Collecto

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASH July 5, 1882.—*Collector of Customs*, SIR: Your letter of the 29th ultim transmitting a communication Wadsworth, President of the house Company, agents of the Ch treal Line of steamers, for per passenger tickets to and from Po trust, Ogdensburg, and other Am ling between Chicago and the Can ultimate destination. The depa power to grant a permit of this c much as the privilege requested i or forbidden by the statutes. Y ever, inform the company that u of passengers by foreign vessels American port and another is not bidden by Sec. 4,347 Revised St other statutes, nor will the conv manner described entail on a v tonnage tax prescribed in Sec. 42 utes. This ruling is in accordan cent opinion of the Attorney-G respectfully,

H. F. FRENCH, Actin

Directions for Entering To bor.

The following instructions are authorities to masters of vessels ronto harbor:

Lighthouse Point—Placed buoy of the island to mark off the formed to the S. and S. W. of point. One iron buoy, painted point lighthouse bears it N. by E. buoy, painted black, with white and white ball on the end, bearin W. by N. ½ N.; the lighthouse b E. ½ E. A spar buoy, painted re N. W. point of the bank, which iron buoy with white ring and w end N. W. ½ N.; the lighthouse b and the cupola of the central pris ¾ N. The two bell-buoys are fathoms water, and the spar buoy feet. It is not safe for vessels them, as the bank rises very abr ditional spar-buoy, painted red, l on the N. W. point of the island feet water.

West Channel—A red buoy at stand in thirteen feet of water, on of the bar. All the buoys on t the channel are red, and put do face of the bank in nine feet. black buoy is placed on the n channel at the entrance, and north side of the entrance fro eleven feet off northern dock, and a half feet of water in midch

East Channel—The buoys in th are placed thus: Two black spa west or port side coming into th red spar buoys on the east or Five feet water midchannel betw Landmarks: on coming into th are the cupola of the St. Law line with steeple of the Methodis the four spires on top on Churc course by compass coming in is spar buoy is placed on the bowld of the gap. Vessels should not of it.

Shipments from East Sagi City During Jun

The following figures give th lumber, lath, shingles, and sta lake from East Saginaw and B the month of June, together wit shipped during the same time la

EAST SAGINAW.

Lumber, feet	40,378
Lath, pieces	1,588
Shingles	5,975
Staves	70

BAY CITY.

Lumber, feet	82,613
Lath, pieces	2,000
Shingles	10,321
Staves	295
Timber, cubic feet	54
Hoops	2,494

The aggregate exports of fore the season from the opening of July 1 in the years named was as

	1881
Lumber, feet	228,947
Lath, pieces	5,258
Shingles	39,289
Staves	637
Timber	124
Hoops	7,519

Dock and Other N

The Sailors' Union meets tomo No. 99 West Randolph street.

With the exception of the ste and her tow of two lumber-lade

MARINE NEWS.

But Little Inquiry Saturday for Vessels to Carry Lumber.

Coal, Ore, and Coarse Freights Somewhat Improved in Tone.

Decision of the Treasury Department Regarding the Carrying of Passengers by Foreign Vessels.

Dock and Other Notes—Vessels Passed Port Huron—Around the Lakes—Arrivals and Clearances.

Lake Freights.

But little inquiry was made Saturday by lumber shippers for carriers, and only three charters were reported by agents. Rates continue very weak at the quotations that have ruled for several weeks past. The failure of the booming company at Muskegon to keep the mills supplied with logs has nearly killed the demand for vessels to bring lumber from there, and there is nothing in the low rates from other ports to gladden the hearts or fill the pockets of owners of lumber-carriers. Truly the season so far has been one of sore trial and disappointment to vesselmen. The following are the nominal rates:

From Grand Haven	$ 1.25
From Muskegon	1.25
From White Lake	1.37½
From Pentwater	1.62½
From Ludington	1.62½
From Manistee	1.62½@1.75
From Bay City	2.00 @2.25
From Cheboygan	1.75
From Black River	1.75
From Ashland	3.25 @3.50
From Ontonagon	3.25 @3.50

Ten thousand shingles are equal to 1,000 feet of lumber, and 5,000 lath count as 1,000 feet of lumber.

Coarse freights were firm Saturday, there being a fair inquiry for vessels, but none in that trade were on the market seeking engagement. Rates are quoted at the subjoined figures:

	Cedar ties.	Hemlock and oak ties.	Posts and poles.
From Sturgeon Bay	*6½	....	4
From points in Green Bay	*7½	....	‡5
From East Shore (opposit)	...	†5¾	....
From Alpena	7½	9	5¼
From Georgian Bay	8½	....	....
From White Lake	....	†10	7
From Wiarton	8	....	....

*Rafted, 7 cents. †Free on board. ‡On deck.

Ore freights were a little better Saturday, shippers in some instances offering 90 cents a ton on cargoes from Escanaba to Lake Erie ports. No charters are reported at this port. Rates are now quoted as follows:

From Marquette to Lake Erie ports	$ 1.15
From Escanaba to Lake Erie ports	85@90
From Escanaba to Chicago	90
From Marquette to Chicago	1.10@1.15

Coal freights at lower-lake ports continue steady and firm at the quoted rates, especially from Buffalo to this port and Milwaukee. The supply of carriers at Buffalo is not overabundant, and most of the charters made are steamers. Rates are quoted as below:

From Buffalo to Chicago	$ 75
From Toledo to Chicago	95c@1.00
From Cleveland to Chicago	75
From Erie to Chicago	75
From Oswego to Chicago	1.40
From Fairhaven to Chicago	1.30
From Buffalo to Milwaukee	75
From Toledo to Milwaukee	80
From Cleveland to Milwaukee	75
From Erie to Milwaukee	75
From Buffalo to Racine	80
From Buffalo to Kenosha	80

Foreign Vessels May under Certain Circumstances Carry Passengers Between American Ports.

The following correspondence relative to foreign vessels carrying passengers between American ports is of interest. By the decision foreign vessels carrying passengers between two American ports do not entail upon themselves the penal tonnage tax prescribed in the Revised Statutes of the United States, and is in accordance with a recent opinion of the Attorney-General:

CUSTOM-HOUSE, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., July 7, 1882.—*To Philip Wadsworth, President of the Empire Warehouse Company, Chicago, Ill.*—SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a Treasury Department letter, under date of July 5, 1882, relative to a permit to sell passenger tickets to and from Port Huron, etc., and relative to conveyance of passengers from one American port to another. I am sir, very respectfully,

JESSE SPALDING, Collector of Customs.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5, 1882.—*Collector of Customs, Chicago, Ill.*—SIR: Your letter of the 29th ultimo is received transmitting a communication from Philip Wadsworth, President of the Empire Warehouse Company, agents of the Chicago & Montreal Line of steamers, for permission to sell passenger tickets to and from Port Huron, Detroit, Ogdensburg, and other American ports lying between Chicago and the Canadian port of ultimate destination. The department has no power to grant a permit of this character, inasmuch as the privilege requested is either granted or forbidden by the statutes. You can, however, inform the company that the conveyance of passengers by foreign vessels between one American port and another is not expressly forbidden by Sec. 4,347 Revised Statutes, or any other statutes, nor will the conveyance in the manner described entail on a vessel the penal tonnage tax prescribed in Sec. 437 Revised Statutes. This ruling is in accordance with a recent opinion of the Attorney-General. Very respectfully,

H. F. FRENCH, Acting Secretary.

Directions for Entering Toronto Harbor.

The following instructions are given by the authorities to masters of vessels entering Toronto harbor:

Lighthouse Point—Placed buoys at the point of the island to mark off the bank that has formed to the S. and S. W. of the lighthouse point. One iron buoy, painted all black; the point lighthouse bears it N. by E. Another iron buoy, painted black, with white ring around it and white ball on the end, bearing from the first W. by N. ½ N.; the lighthouse bears from it N. E. ½ E. A spar buoy, painted red, stands on the N. W. point of the bank, which bears from the iron buoy with white ring and white ball on the end N. W. ¼ N.; the lighthouse bears E. N. E.; and the cupola of the central prison N. W. by N. ½ N. The two bell-buoys are placed in eight fathoms water, and the spar buoys in seventeen feet. It is not safe for vessels to go inside of them, as the bank rises very abruptly. An additional spar-buoy, painted red, has been placed on the N. W. point of the island in seventeen feet water.

West Channel—A red buoy at the entrance stand in thirteen feet of water, on the S. W. point of the bar. All the buoys on the south side of the channel are red, and put down around the face of the bank in nine feet. One additional black buoy is placed on the north side of the channel at the entrance, and another on the north side of the entrance from the east, in eleven feet off northern dock, No. 5. Twelve and a half feet of water in midchannel.

East Channel—The buoys in the east channel are placed thus: Two black spar buoys on the west or port side coming into the bay, and two red spar buoys on the east or starboard side. Five feet water midchannel between the buoys. Landmarks, on coming into the east channel, are the cupola of the St. Lawrence Hall, and line with steeple of the Methodist Church (with the four spires on top) on Church street. The course by compass coming in is N. W. by N. A spar buoy is placed on the bowlder to the south of the gap. Vessels should not go to the N. W. of it.

Shipments from East Saginaw and Bay City During June.

The following figures give the amounts of lumber, lath, shingles, and staves shipped by lake from East Saginaw and Bay City during the month of June, together with the amounts shipped during the same time last season:

EAST SAGINAW.

	1881.	1882.
Lumber, feet	40,378,000	34,279,000
Lath, pieces	1,588,000	1,850,000
Shingles	8,975,000	8,608,000
Staves	70,000	70,000

BAY CITY.

	1881.	1882.
Lumber, feet	82,613,000	74,127,535
Lath, pieces	2,000,000	2,787,000
Shingles	10,321,000	16,665,000
Staves	205,000	161,400
Timber, cubic feet	54,550	57,300
Hoops	2,494,000	750,000

The aggregate exports of forest products for the season from the opening of navigation to July 1 in the years named was as follows:

	1881.	1882.
Lumber, feet	2[illegible]4,947,306	284,794,932
Lath, pieces	5,258,000	8,906,800
Shingles	39,289,000	54,070,000
Staves	637,081	307,000
Timber	124,100	57,300
Hoops	7,519,000	750,000

Dock and Other Notes.

The Sailors' Union meets tomorrow evening at No. 90 West Randolph street.

With the exception of the steam-barge Olean and her tow of two lumber-laden barges from Bay City, nothing arrived at the lumber market yesterday.

The Hamilton sloop Restless, built in 1879, has been condemned and abandoned.

Vessel men claim that Black River is the best port on the lake for quick dispatch in loading coal.

John H. Christie has purchased one-half of the barge Plymouth Rock from B. Miller, for $1,250.

The fine passenger propeller Fountain City, Capt. Gibson, leaves for Buffalo tomorrow evening.

The big lake tug Favorite, with three lumber-laden barges in tow, arrived from Menominee yesterday.

The happiest men on the river yesterday were the bridgetenders. All they had to do was to sit on their bridges and sun themselves.

There is some hope of raising the schooner Sam Cook, sunk at Brockville, as she rests on the shoal, with her crosstrees just out of water.

Vessel-owners are taking heart at Toledo. Several charters have been made to carry grain from there to Kingston, and good trade is expected for a time.

Sailors passing through the Welland Canal are debating whether it would be better to move Lock 9 to the saloon, or the saloon to the lock—those who have been there know how it is.

The price paid for the Saline was $20,000. She carries 240,000 feet and was rebuilt last winter, being now almost as good as new. Robert Holland, of Marine City, was her former owner.

Capt. Howard F. Towle died suddenly at Detroit Friday night at the Griswold House, leaving a wife and one daughter. His remains will be taken to Algonac. The deceased was a prominent vessel-owner.

Lake Superior pilots complain that the can buoy which should mark the turning point on Mud Lake is, and has for some time been, at Johnson's wharf, where it is of very little practical assistance to navigation.

Yesterday was a great day for the excursion boats, the hot, sultry weather driving hundreds of people out on the lake to get a fresh breath of air. The fine steamer Gordon left in the afternoon crowded, carrying all the law allows her.

It is a matter of general observation that vessel movements are not so frequent this year as they were in the season of 1881. The moderate-sized schooners on the upper lakes are idle most of their time. Freights are so scarce on Lake Ontario that schooners are being laid up at nearly every port. It is a bad time all round.

Last summer the Wolfe Island Canal was not navigable on account of low water; but such is not the case this season. It is the regular route now for all steamers between Cape Vincent and Kingston. The water in the lake was never before known to be so high as it is this year. It is about even with the top of some of the wharves.

The bed-plate, driving, bearing, and out-board shaft are in position on the Milwaukee Company's new steam-barge. The engine is to be hoisted in today, and the boiler will be ready to place on board in another week. The hull is rapidly approaching completion. The determination appears to be to have the craft in commission by the 1st of August.

The body of Capt. Driver was dug from the bottom of the river Thursday at Alpena by a steam dredge. The body was decayed considerably, but its identity was established at the inquest. The dredge cut one foot off. Capt. Driver disappeared last fall. His money was found on his person. He was recognized by a missing forefinger on the right hand and other marks.

An interesting case is being tried in the Marine Court, Owen Sound, before his Honor Judge Macpherson. The case is brought by Mr. Larkin, contractor, of St. Catherines, against the owner of the steamer Wiarton Belle, for running into and sinking one of the dredge scows in the river there last summer. A large number of witnesses are being examined, and it is expected the case will last several days.

The steam-barge R. Bottsford, built by H. D. Root for King & Clint, Cleveland, was successfully lauched at Lorain last Friday. The launch was to have taken place on the 4th, but was unavoidly delayed. The following are the dimensions of this magnificent boat: She is 170 feet long, 33 feet beam, and 10 feet hold, three spars. She is to be a tow barge for the steamer D. Leuty, which was built by H. D. Root and launched in April. Both the D. Leuty and R. Bottsford are superior boats, and will do excellent service. The R. Bottsford will be commanded by Capt. Hancock, of East Saginaw, Mich.

The Detroit papers consider this the meanest case on record: "Deputy-Marshal Cash P. Taylor has, for some time back, been in the habit of leaving the Captain of a seized vessel in charge of her in order to save the owners the expense of a shipkeeper, when the bills against the vessel were not very large. The plan worked well, and the owners and Captains always appreciated Mr. Taylor's kindness. On Monday, however, Mr. Taylor found a man on whom his leniency was thrown away; a man who didn't know when he was well used. The schooner John Stevenson, Capt. Joseph Glass, was seized for a debt of about $50, and in order to save the schooner any delay she was permitted to go in dry-dock for repairs, the Captain promising not to take her out of port until the affair was settled. On coming out of the dock, however, he secured the services of a tug and towed to Windsor during the night. Cash says it's a clear case of "Thou art so near and yet so far," as the vessel was within sight and still he couldn't get at her.

Vessels Passed Port Huron Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., July 9.—Passed up—Steam-barge P. H. Birchard and barges, 9 a. m.; steam-barge Tempest and barges, 7 a. m.; propeller Atlantic, 8 a. m.; steam-barge Burlington and barges, 7:25 p. m.; propeller Japan, 8:30 a. m.; steam-barge S. H. Johnson, 8 a. m.; steam-barge James Davidson, 12:30 p. m.; steam-barge Raleigh and consort, 11:35 a. m.; steam-barge Nahant, 3:30 p. m.; steam-barge Salina and barges, 4 p. m.; steam-barge Belle Wilson, 6:30 p. m.; Lothair and consort, 7 p. m.; steam-barge Passaic and barges, 7:30 p. m.; schooner Niagara, 7:30 p. m.; schooner Monitor, 10 p. m.; tug Merrick and barges, 7 p. m.

Arrived—Schooner Corsican.

Passed down—Steam-barge D. Lutty and barges, 8:40 a. m.; steam-barge Cleveland, 9:30 a. m.; steam-barge H. B. Tuttle and consort, 12:30 p. m.; steam-barge East Saginaw and barges, 12:45 p. m.; propeller Portage, 6:40 p. m.; steam-barge Iron Duke, 3:10 p. m.; steam-barge Henry Chisholm and schooners Abira Cobb and S. J. Tilden, 1:20 p. m.; steam-barge Winslow, 3:10 p. m.; steam-barge Mary Mills and barges, 4 p. m.; steam-barge Saginaw Valley, 7 p. m.; steam-barge O. Townsend and consort, 7:30 p. m.; steam-barge Missouri and barges, 7:30 p. m.; schooners C. G. Trumpff, W. H. Vanderbilt, and A. J. Morey, 10:20 a. m.; schooners Saveland and M. F. Merrick, 12:15 p. m.; schooners Kate Winslow, John O'Neil, and C. A. King, 1 p. m.; tug Johnson and barges, 4 a. m.; steamer Pearl, 7 a. m.

Wind south, light. Weather fine.

Arrivals and Departures at Escanaba.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ESCANABA, Mich., July 9.—Arrived—Steam-barge Alconda and consort San Diego, steam-barge W. L. Wetmore and consort Brunette, steam-barge R. P. Ranney and consorts City of Cleveland and Thomas Quayle, steam-barge Monohansett, steam-barge Massachusetts, steam-barge Inter-Ocean, schooner H. Folger, schooner-yacht Early Bird.

Sailed—Steam-barges D. Ballentine, Inter-Ocean, and Monohansett.

Wind southeast, light. Foggy.

The Wreck of the Schooner Sam Cook—Other News from Buffalo.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 9.—Capt. John McKenna has returned from the wreck of the schooner Sam Cook, in Jones' Narrows, St. Lawrence River. He made a thorough examination of the vessel's position. Her bow is resting on rocks in sixteen feet of water, and her stern is down in seventy feet. She is lying on the rocks, and as her cargo of fine iron ore must have shifted aft she is thought to already be much out of shape. Capt. Donnelly, wrecking superintendent of the Dominion Company, and Capt. Allen, of Calvin & Son, are of the opinion that it is not worth while to make efforts to release the vessel. The hull is insured for $12,000. A six-mile current will make it difficult to get out the ore.

The steam-barge Belle Cross, lumber-laden, partially disabled her machinery on this lake, and the river tug Balize brought down her tow of barges to Tonawanda today. The Cross managed to come down alone.

Capt. Pat Lynn, who has been running the tug A. C. Adams at Marquette, has concluded to settle again in Buffalo. He takes charge of Hand & Johnson's tug office.

Lumber Freights at Milwaukee Dull—Other News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 9.—Lumber freights are dull with few inquiries for vessels. Charters—Steam-barge G. T. Burroughs, lumber from Manistee to this port at $1.50 per 1,000 feet; schooners Granger and John Schuette, lumber from Alpena to Chicago at $1.87½ per 1,000 feet.

The barge Metacomet, which has been in ordinary at this port with the barges Massasoit and Merrimac, will leave tomorrow for Escanaba in tow of the steam-barge Minnesota, to load iron ore.

A heavy fog has hung over the lake all day.

Wind southwest, light.

Both of the Welland Canals Blockaded.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ont., July 9.—Navigation through both the old and the enlarged Welland Canals has been blockaded since Friday evening. The trouble in the new canal is caused by a Government scow loaded with stone sinking in Lock 6. In the old canal a bridge at Lock 4 cannot be swung until fixed. It was expected the damage would have been repaired and the scow removed last evening, but so far this has not been accomplished. The following vessels are detained here awaiting passage up the canals: Schooners Antelope, L. S. Hammond, and Nevada, steam-barges Erin and Niagara, and barges Maggie and Fortune. There are also a number of vessels in the canals bound down which are delayed by the same cause.

A Sailor Jumps Overboard and Is Drowned.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., July 9.—Last night about 11 o'clock when the steam-barge White and Friant was about fifteen miles from this port a sailor named A. Van Toll jumped overboard. Capt. Connell turned his boat around and searched for him, but in vain. He was about 25 years old, and was not married. The only reason known why he should commit suicide is that he had been on a spree, and it is supposed he had a touch of delirium tremens.

Arrived at Marquette.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., July 9.—Arrived—Steam-barges S. J. Macy, D. M. Wilson, Havana, and Smith Moore, schooners John Burt, Frank Perew, Monguagon, Helena, Kennie, Mathews, D. Wagstaff, and Republic.

Passed up—Propeller China.

Passed down—Propeller City of Fremont.

Arrivals and Clearances at Collingwood.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLLINGWOOD, July 9.—Arrived—Schooner Erie Belle, from Chicago, grain; propeller St. Paul, from Chicago, 140 tourists and a full cargo of grain.

Cleared yesterday—Propeller Toledo, for Chicago, passengers and freight.

Cleared from Cleveland.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., July 9.—Cleared—Propellers Montana and Celtic, merchandise, and schooner Typo, coal, for Chicago.

Arrived at Midland.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MIDLAND, Ont., July 9.—Arrived yesterday—Schooner Huron, from Chicago, with corn.

Port of Chicago.

The following were the arrivals and clearances of vessels at this port yesterday:

ARRIVALS.

Prop Canada, Collingwood, sundries.
Prop Rube Richards, Escanaba, iron ore.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop E. E. Thompson, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop R. McDonald, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Maine, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Boscobel, Peshtigo, towing.
Prop Olean, Bay City, lumber.
Prop Tempest, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop George Burnham, Ludington, lumber.
Prop Colin Campbell, Ludington, lumber.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, lumber.
Prop Fountain City, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Peerless, Duluth, sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Milwaukee, sundries.
Schr Wolverine, White Lake, lumber.
Schr R. B. King, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr J. V. Taylor, Ludington, lumber.
Schr May Richards, Escanaba, iron ore.
Schr Peshtigo, Peshtigo, lumber.
Schr Active, Peshtigo, lumber.
Schr J. S. Austin, Bay City, lumber.
Schr Mohawk, Bay City, lumber.
Schr Keystone, Bay City, ties.
Schr M. J. Corning, Kenosha, light.
Schr Mary Sopley, Kenosha, light.
Schr S. Anderson, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Pilot, Montague, lumber.
Schr A. A. Carpenter, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Sonora, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Lone Star, Marinette, lumber.
Schr J. W. Brown, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr J. M. Forrest, Pierport, lumber.

CLEARANCES.

Prop R. A. Seymour, Manistee, sundries.
Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Lora, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, light.
Stmr Muskegon, Milwaukee, sundries.
Stmr Grace Grummond, South Haven, sundries.
Schr Rising Star, Hammond's Pier, light.
Schr G. B. Sloan, Cape Vincent, 20,750 bu wheat.
Schr J. B. Penfield, Alpena, light.
Schr Midland River, Midland, 21,000 bu corn.
Schr E. Stanton, Ephraim, light.
Schr E. Corning, Erie, light.
Barge O. L. Jacobus, Ludington, light.
Schr Coral, Silver Lake, light.
Schr Orkney Lass, Seaman's Isle, light.
Schr Norman, Garden Bay, light.
Schr T. Y. Avery, Garden Bay, light.
Schr Uranus, Menominee, light.
Schr Planet, Menominee, light.
Schr Butcher Boy, Marinette, light.
Schr Racine, Horn's Pier, light.
Schr Sonora, Menominee, light.

TURNED UP AT LAST.

The Parties Who Robbed the Galesburg Bank Three Years Ago.

On the 3d day of July, 1879, the Farmers' Bank of Galesburg, Ill., was robbed of $9,700 by a party of sneak-thieves, who succeeded in making their escape without detection. A hue-and-cry was at once raised throughout the Western country, and a large reward offered for the arrest and conviction of the light-fingered gentry. The parties strongly suspected were Jimmy Carroll, Thomas Bigelow, Mart Davis, Paddy Guerin, and William Burke, all of Chicago. In November of the same year, Carroll, Davis, Guerin, and Burke attended a ball at Pacific Hall on Clark street. The police arrested all the party with the exception of Burke, who made his escape through the friendly warning of a State street saloon-keeper. The trio were taken to Galesburg, a special grand jury called, and indictments found against them for the crime. They were subsequently released, bail being given in the sum of $36,000 to secure their appearance for trial. The bondsmen were William Fitzgerald, Patrick Carroll, and Edward Walker, of Chicago. Guerin and Carroll jumped their bonds. Davis remained in Chicago, and, it being found by the Galesburg authorities that there was no testimony against him, was released upon his own recognizance. Guerin was arrested in New York and sent to Galesburg. It was represented to him that, upon a plea of guilty, he would be imprisoned only two years, and he so pleaded, but the Court evidently was not consulted in the matter, for he sentenced Guerin to eight years' imprisonment in Joliet. It might be well to remark that Guerin's friends claim with much show of truth to have spent about $22,000 in bringing about the aforesaid understanding, and other expenses attending the trial.

IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO IDENTIFY

Carroll or Davis, the proof being exceedingly lame, and the matter slept a couple of years. THE TRIBUNE takes this opportunity of informing the Knox County people that the bank was found to be a "soft" place by a party of pickpockets who were marauding through the country. Not being able to rob it themselves, their talents lying in another direction, the leader of the mob, one Johnny O'Brien, alias "St. Louis Johnny," betook himself to Cleveland, where he unfolded the scheme to John Larney, alias "Mollie Matches," and Ross Saulsbury. These two took into the conspiracy Burke and Guerin. Larney and Saulsbury went to Galesburg and secured a boarding-place a couple of blocks from the bank. When everything was in readiness Guerin and Burke went from Chicago to Galesburg. The bank was watched until the President went to dinner, leaving a deaf Cashier in charge. Larney and Guerin attracted the Cashier's attention, while Burke crawled around the counter, picked a door-lock, and got the money. It is a wonder he was satisfied with the amount taken, and did not beat the vault as well. Saulsbury took the outside of the building for the purpose of entertaining visitors. He only had one, in the person of the wife of one of the officers of the bank. He informed the lady in the most polite manner possible that her husband had just gone to dinner. Saulsbury handed the lady into the carriage and she drove away.

Guerin is in Joliet, Carroll in Kingston, Ont., penitentiary, Burke serving a sentence in Sing Sing. Saulsbury took a change of venue by the revolver route in Toledo, having been shot by a policeman, who some time thereafter killed himself through remorse. Larney, alias "Matches," is one of the most expert pickpockets in America, about five feet ten inches high, dark complexion and black eyes, and of Irish extraction. He has been a thief ever since he was able to walk, and for about thirty years has made his presence felt in depleted pockets all over the country. He is withal a most accomplished scoundrel, and as glib a talker as ever engaged a bank Cashier's attention. Years ago, in company with "Dutch" Ahern, a noted Philadelphia thief, he sneaked a jewelry store in New York of some thousands of dollars' worth of jewelry, which was taken to the "City of Brotherly Love," and carefully planted in a cellar. Larney told the hiding place to a female friend of his named Mollie Carney, who in turn gave it away to some Philadelphia thieves. These men dug up the jewelry, and left in place thereof a huge match-box, containing a note, advising Larney to keep his secrets to himself in the future. This occurrence gave him the name of "Mollie Matches," and by it he is known all over America. Though very illiterate, he has learned to read, and can with some effort write his name. In company with Jimmy Papes, alias the "Rocky Mountain Eagle," he robbed the State Treasury at Springfield in the spring of 1879 of $15,000. About a year ago with William Burke and Emanuel Marks he caused a Detroit bank to lose about $6,000. He was arrested in Cincinnati last October for the Galesburg robbery upon information from the Pinkerton Agency, and, after a determined fight through the courts, taken to Galesburg.

WHERE HIS TRIAL WILL TAKE PLACE

tomorrow. The case for the State is being ably managed by Detective Larry Hazen, of Cincinnati, who was instrumental in arresting Larney and taking him to Galesburg. Hazen is making a strong case against Larney, and has prevailed upon Guerin to squeal. He was taken from the penitentiary to Galesburg Saturday, and will be used as a witness against Larney at the trial. The defense will in all probability attempt to prove an alibi. It appears that upon a 3d day of July some years ago Larney was warned by the Cleveland police to keep away from a specified picnic to be given on the following day. This was the day Larney claims the Galesburg bank was robbed. The Cleveland officers remembered the occurrence, but on refreshing their recollections have discovered that the picnic took place in 1878, or one year before the Galesburg affair. This of course destroys all chance of an alibi, and the Cleveland people will testify in Galesburg that Larney was not in Cleveland in July, 1879. The secret of Guerin's animosity to "Matches" may be accounted for by the fact that when the first arrests were made "Matches," who was the owner of three dwellings and a comfortable bank account, was appealed to for pecuniary aid in adjusting the matter. He promptly refused to yield up a single cent for tribute. If the Galesburg authorities will carefully shave off Larney's full beard and attire him in the suit of checkered clothes he left at the boarding-house on the hill back of the bank there will be no trouble in his identification.

This robbery incidentally broke up one of the best organized gangs of thieves in America. It has landed some of them in prison, and made others fugitives from justice. The mere giving of the first bonds cost $1,000 and expenses. It is entirely safe to say that all of $4,000 has been spent by the accused in the matter, most of it in Galesburg, and some of the friends of the accused intimate in broad terms that should they give a list of the expenditures there would be a rattling of the dry bones.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city and suburbs, we have established Branch Offices, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.:

CITY.

SOUTH DIVISION.

3501 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—Henry J. Beckwith, Druggist.
123 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
3037 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
CORNER THIRTY-FIRST AND STATE-STS.—H. W. Buchman, Druggist.
CORNER OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD AND COTTAGE GROVE-AV., Oakland—G. Q. Dow.

WEST DIVISION.

482 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Sheldon—L. Schreiber & Co., Druggists.
802 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner Canalport-av.—F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
641 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
134 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
572 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Ogden-av.—J. W. Wainwright, Druggist.
249 BLUE ISLAND-AV., corner of Twelfth-st.—Th. Sonnichsen, Druggist.
720 WEST LAKE-ST., corner Lincoln—H. C. Herrick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods.
182 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—August Jacobson, Druggist.
1002 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.
628 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. Sill, Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

445 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—Adolf G. Vogeler, Druggist.
675 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

HYDE PARK-AV. AND FIFTY-THIRD-ST.—Goodrich Q. Dow, Druggist.

ENGLEWOOD.

CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.

EVANSTON.

GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.

LAKE VIEW.

EVANSTON-AV., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND STRAYING—WHITE COW. Can be had by proving property and paying expenses on corner of Forth-fifth-st. and Ashland-av.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, ON STREET-car, or on street between Thirty-fifth-st. and Twelfth and State, one diamond earring solitaire. A liberal reward will be paid on returning to 3401 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—3601 IN ELLIS PARK, TWO-story and basement brown-stone, 10 rooms, furnace, gas fixtures, bath, closet, speaking tubes; perfect order; no street in front; no dust; one block from street cars; two blocks from steam cars; livery stables near by; a perfect love cot. The Park is a bower of beauty. $55. GEO. G. NEWBURY, Agent, 164 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—27 SIXTEENTH-ST., 3-story brick house in good order, $45. THOS. E. PATTERSON, 188 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—27 SIXTEENTH-ST., THREE-story brick house, 8 rooms and cellar, in good order, $45. THOS. E. PATTERSON, 188 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NOS. 58 AND 60 SHERMAN-st., near Van Buren, one-story and basement building; will give one or five years' lease. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Room 34, 94 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—AT OAK Park, furnished or unfurnished, a large house and large shady lot. E. MARKS.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FLATS IN THE MASURY Building, Lake Front; first-class in every respect. BYRON A. BALDWIN, 192 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—TWO OR THREE SUITES of rooms, or single, hot and cold water, bath and gas; in private family. 1325 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—288 WABASH-AV.—HANDsomely-furnished rooms. This house is under new management and is furnished new throughout.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED room for gentlemen; stationary basin, hot and cold water, bath, gas. 1213 Wabash-av.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FRONT AND back parlors on Dearborn-av., south of Chicago. Address E 98, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED rooms at 355 East Ohio-st.

TO RENT—AT 213 NORTH STATE-ST., a furnished front alcove, with use of gas, bath, etc.; convenient to business; rent reasonable.

TO RENT—AT LINCOLN PARK—A furnished dining-room, bedroom, and kitchen with all modern conveniences, to a respectable party having no children. References given and required. Apply at 749 Sedgwick-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—A HALL SLEEPING ROOM to an elderly gentleman, with privilege of sitting-room; private family; West Side. Address K 94, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c

STORES.

TO RENT—209 WABASH-AV., STORE 180x23 feet wide, 18-foot ceiling with skylight in centre 8x20; also two stores, second story, 207 and 209 Wabash-av., 180x23 feet wide, 14-foot ceiling each, with skylight 8x20 feet. Apply at J. C. SAMPSON & CO., 169 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THE 4-STORY AND BASEment store building No. 35 Michigan-av. LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 101 Washington-st.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF THREE GOOD offices with vault, 22 McCormick's Building. Inquire on the premises, or of C. A. SPRING, corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts.

TO RENT—HALF AN OFFICE IN THE Major Block ready furnished. Address F 78, Tribune office.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD floors 88 Lake-st.; possession given immediately. Inquire at once. HENRY SEARS & CO.

FINANCIAL.

A. GOLDSMID, LATE 99 MADISON-st., will be found at Fifth National Loan Office, 186 South Clark-st., south of Monroe. All pledges can be renewed or redeemed.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN on watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 118 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

AN 8 PER CENT INVESTMENT—ANY part of fifty town "water bonds" of $1,000 each. For particulars apply to SARGENT, GREENLEAF & BROOKS, 43 Franklin-st.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE Savings and Fidelity Bank books, and Scandinavian National Bank certificates. IRA HOLMES, General Broker, 86 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on real estate. R. W. HYMAN, JR., & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY LOANED ON PIANOS AND furniture without removal. 149 East Monroe-st., Room 12.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate in amounts to suit at 6 per cent interest. WM. V. JACOBS, Portland Block.

WANTED—ALL PEOPLE WHO WISH to borrow money on city real estate at lowest rates to call on us. GREENEBAUM SONS, 72 Dearborn-st.

$4,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPerty, cash in hand; can close immediately. C. VAN SCHAACK, 82 Dearborn-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL-roofing done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 12 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

BED-BUGS, COCKROACHES, AND moths exterminated by contract (warranted). Oakley's Infallible Exterminators for sale. Call or address A. OAKLEY & CO., 180 East Washington-st.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—To whom it may concern.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership existing under the firm name of Reynolds & Cockell, manufacturing brick, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Chicago, July 7, 1882.

HOW ANY ONE WHO CAN READ AND write may obtain a position under the U. S. Government. Send $1 to S. L. JONES, Lock-Box 211, Washington, D. C.

L. F. CUMMINGS, LAW OFFICE, 142 La Salle-st., Rooms 40 and 42. Office open until 10 o'clock p. m. Practice in all the courts.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—FRAME BUILDING; WILL be sold at a bargain. 90 East Jackson-st. city.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY G. W. COOPER & SON, 86 La Salle-st., Room 26.

$6,500—2-story and basement brick, South Throop-st., near Jackson.
$6,000—2-story and basement brick, Park-av., near Oakley.
$14,000—Two 10-room bricks, with brick barns, corner of Throop and Taylor-sts.; rent $1,200.
$2,500—8-room frame, Walnut-st., near Ashland-av.
$2,300—2-story house, lot 25x124, Fulton-st., near Lincoln.
$8,000—10-room brick, brick barn, lot 30x124, Fulton-st., near Oakley-av.
$8,000—10-room brick, Washington-st., near Wood.
$15,000—18-room 3-story and basement stone front, West Adams-st., lot 28x184, brick barn.
$7,000—West Monroe-st., near Wood, 3-story and basement brick, frame barn.
$25,000—Two stone-front stores and flats, West Madison-st.
$23,000—120x145 feet, West Lake-st., near Ashland-av., fair improvements.
$25,000—Improved corner, West Lake-st., west of Union Park.
$31,000—Fine business block, West Lake-st., near Robey.
$190 a foot, 50 feet, Ashland-av., near Adams-st.
$180 a foot, 50 feet, Ashland-av., near Congress-st.
$63 a foot, 43 feet corner Washington-st. and Clarkson court.
$40 a foot, 100 feet, Jackson-st., near Campbell-av.
$28 a foot, 37 feet, Ohio-st., east of Leavitt.
$115 a foot, 100 feet, Twelfth-st., near Halsted.
$13,000—3-story brick, East Illinois-st., near State.
$11,000—2-story and basement brick, Cass-st., near Indiana.
$5,500—12-room stone front, Montana-st., near Lincoln-av.
$1,700—8-room frame, Bismarck-court, near Noble-st.
$4,000—22-room frame, corner Orchard and Grove-sts.
$1,600—6-room story and a half house, four blocks from Union Park, lot 25x125.
$6,500—10-room stone-front, Schiller-st., near State.
$7,500—3-story and basement brick, Larrabee-st., near Webster-av.
$8,500—40x110 feet, corner Dearborn-av. and Division-st.
$200 a foot, 25 feet, Dearborn-av., near Huron-st.
Lot 33x125, Fremont-st., near Webster-av. Want offer.
20 feet on East Lake-st., near Market.
100 feet on State-st., near Eighteenth, east front.
60 feet on Ellis-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., $110 a foot.
67 feet on Lake-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., $110 a foot.
50 feet on Wabash-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., $175 a foot.
$2,100—Cottage, Walnut-st., near Robey.
$2,300—Cottage, Walnut-st., near Paulina.
$2,600—Cottage, Fulton-st., near Hoyne-av.
$4,000—10-room brick, brick barn, Fulton-st., near Francisco.
$2,000—Cottage, Carroll-av., near Lincoln-st.
$3,000—2-story house and barn, Fulton-st., near Robey.
$5,500—2-story and basement brick, Johnson place, near Thirty-eighth-st.
$3,500—2-story frame, Warren-av., near Western-av.
$4,000—Corner Morgan and Gurley-sts., 50x120, with improvements.

FOR SALE—BY T. B. BOYD, ROOM 1, 179 Madison-st.:

Please read this list through and call.

$24,000—Fine stone-front 4-story store, 25x120, and lot 25x120, on Madison-st., near Carpenter; rent $2,500; cheap.

$10,500—Fine frame store, 7 large rooms for housekeeping over, lot 25x120 to alley, on Madison-st., near Aberdeen; this property will rent for $100 per month.

$5,500—This is a bargain if there is one offered; No. 1 framed store, 5 large dwelling-rooms over, brick barn, and lot 25x125, south front, on Madison-st., just 50 feet east of Western-av.; it is as good business property as you will find in Chicago for the money; it will pay 10 per cent net, to rent, and it is growing.

$100 per foot—Lot 100x125, on northeast corner of Van Buren-st. and Hermitage-av., 2 blocks west of Ashland; cheap.

$85 per foot—150x120, on corner of West Jackson and Aberdeen-sts.; it is first-class for building and renting flats; in 15 minutes car time from Court-House.

RESIDENCE PROPERTY.

$7,500—A first-class 10-room modern octagon-front brick dwelling; a splendid brick barn and lot; south front, on Park-av., near Hoyne-st. Possession can be had at once.

$6,000 and $5,000, $1,500 or $1,000 down—I have two brand-new 10-room octagon-front dwellings, 4 rooms deep; they have every modern convenience and lots; south fronts, on Jackson-st.; one is a corner; these houses are as cheap as you will find in Chicago; No. 1 neighborhood; can move in at once.

$2,300—Two-story 8-room frame house in good repair, lot 25x125, on West Van Buren-st., No. 1254, near California-av.; this rents now at $300 per year; is suitable for two families; it is cheap.

$6,500—Here is a great bargain; a first-class 14-room frame house, brick basement, and lot 30x125; south front, on Warren-av., near Hoyne-st.; will rent at 10 per cent net; it is cheap; possession now.

$110 per foot—This is one of the handsomest residence lots in Chicago, 30x125, south front, on Warren-av., between Robey and Hoyne-sts. No money down if you will build on it. Elegant neighborhood.

$1,000—Small payment down; nice lot, 25x125, No. 380 South Robey-st. Cheap.

$8,500—A first-class stone-front 12-room dwelling, 3 rooms deep, and lot 32x110, east front, on Groveland Park-av., near Thirty-first-st. It is fine property. Possession at once if wanted.

$2,000—247 Division-st., near Clybourn-av., cottage, and lot 22x125.

$3,500—Here is a bargain—No. 1 9-room 2-story brick dwelling, suitable for two families, and lot 25x125, on Lexington-st., about 1 block from street-cars; house would cost $3,500 to build.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:

THROOP-ST.—Facing Jefferson Park, 3-story and basement octagon stone-front house; lot 25x150 feet. Can be bought at a bargain.

FOR SALE—BY THOS. E. PATTERSON, 188 Dearborn-st.:

VACANT LOTS.

Winchester-av., near Ogden, $800.
Lincoln-st., between Harrison and Polk, $800.
West Congress-st., near Wood, $75 per foot.
Keeley-st., south of Archer-av., $300 to $900.
Wabash-av. and Thirty-seventh-st., 37x179, at $75 per foot.
Wabash-av. and Fortieth-st., very cheap.
Thirty-ninth-st., near Vincennes-av., 50x180.
Cottage Grove-av. and Thirty-seventh-st., 125x90; good business property.
Indiana-av. and Fifty-eighth-st.
Prairie-av. and Fifty-eighth-st.
Calumet-av. and Fifty-eighth-st.
Michigan-av. and Fiftieth-st.
Dearborn-av., between Goethe and Schiller-sts.
Lots in Englewood.
Lots near Pullman.
Lots in Lake View, one mile north of city limits.
All of above property will be sold cheap and on easy terms.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:

FRANKLIN-ST.—Corner Eugenie, 150x150 ft; cheap.
ELM-ST.—Between Franklin and Market, lots in any number; cheap.
RUSH-ST.—First-class residence property, south of Chicago-av., in lots to suit purchasers.
DEARBORN-AV.—Just south of Goethe-st., east front, 25x150.

FOR SALE—

1230 and 1232 Indiana-av., two-story and basement marble fronts of ten rooms each, in first-class repair, worth $15,000.
Dearborn-st., vacant lot, near Twenty-fifth.
Butterfield-st., two-story house, east front, near Thirty-first, cheap.
Indiana-av., vacant lot, near Thirty-eighth-st.
State-st., fine corner, cheap.
State-st., 40 feet, near Polk.
Burling-st., cottage, near North-av.
Hurlbut-st., two-story and basement brick, near Webster-av.; bargain.

F. C. VIERLING & BRO., 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO. 90 Washington-st.:

DEARBORN-AV.—Between Division and Elm-sts., 3-story, basement, and sub-cellar stone-front house, gas fixtures, screens, storm-doors, and all modern conveniences, lot 25x150 feet; $19,000.

FOR SALE—BY THOS. E. PATTERSON, 188 Dearborn-st.:

Hermitage-av. and Polk-st., 75x125, with very nice two-story house and barn; a good home for $8,000.
Jefferson-st., near Adams, 2-story frame, lot 27¼x98.
Ashland-av., corner Park-av., fronting Union Park, 100x125, with nice cottage.
Ashland-av. and Erie-st., 21x100, with cottage, only $2,000.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:

SOUTH PARK-AV.—Corner Bay-st., 37½x110 feet.
MICHIGAN-AV.—100 feet between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth-sts.
THIRTY-THIRD-ST.—West of Cottage Grove-av., 50x150 feet.
WABASH-AV.—Corner Thirty-fifth-st., 175x150 feet.
WABASH-AV.—Corner Thirty-seventh-court, 50x150 feet to alley.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts., 50 feet, full depth.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., 3-STORY stone front near Twenty-eighth-st., $15,000, on easy terms. THOS. E. PATTERSON, 188 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:

THIRD-AV.—Between Polk and Taylor-sts., 24¾x100 feet; west front.

FOR SALE—FROM 1 TO 5 ACRES IN Cook & Anderson's Subdivision, between Twelfth and Sixteenth-sts., at a low price; this property can now be subdivided and sold at a large profit over acre price. G. S. HUBBARD JR., 72 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.

Lot 100x125 feet covered with buildings, heretofore used as a distillery, etc.; engine, boiler, pump, shafting, etc., all go with the property, and can be bought at a reasonable price for cash; it would be rented to a good tenant, and could be easily adapted to general manufacturing purposes.

S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT CORNER near Milwaukee-av., 40x116, with frame improvements, $10,000; a bargain; pays over 12 per cent net. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:

ASHLAND-AV.—Between Polk and Harrison-sts., 50 feet, full depth.

FOR SALE—FINE CORNER ON MICHIGAN-av., 100 or 200 feet front; $180 per foot; a great bargain. HENRY WALLER, JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:

WASHINGTON BOULEVARD—50 feet just west of California-av., south front; also choice corner west of California-av., 50 feet.

FOR SALE—A FINE PIECE OF PROPerty on Jefferson-st., adapted to manufacturing purposes. HENRY WALLER, JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE BUSINESS CORner on West Side, partly improved; paying well; price, $35,000; a bargain. HENRY WALLER, JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE ON PARK-av., near Union Park; 3 stories and basement octagon stone-front; must be sold. HENRY WALLER, JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE TEN-ROOM RESIdence one block from Lincoln Park. Also several good houses in Lake View, accessible to cars. McCONNELL BROS., Rooms 20 and 21, 90 Washington.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—STOP PAYING RENT! Get ready for May 1, 1883. Beautiful lots in our North-av. subdivision, outside the fire limits at Humboldt Park, from $325 up; easy terms; assistance to build; you can build frame houses here; we will sell you a house built to suit you; small payment down, balance monthly, like rent. Office open Saturday evening. S. DELAMATER & SON, 190 Dearborn-st., Branch Office 919 North-av.

FOR SALE—68 ACRES NEAR PULLman. HENRY WALLER, JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON, CHOICE residence lots centrally located, with water, sewer, trees, gas, etc. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., Room 19 Tribune Building.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY THOMAS E. PATTERson, 188 Dearborn-st.:

BARGAINS IN ACRES.

9 acres on Eighty-seventh-st., near N. Y., C. & St. L. car-shops.
5 acres in Midway Plaisance; very choice.
20 acres, very choice, and near the parks and Ill. Cent. R. R., in Sec. 14, 38, 14.
60 acres, mostly grove, near Normal; would make a fine subdivision and retail rapidly.
20 acres near the Stock-Yards.
40 acres Sixty-third-st. and Ashland-av.
80 acres on G. T. R. R., near Blue Island.
10 acres at Morgan Park; very high and beautiful.
20 acres at Morgan Park, corner of Western and Tracey-avs.
40 acres, the finest at Washington Heights.
27½ acres at Morgan Park; a great bargain.
Several choice acre tracts on the Calumet River; high and dry.
20 acres on river, near Riverdale.
80 acres near Garfield; has the best of railroad facilities and suitable for subdivision.
1,000 acres on Grand Calumet, in Indiana.
A number of acre tracts in Indiana, near Hammond.
5 acres on Twenty-second-st. boulevard, just west of city limits.

FOR SALE—IN LAKE VIEW—

Several lots on Diversy-av., two blocks from street-cars, south front.
Lots on Wolfram-st., three blocks from street-cars, south and north fronts.
Lots on George-st., north front, very cheap.
Lots on Sheffield-av., east front, but short distance from street-cars; street well improved; neighborhood first-class. These are the most desirable and cheapest lots for the money in Lake View.
Lots on Wellington-st., south front, very desirable and cheap.
Lots on Baxter-st., west front, $425.
Six lots on Fletcher-st., south front, $25 per foot; sewer in street, and only short distance from street-cars and Lincoln Park.
Barry-av., corner Evanston, 250 feet for sale cheap.

McCONNELL BROS., Rooms 20 and 21, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—1,600 BEAUTIFUL LARGE lots at

GARFIELD,

the future manufacturing centre, adjoining Chicago city limits, only $300 to $400 per lot. Money advanced to build. Railroad and car fare only five cents. Sidewalks already built. The Garfield Locomotive Works, consisting of seven large brick structures, 200 to 500 feet long each, are now being built, which will give employment to 800 to 1,000 men when completed. The Washburn & Moen Co., the Cragin Bros. & Co., and the Garfield Steel Works have located here, which will employ 2,000 or more men. Therefore, if you want a cheap home in the right place buy now. Clear abstracts to each lot. Call and get free map of Garfield at our office. E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUtiful lot, 172 feet deep, at Glencoe, where the bank of the lake is 80 feet high, $15 down, $5 monthly; these are the cheapest lots in the market; cheap railroad fare and trains almost every hour. I will furnish you lumber to build without any money down, or build a house to suit you; abstract free. I am building 25 cottages, 22x42, with 7 rooms; price of cottage and lot $1,000; only $250 down and $15 monthly for balance. Stop paying rent and get you a home of your own. Come in any day at 10 or 3:30 and go and see the lots free. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—PULLMAN LOTS—

On the ridge near Pullman and Kensington from $145 to $300 each. Graded streets, regular sidewalks, fine shade trees; a number of new houses; lots selling rapidly; will double in value in a year; title perfect; abstracts furnished; terms easy; monthly payments taken. Have a limited amount of money to assist purchasers in building. Call before 10 o'clock a. m. and come with me to seem them, or at 4 o'clock p. m. THOMAS SCANLAN, 90 East Washington-st., office W. D. Kerfoot & Co., or E. T. BROOKFIELD Kensington.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:

VINCENNES-AV.—46x156, between Egan and Oakwood-avs.; $65.
WABASH-AV.—East front, near Fifty-third-st.; 28x153.
FORTY-SEVENTH-ST.—Corner Greenwood-av., 170x197 feet; cheap.
GREENWOOD-AV.—North of Forty-seventh-st., east front, 150x197 feet.
HYDE PARK-AV.—Southeast corner Fifty-fourth-st., 100x135 feet; $35 per foot.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY—BY G. W. COOPER & SON, 86 La Salle-st., Room 26:

10 acres corner Belmont and Crawford-avs.
40 acres Sec. 35, 38, 13, one-fourth of a mile from the Grand Trunk & Wabash Railway crossing.
80 acres Sec. 36, Hyde Park, $1,250 per acre.
40 acres adjoining south limits of Lake Forest.
120 acres near Washington Heights, $110 per acre.
80 acres Sec. 35, 39, 13, Thirty-third-st., near Kedzie-av.

FOR SALE—10 OR 20 ACRES NEAR Pullman. HENRY WALLER, JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES ON THIRTY-fifth-st. and Western Indiana Belt Railroad, near the crossing of the new Chicago, St. Louis & Western Railroad. HENRY WALLER, JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. VAN VLISSENGEN & BRO., Pullman, Ill., and 94 Washington-st., Room 34. Bargains in lots, houses, and acres at Pullman.

FOR SALE—10 TO 40 ACRES AT CHIcago Lawn; at a bargain. HENRY WALLER, JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A 20-ROOM TWO-STORY frame with brick basement, with lot 150x125, fronting three streets and on a corner, with fruits and ornamental trees; suitable for boarding-house, at Normal, Englewood, for $8,000. B. F. HEAD, 48 Major Block.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES ON THE WESTern Indiana Belt Railroad; the best bargain in the market. HENRY WALLER, JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FARMS—BY G. W. COOPER & SON, 86 La Salle-st.:

360 acres in McHenry County, four miles north of Harvard, Ill.; good improvements.
200 acres in Ogle County, 1½ miles from Rochelle; good improvements, running water.
160 acres 2¼ miles east of Woodstock, McHenry County; fair improvements.
280 acres seven miles from Mt. Carroll, Carroll County, Ill.; fair improvements.
20 acres one mile east of Napierville, Ill., on C., B. & Q. R. R.; fine improvements.
320 acres in Will County, 7½ miles from Wilmington; nicely improved; will sell stock, etc.
We have a list of 100 farms in each of the adjoining States. Call and investigate.

FOR SALE—TEXAS CATTLE-RANCHes. JUDGE WHEELER, of Texas, is at the Palmer House, and has some fine ranches for sale.

FOR SALE—$5 PER ACRE CASH, 80 acres of first-class farm land N. E. ¼ of N. W. ¼ and the N. W. ¼ of the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 3, T. 94, R. 22, 15 miles from Mason City, Cerro Gordo Co., Iowa. This is good land and is cheap. T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A BARGAIN—$150 WILL BUY A FIRST-class top-buggy, cost $350 two months ago; owner leaving the city reason for selling so low. Call at owner's residence, 1234 Michigan-av.

DON'T BUY A CARRIAGE OF ANY DEscription without seeing the large stock in G. L. BRADLEY'S Repository, 216 and 218 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—$250 WILL BUY THE high-bred and fast trotting mare Village Girl, a handsome bay, has flowing mane, and tail to the ground, 5 years old, 15¼ hands high, a stylish driver, very graceful and attractive, took first premium in Scott County, Kentucky, as the handsomest 4-year-old at county fair; she has had no training for speed more than ordinary driving for family use; she has won $2,000 in premiums, and has no record faster than 2:38; she can trot a mile in 2:31, and has shown it in private; she was sired by Young Columbus, son of Volunteer, dam the celebrated trotting mare Kate Thorn, record 2:19¼; Village Girl is warranted perfectly sound and kind, and safe for any lady to drive; she is an excellent pole mare and good under saddle; she has been driven the past year by present owner, a lady, who has no further use for her, and must sell her immediately. She can be seen at any time at owner's residence, 1234 Michigan-av.

N. B.—Also, an elegant top-buggy and harness at your own price.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SIDE-BAR TOP-buggy and harness. Apply at 244 Thirty-first-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—EXTENsion-top carriage, 2-seated, four springs, but little used. Inquire Monday at 486 West Monroe-st.

G. GALE & CO. SELL THE BEST CARriages of all kinds the cheapest. 251 State-st.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED HOUSE OF H. J. EDWARDS & SONS, 231 and 233 Wabash-av., carry a stock of over fifty different styles of carriages, buggies, and phaetons, including their patented "lightning" jump-seat buggies. It will pay you to call and see this stock before purchasing elsewhere.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

16 ELDRIDGE COURT—FAMILY AND single rooms with board.

1234 WABASH-AV.—FIRST-CLASS board by the day or week; all modern conveniences.

NORTH SIDE.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—BOARD $3.50 TO $7 per week, with use of piano; furnished rooms $1.50 to $2; day board $2.50.

HOTELS.

BENTON HOUSE REMOVED—OPEN now at 151 and 156 Clark-st., near Madison, over Burcky & Milan's new dining-rooms. Pleasant single rooms 50 cents per night. BENTON MAUZY, Prop.

CLARENCE HOUSE, STATE AND Harrison-sts.—Newly furnished and renovated throughout. 100 rooms, from 50c per day upward. Rooms with board, $1.50 to $2 per day, and from $6 to $12 per week.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A LADY EMPLOYED during the day, a quiet boarding place (West Side preferred) in a private family; the comforts of a home more an object than style. Address L 51, Tribune office.

BOARD—STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS—By a gentleman, with pleasant room, 6 o'clock dinner, North Side; willing to pay for good accommodation and pleasant surroundings. L 58, Tribune.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO FURNITURE STORAGE Company, Nos. 97, 99, 101, and 103 Van Buren-st., have the best accommodations in the city for storing pianos, merchandise, and all goods of value at low rates. Advances made if desired. Call and see.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st.; permanent and reliable; established in 1875; advances made; increased facilities for the storage of household goods.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—DON, MINNEAPOLIS: Have something for you. Send address to CLARK, F 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &c.

WANTED—CLERKS, GENTLEMEN copyists in all languages, bookkeepers, traveling salesmen, timekeeper, telegraph operators, lady clerks, cashiers, copyists. 140 East Monroe-st., Room 3.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK AT 289 State-st.

TRADES.

WANTED—A BRASS MOULDER AT Murray Iron Works, Burlington, Ia.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS JOB COMpositor to take charge of the job department of a large house; a liberal salary to the right party. Address H 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—1 FIRST-CLASS TRIMMER. Steady job the year around. Address HINN & YOUNGBURG, Lafayette, Ind.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—ALL THE LABORERS I can get for C. & N. W. R. R. in Iowa, Wisconsin, and Michigan; highest wages; also mother and son, cooks; free fare; at J. H. SPERBECK'S, 21 West Randolph-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE BOOT and shoe house, three traveling salesmen to sell goods on commission. Good references required. F 66, Tribune office.

WANTED—ENERGETIC MEN EVERYwhere; $1 test packages free to parties willing to work six hours a day for $50 to $70 per week. Papers for stamp. MERRILL & CO., 17 and 19 North Clark-st.

WANTED—RARE CHANCE TO MAKE money—We have one of the most practical and best selling novelties in the market; rich and poor will buy it; nothing like it has ever been offered; will give the exclusive right of sale for cities, counties, or States without charge. Call and examine at 277 East Madison-st. C. J. CAVENAUGH, general agent for the world.

WANTED—A NIGHT-WATCHMAN IN a manufactory, West Side; one conversant with steam-boilers desirable, but not indispensable. Address, with references, giving nationality of applicant, and stating wages wanted, K 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—GENT OR LADY CANvassers to sell needle packages, fancy cases, and Garfield and family pictures; $5 to $20 a day can be made in country or city; particulars free. C. M. LININGTON, 145 Wabash-av.

WANTED—SUBSCRIPTION BOOK managers for several States; one to locate in Chicago. Address PUBLISHER, P. O. Box 288, Chicago.

WANTED—TEN MEN FOR GRAVEL train; wages $1.50 per day. Apply at 6 o'clock this morning at 363 Wabash-av.

WANTED—DRIVER FOR DELIVERY wagon. Must have good reference and deposit security. Call at the Fair.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SHIRT solicitor for city; good inducements to right party. M. STRATTON, 153 East Randolph-st., Room 2.

WANTED—MAN TO FOLD CIRCUlars, direct envelopes, and do general office work; good man wanted. K 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—SMART AMERICAN BOY about 16 years old to learn the dry-goods commission business. Apply to MERRILL & MARSHALL, 159 Fifth-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN 16 years old to deliver and collect in city. M. STRATTON, Room 2, 155 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a private family; must be a good cook and laundress. Apply at 2382 Prairie-av.

WANTED—TWO NEAT AND TIDY young girls as waiters at MRS. L. HAGEMANN'S cafe, 77 and 79 South Clark-st.

WANTED—ORDER COOKS AT Burcky & Milan's Restaurant, 154, 156, and 158 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A RELIABLE KITCHEN girl, one who understands cooking, washing, and ironing. 2332 Prairie-av.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKkeeper, assistant, or clerk, by an experienced person. A 1 references. F 88, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD stenographer and typewriter operator. First-class references. F 96, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A private family to do general housework or as second girl. 174 West Henry-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent Swedish girl for second work or general housework. Good city references. Call at 2969 Butterfield-st., up-stairs, rear entrance.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A HOTEL or private family by an English girl with first-class American and English references. Address H 96, Tribune office.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEkeeper by a respectable middle-aged American lady; understands all kinds of work; not afraid; no objection to the country, city hotel, or private family. Call or address for three days HOUSEKEEPER, 559 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTable married lady, with a child 5 years old, as housekeeper for a widower's or a widower's small family; can take care of an infant. Hebrew or American preferred. Call at 2721 Cottage Grove-av.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR GOOD German or Scandinavian girls for all kinds of work, suburbs or city. Call at 215 East Randolph-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES needing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

INTERNATIONAL EMPLOYMENT BUreau, 353 Wabash-av., corner Harrison-st.—Employers can save expense of advertising and annoyance of interviewing many applicants by leaving their orders to our careful attention.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S UPRIGHT PIANOS. These celebrated pianos, with others of best makes, can be found at the warerooms of W. W. KIMBALL, Corner State and Adams-sts.

IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF DECKER BROS. PIANOS, HAINES BROS. PIANOS, MATHUSHEK PIANOS, BRADBURY PIANOS, SIMPSON PIANOS, STORY & CAMP PIANOS, ESTEY ORGANS, STORY & CAMP ORGANS. Best Instruments. Lowest Prices. Easiest Terms. SECOND-HAND PIANOS AND ORGANS. PIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT. PIANOS AND ORGANS TUNED AND REPAIRED. STORY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st.

MUST BE SOLD—ONE ELEGANT UPright piano, used two months. Call Monday or Tuesday at No. 237 North Clark-st. (J. Henshel's gallery).

NEW PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR SALE ON INSTALLMENTS. W. W. KIMBALL, Corner State and Adams-sts.

REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st., near Madison—Best stock of pianos and organs in the city. Cash or easy payments to suit the purchaser.

STORY & CAMP—PIANOS AND ORGANS, 188 AND 190 STATE-ST.

VOSE & SONS' PIANOS, 14,000 IN USE, low prices, easy payments; pianos to rent. A. SCHAAF & CO., 276 West Madison-st.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL estate at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 169 East Randolph-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY—For sale—an interest in a large business firm of St. Paul. Address JOHN J. BUCKHOUT, 119 West Fifth-st., St. Paul.

FOR A NEWSPAPER MAN—WILL lease a Democratic weekly newspaper, with job office and bindery, to only a responsible party; business established; net income $2,400 per year; a practical printer and newspaper writer preferred. Address C. W. NICHOLS, 142 East Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—A GREAT CHANCE FOR a man of energy to secure a business established 30 years, with a trade of $75,000 per annum, in the finest farming country in Northern Indiana, in a thriving town of 1,200 inhabitants. Junction of two trunk lines of railroad, only 72 miles from Chicago. Call or address J M T, 567 North Wells-st.

FOR SALE—$2,500—(SALOON)—THIS is a first-class saloon in every way. It cost about $3,000 to fix it up, and is doing an excellent business, being 80x120 feet and a corner on Clark-st., near Ontario. If you are looking for a great bargain look at this before buying. T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

PARTIES LOOKING FOR LOCATION to manufacture on water-power will find every encouragement and best of facilities at Rock Falls, Ill., where address A. P. SMITH. Refer to the C., B. & Q. Ry. Co.

WANTED—$6,000 SPECIAL CAPITAL for two years; will secure $100 per month income, with no liabilities; capital wanted to add looping to present retail business. Highest references given and required. Business staple and safe. Address L 23, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 361 West Madison-st., best adviser on love, marriage, family, or business troubles. Always at home.

DR. KATE BISCHOP, BATHS, MAGnetic treatment. 451 West Madison-st., 1st floor.

PATENTS.

NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIAtion secures patents, caveats, etc. Patent litigation throughout the U. S. given special attention. "Little Book on Patents" free. Offices: 97 Clark-st., Room 21, Chicago, Ill., and 633 F-st., Washington, D. C.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

P. Gatti, of Italy, is at the Sherman.

A. F. Griswold, of Erie, Pa., is at the Tremont.

J. E. Caven, of Cincinnati, O., is at the Briggs.

C. T. Blackwell, of New York, is at the Leland.

N. C. King, of Havana, Ill., is at the Leland.

William Wright, of Philadelphia, is at the Leland.

F. C. Sherwin, of Denver, Colo., is at the Palmer.

Capt. George F. Towle, U. S. A., is at the Palmer.

J. C. Osgood, of Burlington, Ia., is at the Palmer.

J. Q. Adams, of Negaunee, Mich., is at the Tremont.

C. C. Fuller, of St. Louis, Mo., is at the Tremont.

J. B. Kent, of Syracuse, N. Y., is at the Sherman.

Peter R. Jones, of Racine Wis., is at the Sherman.

S. Humphreys, of Des Moines, Ia., is at the Sherman.

C. Alexander, of Marshalltown, Ia., is at the Tremont.

Edward Laning, of Petersburg, Ill., is at the Tremont.

Will H. Thompson, of Lebanon, Ind., is at the Tremont.

L. W. Goode, of the Iowa State *Leader*, is at the Briggs.

William Cooper, of the City of Mexico, is at the Palmer.

Dr. R. H. Chase, of Hennassillo, Mexico, is at the Palmer.

Col. James J. Davies, of Georgia, is at the Grand Pacific.

James Haggart, of Scotland, is at the Grand Pacific.

James W. Vail, of Port Washington, Wis., is at the Leland.

Herman Grahlfs, of Pittsburg, Pa., is at the Grand Pacific.

The Rev. T. F. Gavin, of Cedar Rapids, Ia., is at the Sherman.

H. J. Winslow and wife, of Cincinnati, O., are at the Sherman.

J. H. Moulton and wife, of La Crosse, Wis., are at the Tremont.

James R. Morse, of Yokohama, Japan, is at the Grand Pacific.

Montague Koelle, of New York, is a guest of the Briggs House.

Chancellor Henry J. David, of New York City, is at the Leland.

Mr. and Mrs. John B. Bennett, of California, are at the Palmer.

R. L. Richardson, of the *Globe*, Toronto, Canada, is at the Palmer.

J. W. Bigelow and Wiley Smith, of Halifax, N. S., are at the Palmer.

Col. J. R. Bowler and wife, of Marshalltown, Ia., are at the Tremont.

Joseph Troutman and Miss Troutman, of New Orleans, are at the Palmer.

L. Iverson and Charles Ellis, of London, England, are at the Grand Pacific.

Col. Henry Porter, Inspector of the Pullman Car Company, Philadelphia, Pa., is at the Grand Pacific.

Edward McCall and family, Lucas Morse, Mr. and Mrs. Bright, and Miss Ella Bright, of New Orleans, La., are at the Grand Pacific.

A large brewery is being erected at the corner of Chicago and Hoyne avenues by an English company, who have twenty-five lots which they will ultimately occupy with their buildings.

The body of a negro who died suddenly in a barber-shop at No. 337 South Clark street was yesterday removed to the morgue to await identification and an inquest. Supposed case of heart-disease.

Charlotta Papst, 6 years old, of No. 36 Concord place, fell in front of a Clybourn avenue car and was run over. By some lucky chance, however, the child escaped with only a few severe bruises about the head.

The Board of Officers of the various divisions and military companies of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in the county met yesterday afternoon. William Kirby was made Secretary for the county, Lawrence Headley Financial Secretary, James Kelly Treasurer, and Henry F. Sheridan County Delegate.

Edward Stephens, conductor of an open Cottage Grove avenue car, was standing on the footboard of his car yesterday afternoon, and when near Thirty-second street his right leg was struck and broken by a plank projecting from a pile of lumber used by the cable workers. He was taken to his home, at No. 2752 Cottage Grove avenue, and attended by the company's surgeon, Dr. Steele.

Two or three days ago John Long, of the Garden Theatre, sent a young man named Henry Dwyer out to a neighboring saloon to get a $10 bill changed. Dwyer did not return, and also forgot to send the change back. Yesterday he was arrested by Detectives Gallagher and McDonald, and booked at the armory for larceny as bailee.

At a meeting of the Young Women's Industrial Society, held at the office of the society July 7, the following officers were elected: Sidney Thomas, President; T. F. O. Sprague, Vice-President; Ira Brown, Secretary; L. W. Ingraham, Assistant Secretary; A. E. Small, Treasurer; Miss Anna B. Everhardt, Solicitor. Adjourned to meet July 12 at 4 p. m.

The Nineteenth Illinois Veterans met at 106 Randolph street yesterday in monthly business session. The only transaction of importance was the appointment of a committee to arrange for a picnic to be held Sept. 19—the anniversary of the battle of Chickamauga, in which this regiment was engaged. Next month occurs their annual meeting for election of officers.

At a regular meeting of Lafayette Lodge, No. 144, A. O. U. W., held Thursday, July 6, the following officers were installed by D. G. M. W. C. B. La Moine—viz: P. M. W., Charles J. Albrecht; M. W., Henry L. Hertz; Foreman, E. G. Grey; Overseer, Christ Lexon; Recorder, E. G. Miller; Receiver, Frank Stack; Financier, Otto Fischer; Guide, Charles St. Clair; I. W., George Rigeman; O. W., William Lundt; Trustee, Joseph Sokup.

At a meeting of Branch No. 7, Ancient Order of Hibernians, at their hall, corner Halsted and Twelfth streets, Friday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Frank Lawler; Vice-President, Cornelius Ryan; Recording Secretary, J. E. Murray; Financial Secretary, J. H. O'Grady; Treasurer, D. O'Sullivan; Sergeant-at-Arms, Thomas Dooley; Doorkeeper, P. O'Sullivan.

A. Kimball, General Manager, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Road, Davenport, Ia.; Judge J. Tracey, President, and Robert Williams, General Freight Agent, Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Road, Burlington, Ia.; J. D. Besler, Division Superintendent, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road, Galesburg, Ill.; and H. F. Royce, Division Superintendent, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Road, Des Moines, Ia., are at the Grand Pacific.

A young woman who says her name is Lizzie McDonald, and that she is just from St. Louis, threw herself into the lake near the North Pier yesterday morning about 11 o'clock with the idea that she would soon be in the hereafter. But she was fished out by Park Officer John Schumen very early in the game and taken to the Larrabee Street Station, where she was dried off and locked up. She declines to talk about herself, except to swear that she will make away with herself at the very first opportunity.

At a regular meeting of Teutonia Lodge, No. 97, Knights of Pythias, held at their hall, corner of Adams and La Salle streets, Saturday evening, the following officers were installed by D. D. G. Chan. John C. Goepferd for the ensuing term: P. C., Frank Thoma; Chan. Com. P. C., John Alles Jr.; V. C., Markus Klein; Prelate P. C., Frank Kaczerowski; M. of E., Adolph Kruse; M. of F., Fred Hobelman; K. of R. and S., A. H. Fritsch; M. at A. P. C., Henry Dahme; I. G., Otto Tosch; and O. G., John Niggel.

On State street yesterday afternoon Detectives Gallagher and McDonald ran foul of two old-time thieves, and on general principles concluded to give them quarters at the armory for a day at least. But the prisoners will probably stay behind the bars a long time, certain discoveries being made after their arrest. In their room on Third avenue was found a lot of stolen goods, including a case of books, a large sample jewelry case, a sample case of boots and shoes, a fancy traveling bag, a lot of ladies' wearing apparel, and a set of burglar's tools. A portion of the property was identified by Mr. Charles Troost as having been stolen from his store at the corner of Third avenue and Van Buren street by burglars, who left behind them a piece of broken chisel. Mr. Troost exhibited the piece, and it was found to fit exactly to a broken chisel found in the room of the thieves. The names of the prisoners are John Howard and Thomas Patterson, alias Richard Page.

The officers of Cosmopolitan Lodge No. 6, Knights of Pythias, were installed Thursday evening by P. G. C., Eugene C. Race, and G. K. of R. and S. Hy P. Caldwell: P. C., O. H. P. McDowell; C. C., Andrew Carpenter; V. C., James W. Stone; P., Robert V. Johnson; M. of Ex., William Bowden; M. of F., R. S. Hall; K. of R. and S., Henry Grant; M. at Arms, Charles Burgoyne; I. G., J. Rodbertus; O. G., Martin Roche; Representative to the Grand Lodge, Henry Gant; Trustees, E. L. Brand, James McGregor, and Charles Burgoyne.

Andy Waldron and Eddie Smith, a couple of 14-year-old incorrigibles from the West Side, gave an exhibition of gall yesterday that was truly appalling. They sneaked into the ice-cream saloon kept by Mrs. Reeder, at No. 352 West Madison street, and helped themselves to $11, which they found in the till. Then they turned around and boldly ordered ice-cream from the lady they had just robbed. When it came to paying for the cream Mrs. Reeder discovered the theft, and calling an officer she had the boys bundled off to the Desplaines Street Station, where they are charged with larceny.

It is not an every-day occurrence that a father has his son arrested on a charge of burglary, particularly a 14-year-old son. But Charles Finkenseiper is just that age, and was locked up at the Desplaines Street Station yesterday charged by his paternal ancestor with burglary. Mr. Finkenseiper keeps a saloon at the corner of Monroe and Canal streets, and Saturday night his young hopeful climbed into the place through a window after business had been closed and relieved the till of $3. He had squandered about half the money when found and arrested. The little rogue was arrested not long ago for stealing $10 from his father.

Thomas Owens, a carpenter, secured a permit to build a brick house on California avenue, between Monroe street and Wilcox avenue. After making the necessary excavations he took out another permit for a shed barn on the rear end of his lot. He built it 14x20, with a gable roof fourteen feet high, which considerably exceeds the limit of the ordinance for such structures. He then concluded to enlarge this and live in it until his house was finished. He accordingly raised it two feet from the ground and added a wing about the size of the original structure. About this time he and his assistant were arrested by the Building Inspector, and gave bail for their appearance in the West Side Police Court.

The Free-Thinkers or Liberal League held its regular weekly meeting in Oddfellows' Hall, corner of Madison and Halsted streets, last night. The lecture of the evening was delivered by a Mr. Moore, of Racine, who entitled it "The Old and New." It was merely a comparison of ancient mythology with the religion of the present age. The league is making elaborate preparations for the reception of Mr. D. M. Bennett, the editor of the New York *Truth-Seeker*, which takes place at Hershey Hall Sunday night next. Mr. Bennett will be remembered as the person who was prosecuted by Anthony Comstock for publishing and sending through the mails books of an immoral character.

Olef Gilesen, living at No. 449 North Clark street, went home about 11 o'clock Saturday night and wasn't greeted by his wife. She was nowhere around, so he went in search of her. He found her with Christian Anderson, of No. 59 Cornell street, in a vacant lot at the corner of Dearborn avenue and Division street. Gilesen was infuriated, and, drawing a revolver, struck Anderson on the head and then shot at him, inflicting a scalp wound. Anderson was also armed, and he fired at Gilesen, the bullet entering his left forearm. Policeman Schmidt happened to be near, and he arrested the parties, the woman being drunk. Dr. Crandell attended to the men, neither of whom is seriously hurt.

Yesterday was a great day at Lincoln Park. The fine weather brought out an immense number of pleasure-seekers, enjoying themselves to their hearts' content. The walks and the beautiful lawns were crowded with pedestrians, a very liberal number of which were children, who especially were having a good time. The drives were as full as they could possibly be with vehicles of every conceivable shape and style, from the clumsy express-wagon to the stylish carriage and the nobby dog-cart. The beautiful little lakes were also not neglected, and during the entire day and far into the evening the boats which are to be had for a pleasure ride on the water were at a premium. Altogether it was a gala day for the people.

The meeting at Farwell Hall last night was attended by about 600 people, and notwithstanding the extremely warm weather the audience listened attentively throughout the entire service. The exercises at the commencement of the evening consisted of a solo, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," which was admirably rendered by Mrs. Lanphere, of San Francisco; a duet, "Calling Now," was impressively sung by Messrs. Burke and Thomas; and a duet, "Some Day Some Time," by Mrs. Lanphere and Mr. Thomas. The Rev. R. S. Cantine, of the Oak Park M. E. Church, then discoursed very effectively from the text: "What shall it profit a man if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul," showing impressively the value of a soul for eternity as compared with the present life. Many staid after the close of service to be conversed with. The Rev. J. H. Walker will conduct a similar service at the same place next Sunday evening.

A few members of the Main Section of the Socialistic Labor party held a meeting at 54 West Lake street yesterday afternoon and elected officers for the ensuing six months. The retiring officers made reports and showed that the section was for the first time entirely out of debt and had a small balance in the treasury. There was a slight difficulty experienced in getting members to accept office. Those who were finally elected were: Thomas Ryan, as Organizer; Julius Krueger, Financial Secretary; M. L. Morris, Recording Secretary; Paul Lehman, Corresponding Secretary; John Fossell, Treasurer; and J. C. Warner and A. Flouris as Auditors. A communication was received from New York asking the section to vote on the question of abolishing the office of Party Secretary, and leaving the work in the hands of the Executive Committee for the future. They gave as a reason that their receipts did not cover their expenses and they were obliged to retrench. Their request was complied with. The section voted to amend the constitution as requested by the Executive Committee. Mr. Schiller introduced a resolution of regret at the death by suicide of Mr. John McAuliff, which occurred at Denver in the latter part of June. He also stated that the family of Mr. McAuliff were left in needy circumstances, and he made a motion that a committee be appointed to inquire as to the facts and devise means of raising funds to relieve them, the committee to report at a subsequent meeting. The motion passed unanimously, after which the meeting adjourned.

ANCIENT COMPANIONS' PILGRIMAGE TO ST. PAUL.

A very pleasant pleasure excursion party has been organized by the Ancient Companions, Domestic Club, a social organization composed of Knights Templar of the different commanderies of the city, which has been in existence about a year. On the invitation of the Damascus Commandery of St. Paul the members of the club, to the number of about 100, will start this morning on a pilgrimage to that city, where they will be suitably feasted and entertained by the brethren. The party will leave here at 7 o'clock a. m. on a special train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road, and under the efficient safe-conduct of Mr. A. V. H. Carpenter, the General Passenger Agent of the line. They will remain at St. Paul and thereabouts until Thursday noon, when the return trip will be made via the Chicago & Northwestern, where they will be equally well taken care of by General-Ticket-Agent William Thrall. Besides the Chicago members of the club, the President of which is the Hon. James B. Bradwell and the Secretary Mr. Hotchkiss, there will be a delegation of prominent Sir Knights from Michigan and from Illinois. Eminent Grand Commander of the State of Illinois L. L. Munn, of Freeport, and several other Knights from the same point will accompany the party. An agreeable feature of the pilgrimage will be that the ladies will go along with the club. The prospects are that the Ancient Companions will have a remarkably good time for a few days.

ANOTHER SUICIDE VIA THE REVOLVER ROUTE.

While a man was cutting grass on Kedzie avenue about three blocks south of Ogden avenue yesterday afternoon his scythe ran foul of a bloody and ghastly corpse. It was that of a man who had killed himself, for in the right hand of the corpse was a 32-calibre revolver, while in the head was a bullet hole, the bullet having entered at the right temple and made its exit on the other side. From appearances the man had been dead a day or two. He had not left the world "dead broke," because there was found the sum of 59 cents in an old leather purse which he had carried with him to his grassy bed. There were also found in the pockets three red handkerchiefs, one beer-check from K. Sauerman's place, 144 Randolph street, two wooden pipes, a small steel watch chain, and a Chicago, Burlington & Quincy passenger ticket from Lagrange to Clyde. The body, which was removed to the morgue, is that of a man about 35 years, five feet and nine inches tall, with dark hair and heavy brown mustache. The body was dressed in gray pants and vest, black frock coat, and black felt hat.

OPENING OF ST. MALACHY'S CHURCH.

The first services were held yesterday in the new Catholic church at the corner of Western avenue and Walnut street. It is named St. Malachy's Church, after a Bishop of Armagh, who died in 1148. Its pastor is Father Thomas Hodnett, late of Dixon, Ill. The history of this little church is brief but remarkable. Some few weeks ago Archbishop Feehan and his cabinet decided that it was desirable to have a Catholic church in the vicinity of Western avenue and Lake street, there being a considerable Catholic population in the vicinity, and no church nearer than two miles. Several sites were looked at, especially one at Park and Oakley avenues, and the one selected at Western avenue and Walnut. The latter being considered most available was purchased. Its size is about 100x125 feet. Occupancy was the next question. It was argued that a long time would be necessary to go around in the neighborhood and get money sufficient to build a church and get people interested to attend. Hence it was determined to put up a temporary structure and bring the people out to help on the permanent church building. The name of the new parish was decided upon, and its boundaries fixed as Hoyne avenue on the east, Adams street on the south, Rockwell street on the west, and Chicago avenue on the north. Father Hodnett was called to the charge. Several energetic and influential Catholics in the vicinity were enlisted in the enterprise. A permit was obtained to put up a structure 45x75 feet and sixteen feet high, to be replaced by a permanent brick edifice inside of sixty days. Work was begun a week ago last Friday, and, although several times stopped because it was in violation of the building ordinance, the structure was nearly completed on the following Monday, July 3. Father Hodnett had the Star Spangled Banner flying from its roof on the Fourth. The building is of rough plank, the floor resting on posts, and daylight being plainly visible through the cracks in the sides. The roof is of tar and gravel, supported by square rough timbers for posts. It is seated with the plainest sort of wooden chairs. The church was crowded to its fullest capacity at both the 8:30 and 10:30 morning masses. It will accommodate about 500 people. Father Hodnett preached an eloquent sermon, giving a history of the Catholic Church, its introduction in America, and referring to the progress it is making in Chicago. He referred to the troubles they had to encounter in starting the new church, and also of the encouragement received. The future was full of hope. He prophesied that before snow flies they will have a church on their lot that will be a credit to Chicago. In the afternoon a women's and children's meeting was held, and a large number of children were christened. At 5 p. m. a business meeting of the male members of the parish was held for the purpose of planning the work on the new structure. The plans have been prepared by Architect Willett. It will be an English Gothic, 60 by 125 feet, fronting on Western avenue, with a side-entrance on Walnut street. Leading members of the parish say they will push the work as rapidly as possible on the permanent church, and if insisted upon will in the meantime inclose the temporary building with a veneering of brick.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

During the month of June, as shown by the Harbormaster's report, sixty-three tugs, twenty-nine sailing vessels, one pile-driver, one scow, one steamer, and two yachts passed through the Ninety-fifth street bridge.

The following resolution was passed at a recent meeting of the Hyde Park Board of Trustees, and the developments which may be expected to result therefrom are awaited with a good deal of interest by the residents in the north end of the village:

Resolved, That the Attorney be instructed to investigate and report what rights the Chicago City Railway Company have on Thirty-ninth street, and whether they can be compelled to keep any part of the same in repair, and also why and by what right they occupy Oakland square.

As it has been the desire of the Oakland people for years past that Oakland square should be improved and beautified by the village authorities, and the Hyde Park Branch of the Illinois Humane Society have now under consideration plans for the erection of a handsome drinking fountain in the square for the use of horses, the developments resulting from the investigation are awaited with interest.

ENGLEWOOD.

The Rock Island Arsenal band, which was engaged to play for the prisoners at the Joliet State Prison on the Fourth, have been sojourning in Englewood for several days, the leader having several relatives in this place. Friday the band serenaded some of the prominent citizens and the Englewood *Eye*, the local paper of the Town of Lake.

The Englewood Union Veteran Club hold their regular meeting this evening in their hall in Memorial Building.

BLUE ISLAND.

Eddie Jones, son of Conductor Frank Jones of the Rock Island dummy, met with a severe accident Friday evening. He was firing a toy pistol, in which are used the nitro-glycerine caps, when the box containing the caps exploded, striking the boy in the back of the head, burning the hair from his head, and severely burning his hand. Fortunately his face was turned away and escaped being burned. He is about 7 years old.

PULLMAN.

The new Roman Catholic Church will probably be built at the corner of Indiana avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth street, just without the land of the Pullman Land Association. It will be a frame building and will cost about $6,000. The membership of the church will extend to Kensington, Roseland, Riverdale, Wildwood, and the adjacent region, and is estimated by the Rev. Father John Waldron, of Pullman, to be about 1,000.

ROSELAND.

The population of Roseland, now known as North Pullman, is numbered at 2,000 souls.

The village is soon to have a German Methodist church. The site chosen is at the corner of Indiana avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth street.

SOUTH CHICAGO.

Work has been commenced on the new jail, which, when completed, will have about eighteen cells, and will accommodate about forty prisoners.

At a special meeting of the Sportsmen's Club a club uniform was adopted, and rooms were rented which will be fitted up for club uses.

AMUSEMENTS.

Minnie Maddern in "Fogg's Ferry" at Hooley's.

In spite of the oppressively hot weather a fair-sized audience was present at Hooley's last evening to witness the first production in this city of "Fogg's Ferry," a play in which Minnie Maddern made her début as a star not long ago. The play was written for the purpose of giving Miss Maddern a chance to display her abilities as a soubret, and the character of *Chip*, which she assumes, is in many respects similar to that of *M'Liss*, with which the public is familiar. Of course all the interest of the play centers in the trials and final triumph of *Chip*, who certainly has a remarkably varied and exciting time of it from start to finish. She is beloved by a slimmish young man in a light-colored suit of clothes—*Gerald White*—whose budding affection she returns. Another slimmish young man, who wears dark clothes—*Bruce Rawdon*—also makes love to her, and intersperses the declaration of his passion with hints regarding the earnage certain to ensue in case his suit is rejected. The mother of *Chip* enlivens the proceedings by occasionally whaling the heroine with a large club, while her father, who occupies the exciting and responsible position of being constantly on the verge of delirium tremens, makes himself generally obnoxious. It is hardly necessary to state that after many vicissitudes *Chip* and the slimmish young man in the light-colored clothes reach the summit of their ambition and are married. To reward the truly good, rescue white-robed Virtue from the blighting touch of Vice, and generally arrange things in a satisfactory manner is the undoubted province of the playwright. Miss Maddern is a young lady possessed of a fair amount of good looks, and has a trick of saying cute things in a cute way that never fails to please people. She can sing nicely, dance a little, and do all the other things that have made Lotta, Minnie Palmer, and others so popular. For this reason it is highly probable that "Fogg's Ferry" will be a success. But it is not by any means a good play, and, aside from the gifts mentioned, Miss Maddern is not much of an actress. In emotional passages she is particularly weak, never failing to assume a tone of voice wholly at variance with the requirements of the situation. The company is fairly good.

A Musical Normal at Goshen, Ind.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GOSHEN, Ind., July 8.—Prof. S. W. Straub and Miss Amy Fay, assisted by a corps of instructors, are engaged in conducting a musical normal in this city. The attendance is very large, there being singers here from St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, and other cities. The people here are highly pleased with the musical entertainments given. "The Messiah" will be rendered on Friday evening, July 21.

A FIFTY-MILE BICYCLE RACE.

BALTIMORE, July 8.—A fifty-mile bicycle race was run around the lake at Druid Hill Park today. Charles H. Jenkins, of Louisville, was the winner in three hours thirty-five minutes and thirty-four and one-half seconds. Six started, but two withdrew after going fifteen miles and another before the race ended. All except the winner were Baltimoreans.

"Buchupaiba."
Quick, complete cure, all annoying kidney, bladder, and urinary diseases. $1. Druggists. Depot, 52, 94 Lake street.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

THE PRESCOTT MURDER

Further Details of the Shocking Desplaines Street Tragedy.

The Assasin Obtained No Booty as a Recompense for His Crime.

Mr. Prescott Had Hidden His Money Before Going into the Basement.

A Dozen Tough Customers Arrested on Suspicion and Locked Up Pending Inquiry.

Surface Indications Point Largely to Two Negroes as the Perpetrators.

The unprovoked and cruel murder of Dr. Joel Prescott, the owner of the bathing establishment at No. 101 Desplaines street, adds another to the innumerable dark pages of Chicago's criminal history, and it may be regarded as only a natural outcropping of that leniency which for so many weary years has been dealt out in large doses to the criminal classes in Cook County. Each successive term of the Criminal Court finds on its docket one or more persons charged with murder in the first degree. Sympathetic jurymen sometimes find the prisoner not guilty and the victim to have deserved his fate. At other times the defendant is found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to a few years in the penitentiary. It is a rarity that a verdict of hanging is returned into court. Whenever such a return is made, the counsel for the defendant moves for a new trial. All sorts of technical errors are cooked up, affidavits are prepared setting forth the discovery of new testimony, and all the quirks and quibbles evolved from the brains of lawyers devoted to tearing the law to pieces are hurled at the Court with the hope of again proving to the community the correctness of the murderer's brag—"Hanging's played out in Chicago." When the motion for a new trial is overruled and the prisoner is sentenced to be hung his attorney takes the first train to Springfield, Ottawa, or Mount Vernon. A supersedeas is granted. The case comes up for review before the Supreme Court. A new trial is ordered. Some of the witnesses may die or leave the State. Postponements follow with as much regularity as the moon's changes, and finally the prisoner, after two or three years' confinement, is discharged on a verdict of not guilty or on a nolle pros., because the State's-Attorney cannot help himself.

THE TRIBUNE of yesterday gave a very graphic account of the murder, as the facts had been developed by the police and friends of the murdered man up to 2 o'clock a. m., a few minutes after which time Mr. Prescott breathed his last. TRIBUNE reporters devoted considerable time yesterday afternoon and evening endeavoring to work up the case, with a view to obtaining a clew to the perpetrator of the foul deed, but their researches did not elicit much, owing to the

PROFOUND RETICENCE OF THE POLICE AUTHORITIES.

Mr. Prescott was a man who conducted his business in a peculiar manner. He had no money-till in use in his bathing-house business. He took the money that came in and placed it in his pocket, and made change from a roll of bills which he always carried on his person. It undoubtedly was the greed for money which inspired the horrible crime. The perpetrator of the foul deed had carefully noticed, probably for several weeks or more, the financial habits of Mr. Prescott, and had also made himself thoroughly familiar with all the surroundings of the place, and the methodical manner in which he was accustomed to visit the basement every night about closing-up time for the purpose of banking the fire in the boiler and seeing that none of the tramping fraternity which infested the neighborhood had quartered himself on the coal-box or on the floor for a night's lodging. The murderer, observing as he was, did not make himself familar with all the peculiarities of his intended victim, and after he had slugged the old gentleman over the head with his death-dealing weapon, what must his feelings have been when an examination of the pockets of his victim revealed the horrible fact—to him—that they were absolutely void of money, jewelry, or any article of value.

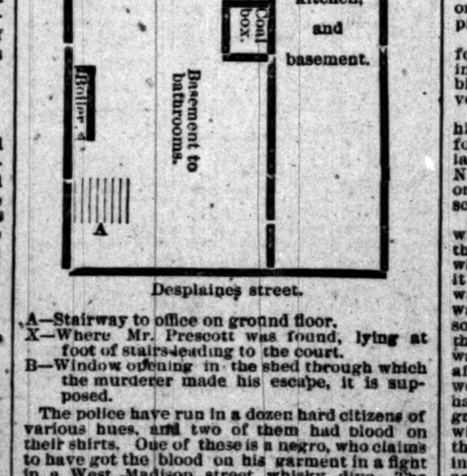
Some four weeks ago Dr. Prescott discharged a colored employé whom he suspected of having stolen a gold watch which he was in the habit of carrying. Since the loss of the time-piece Dr. Prescott always hid his money previous to going into the cellar to look after things before closing for the night, and of the whereabouts of this hiding-place he informed his sons, so that in case anything should ever happen him they could obtain the money. Of this fact Elmer Prescott, one of the deceased's sons, informed Capt. Bonfield, and these two gentlemen yesterday afternoon went to the hiding-place and found there $116 in currency, silver, and gold, and the gold watch belonging to his wife, which the murdered man wore on Saturday, and which he had been in the habit of wearing since his own was stolen. This proves conclusively that the murderer got no booty, and that he was not posted upon all of Dr. Prescott's habits, but that he did know the ins and outs of the place. The man who committed the murder must have been a powerful individual. The negro whom Dr. and Mrs. Plecker saw there Saturday night told a straightforward story, which coincided fully with the story told by Dr. Plecker. After the Doctor and his wife came to the bath-house Dr. Prescott told the colored man to close up the windows in the cellar and go home, as he would be needed early in the morning. He went down stairs and put the bar to the inside of the door. He fastened all the windows with props, which were found exactly as he represented, except the north window, from which the props were found removed and the upper sash lowered, which left it level with the court. This would go to prove that the man who committed the murder waylaid the deceased inside the basement. From the yard the murderer went over a pile of hard coal under the shed at the rear of the place and through a hole in the side of that shed into the alley, and thence to Monroe street, where he disappeared. The man who did the closing up tells a straight story, as is stated above. Capt. Bonfield stated that he let this man go yesterday, and Acting Chief-of-Police Doyle told THE TRIBUNE reporter that he was again in custody. While there is nothing tangible as evidence against him, circumstances are such that he may prove an

IMPORTANT FACTOR IN THE TRAGEDY.

If, as he claims, he was released from duty at 11:15 o'clock, why was he there at about the time when the murder was committed, when he was expected to be around early in the morning? The murder took place while Dr. and Mrs. Plecker were taking their bath. They last saw this negro in the rear of the hall. The murderer was concealed somewhere within the basement previous to the closing of the windows. Had he come in from the yard he would have found it necessary to cut a pane of glass from the window to have removed away the prop. There was no scuffle in the yard. There was no one who heard a scuffle. Investigation shows clearly that the man who did the deed knew the premises. Had the negro seen any one in the cellar he could have given the alarm. There was ample light for him to see who was there.

THE SCENE OF THE TRAGEDY.

Alley running south to Monroe street.



Desplaines street.

A—Stairway to office on ground floor.
X—Where Mr. Prescott was found, lying at foot of stairs leading to the court.
B—Window opening in the shed through which the murderer made his escape, it is supposed.

The police have run in a dozen hard citizens of various hues, and two of them had blood on their shirts. One of these is a negro, who claims to have got the blood on his garment in a fight in a West Madison street whisky dive. The other is a white man, who has blood stains upon the wristbands of his shirt.

Capt. Bonfield has an idea that the man originally meant no murder. He was there simply to rob. Dr. Prescott had gone down to see if the negro had done the closing up properly, and was confronted by the murderer, who, seeing that he was recognized, picked up a club, a piece of iron, or some other blunt instrument, and gave the old gentleman a terrific blow and felled him to the earth, and crushed in the skull, so that even the temple bones were broken. He then rifled his pockets, found nothing, lifted the prop from the north window, and ran away with his pals, if he had any, who were near by in the alley awaiting him. The murderer must have directly faced his victim, and the blow could have been given with a piece of iron gas-pipe, of which there is plenty lying in the vicinity of the scene of the terrible tragedy.

The arrests made by the police were nearly all made upon the theory that the killing was done by negroes, either those who have from time to time been employed about the bath-house, or friends or accomplices of theirs. It is quite possible that the assassins, or at least some one having guilty knowledge of the terrible affair is already under arrest, but everything is so mixed and so indefinit that no actual conclusion has yet been reached. A TRIBUNE reporter saw and conversed last evening with nearly all of those arrested upon suspicion, and verified for himself the statements which the police had previously made that they all tell very straightforward stories. Two or three of the number evidently are alarmed, as all ignorant people are apt to be when arrested on so grave a charge and these have evidently fixed up the stories which they tell for the purpose of creating a favorable impression. Perchance, however, it is something more than this which furnishes the motive. The average "coon" is very unreliable. He will lie persistently up to a certain point, and then suddenly flop and make open confession. It is with the hope of catching

SOME SMALL THREAD OF EVIDENCE

which would furnish them with a clew that the police have made so many arrests and detentions. The names of those held on suspicion are as follows: Thomas Johnson, John Rice, Joseph Curtis, Joseph Shoots, Ben Lawrence, alias Bill Rice, Lon Campbell, and Joshua Rawlins, all colored, and Tom McIlwaine, Thomas Kelley, Eddie Roach, and two men named Morton and Moore, all white. Bill Rice and Joseph Curtis are the ones against whom suspicion is most strongly directed, but there are certain circumstances in Curtis' favor. Ben Lawrence or Bill Rice is said to be a bad "nigger," but no one appears to know what he has ever done to make him so notorious as he is said to be. He worked for Dr. Prescott until about three weeks ago, when he either quit or was discharged. Some four weeks ago the Doctor's watch was stolen out of his vest, which was left hanging near the entry. Shortly thereafter it was discovered in a pawnshop by Detective Tierney, who left it there in the hope that the fellow who pawned it would call to redeem it, in which event he had made arrangements with the pawnbroker to effect the fellow's capture. The watch was pawned by a negro, and it is thought Rice will be identified as the man. However this may be Dr. Prescott was strongly under the impression that Rice was the thief, and it was this more than anything else which caused him to lose his situation. It is stated, but on what authority was not ascertained, that Rice was aware that the Doctor discharged him because he believed him to be a thief, and that he made threats of getting even by violence. The fact that Rice has gotten rid of a mustache within the forty-eight hours preceding his capture is looked upon with considerable suspicion. He was arrested by Detective Ender on Third avenue.

Curtis is a young and athletic colored man who took Rice's place. It was he who was engaged in sweeping out when Dr. Plecker and his wife entered the bath. Curtis says he remembers Dr. Plecker's entrance. He and his wife were assigned to Room 7. Very shortly after this Dr. Prescott told him he might go home. He asked if he should go down stairs and close up the rear windows and door, but the Doctor said to never mind, that the night was warm, and that the heat from the boilers would make the establishment too hot. He changed his mind almost immediately, however, and told Curtis he might as well do so—that it was the safest way. Curtis says he then went down-stairs, and after closing the windows fastened them on the inside with sticks used for the purpose, and also closed the door by placing a bar of wood against it. He neither saw nor heard anything in the basement to arouse his suspicion, but says there was any number of places where one or two men might have been lying in concealment. After leaving the bath-house he walked directly north on Desplaines street and took an Indiana street car to Wood street. He then went to his home, No. 101 Wood street, and remained there. The police intend to verify these statements if they can be verified, and to find out what time Curtis reached his home. It has been stated heretofore that

DR. PRESCOTT WAS FOUND LYING DIRECTLY

in front of the open basement door. The door was closed, probably as Curtis left it. It was impossible to open the window from the outside without breaking a pane of glass and removing the stick. The window was found open, and through it the assassins made their escape. They therefore must have been lying in concealment even at the time Curtis entered the basement. The only possible way for them to have entered after the rear windows and door were closed was by sneaking in through the office and down the trap-stairway, a very unlikely proceeding for men bent on robbery and murder.

Joseph Shoots is a colored youth who worked Saturday night only in the bath-house. Dr. Prescott was in the habit of hiring an extra man or two for the Saturday and Sunday custom, which was greater than on week days. William Brown, a colored man employed in the Star restaurant, next door to the bath-house, generally got this job, but as a white man whom he had engaged to take his place in the restaurant failed to appear he recommended Shoots to Dr. Prescott, who immediately engaged him. Shoots, who is at the West Madison Street Station, says he worked in the bath-house until shortly before 11 o'clock, when the Doctor told him he might go home, but to be sure and be on hand early in the morning. No suspicious characters were about the place to his knowledge during the evening, and the only persons remaining when he left were the Doctor, who was figuring on the slate at his desk, Curtis, who was cleaning up, and a boy who had been in the bath, and who must have been nearly through. Shoots denies knowing Rice, Curtis, or any of the others under arrest, and says of himself that after quitting the bath-house he walked north to a saloon on the corner of Desplaines and Meridian streets, where he sat playing casino until the saloon closed, after 12 o'clock. He was never arrested but once before, and that was for disorderly conduct.

John Rice is a brother of Bill Rice. He has been employed in the Star restaurant, and was frequently in the habit of blacking boots in the bath-house of a Sunday morning. He says he was at the Lyceum Theatre, but had returned to the restaurant, and was seated in front of it, when Elmer Prescott came out and asked him if he had seen his father leave the place. Not very long after this he saw Elmer and Joe Prescott come running and screaming out of the bath-house, and that was the first he heard of what had happened. They said their father was murdered in the basement, and one of them ran off to get a doctor, and the other one seemed to be perfectly crazy and knocked him down for standing in the doorway. He then went through the restaurant, and along with others went to the open window and saw the old man lying in a pool of blood with his head near the door, which was closed. John Kilbury, the colored cook in the restaurant, told him as he told others that about ten or fifteen minutes before Mr. Prescott was found he heard him exclaim "Oh don't do that boys, don't." He heard no blows struck, and did not suspect that anything was wrong until he heard some one scrambling out over the window in the Doctor's basement into the rear area. He then looked out and saw two men or rather only the forms of two men, who had evidently just got out. Instead of running north through the area to School street, as they might have done, they ran across it, and, entering at the open door of a woodshed on the rear of the lot, clambered out through a coal-hole into a narrow private alley,

IN WHICH THEY DISAPPEARED.

He was not able to distinguish whether these men were white or black, and noticed only that one of them wore a black stiff felt-hat. He was too much afraid to go out to see where they went, or what they had been doing, and besides was apt to be called at any moment to cook an order. Young Rice intimates that Kilbury knows a good deal about the affair, and that when he acknowledged to this much he probably knows even more.

Thomas Johnson is a barber who was employed up to Saturday at James' barber-shop on Desplaines street near Madison. Saturday he and a white man named Gus opened a barber-shop at the corner of Harrison and Desplaines streets, where he worked until nearly 12 o'clock. He was arrested one and a half hours after the murder in company with a white man. Shoots, who lodges over James' barber-shop, is very well known to him.

Joshua Rawlins worked for Mr. Prescott only one day in last August, and was run in on suspicion only.

Lou Campbell is a bad "nigger," who was found in a lodging-house with his shirt turned inside out to hide blood-stains. He says the blood came from an affray in a saloon, and investigation proves the statement to be correct.

McIlwaine, Kelley, and Roach were found hiding under a house on Jefferson street. The former has served two years in Joliet for burglary, and the latter is a brother of the notorious Nick Roach. One of them had a patch of blood on his sleeve, which he claims came from a scratch still visible on his nose.

Some members of the Police Department look with suspicion on the fact that the money and the watch were found intact in a hiding-place where the Doctor had told his sons to look for it in case anything happened. That the money was found there was all right, but why the watch? Dr. Prescott had the watch on his person when Curtis left, for the latter remembers that when he left the Doctor looked at his watch, and it was then just ten minutes after 11 o'clock. This agrees very well with Dr. Plecker's time. The watch has furnished these wise-acres with the ground work for the uncharitable surmise which always arises in cases of the kind, that the sons of the deceased may have had a hand in the affair. This is most ridiculous, and to any one who witnessed the grief of the two young men at the side of their dying father is downright nonsense. Besides, it can easily be proven whether Elmer spent the night at the theatre, and where he went, if anywhere, after the theatre. The exclamation of the old man as overheard by Kilbury indicates clearly that the assassins were young men, boys perhaps, and that they were not known to the Doctor, else he would have designated them by name. It is unjust and disgraceful for any one to add one iota to the sufferings and grief of the afflicted family by such insinuations as these.

Joel Prescott was an old and respected citizen of this city. He wronged no man, and no man was more open-handed or willing to help a friend than he. His neighbors all liked him. He was by trade a machinist and engineer. He came here from Seneca Falls, N. Y., with the first steam fire engine that was ever used in this city, and he was its engineer and remained in the Fire Department for a number of years. His character and reputation were such that he was elected the Treasurer of the Firemen's Benefit Association, which position he occupied for years, even after he had ceased to be connected with the Fire Department.

GUITEAU.

Mrs. Scoville Wants Her Brother's Remains So She May Dispose of Them to the Highest Bidder.

The following letter, which explains itself, was sent to Washington Saturday:

SHELDON HOUSE, CHICAGO, July 8.—*The Rev. Dr. Hicks*—DEAR SIR: I hear horrible reports as to the disposal of my poor brother's body. I understood it was to be left quietly where it was buried until it should be thought safe for us to remove it to a suitable place for interment. The paper which I signed said that we should have the privilege of removing the body whenever we desired to do so. That contract has been violated by the removal of the body to the museum without my permission. I for one care most decidedly as to every thing connected with his body, his life, and his memory. I care nothing for the doctors' quarrel on the autopsy. Dr. Lamb's report is conclusive evidence of his insanity, but aside from that I can if necessary call a witness who saw the autopsy and will tell the truth, and who says there is not the shadow of a doubt of Guiteau's insanity as proved by what he saw at the autopsy. Of course, such evidence destroys the will, the donation of the body, the book, copyright, and all. I think I understand why the copyright was wanted, why notes of his last hours and sayings were wanted, why the story of the poisoned pellets and the poisoned bouquet were started. Some people think the Guiteau business is endeed, but as the shout went up from the crowd as the signal announced that Charles Guiteau was hanging in midair, I said the Guiteau business has just begun—the Stalwarts have put their foot in it. Why? Because many people believe that every official, from the President down, knew he was as crazy as a loon. It would have been cheaper for the Stalwarts to have taken care of Guiteau. Their purpose, as I understand it, was to allay suspicion of any complicity anywhere in the murder of Garfield. How have they succeeded? The course they have taken has been the very one to arouse suspicion. Now, Mr. Hicks, I appeal to you to take such a course as will protect the President, and through him the Stalwarts, from any suspicion in the future. I should be very sorry to have the Republican party wrecked by a suspicion. My poor crazy brother was just crazy enough to take a hint conveyed to him by artful politicians and to carry it out successfully; just crazy enough to impart his secret to one why would never be suspected of being his confidant, and who did not himself realize the importance of what he was told, but who conveyed it to one who did realize the whole purport of the revelation, especially when taken in conjunction with several letters conveyed secretly by this same person for the poor crazy man from his cell to his sister. He took this way of posting her. Murder will out, and this came out after the poor fellow was in glory. I have some letters from Charles which I shall very soon have published. I have a mortgage of $500, now overdue, on my household goods, and I am negotiating with a clothing firm to buy Charles' hat, etc., for enough to meet the interest. Starvation and want stare me in the face unless I can realize something from his effects. The most important parts of his estate are the copyright of his book and the market value of his poor body. Nothing but dire necessity induces me to think of my brother's body as an article of traffic, but as it has already been desecrated I now offer what remains of his mutilated body to the highest bidder for cash. My feelings have already been shocked and lacerated beyond restoration. Now I desire to have you surrender to my legal representative in Washington my brother's remains, copyrights, and everything left by him. Yours respectfully, FRANCES M. SCOVILLE.

WILL PROBABLY DIE.

Benjamin Cobert, Who Was Slugged Near Ogden Grove Saturday Night.

Benjamin Cobert, the young man who was pounded over the head Saturday night in a row that occurred in the break-up of a picnic at Ogden's Grove, was yesterday reported by the physicians who are attending him at the Alexian Brothers' Hospital to be in a much worse condition. He had not yet recovered consciousness, and was sinking rapidly. His death is likely to occur at any moment. William Campbell, the youth who is credited with having administered the fatal blow, is still locked up at the Larrabee Street Station. He denies that he is the guilty party, but four or five witnesses insist that his denial is a lie.

THE COTTON CROP.

Bradstreet's June Report, Showing the Condition of the Staple.

NEW YORK, July 7.—*Bradstreet's Journal* tomorrow morning will contain the following with reference to the growing cotton crop:

The June cotton report to *Bradstreet's* is based on 883 replies from 549 counties, representing 89 per cent of the cotton-growing regions of the South. In obtaining this report counties having less than 500 acres under cotton cultivation have been ignored. There are 648 counties in the South each of which contains over 500 acres of cotton land. The weather throughout the cotton belt generally continued unfavorable until about the close of the first week in June, since which time it has been favorable.

Taking the States together, without regard to differences in productiveness, 242 correspondents report that a good stand of cotton was secured, 441 report a fair stand, while 187 report a poor stand. The average stand is, therefore, at least fair. The condition of the plant is reported good by 405 correspondents; 343 report fair, and 120 a poor condition. The progress of the plant is from fifteen to twenty days behind that of the corresponding day last year. The present returns abundantly confirm the conservatism of our May report, which made the falling off in acreage for the entire cotton belt 6 per cent, comparison being made with last year. In relation to all the principal cotton States, except Texas, the evidence now in hand points to an increase in the percentage of reduction were any change to be made. The evidence is so strong as to fairly put beyond controversy the conclusion that the need of cultivating provision crops to a greater extent has for once, at least, taken possession of the South. The ground under tillage has, of course, been increased, but this increase, together with 6 per cent of the land given over to cotton last year, has been put into the small grains. In this connection it is especially gratifying to note that, with the exception of threatened injury to corn in the extreme Southwest, the yield of cereals in the South is large beyond expectation.

The present report compels a revision of the return of acreage in Texas. At the end of May we reported a decrease in acreage in Texas of 23 per cent. The later replies in hand show a slight improvement, and we now have to report for Texas a nominal decrease of 1 per cent on 25,652 acres, thus making the present acreage of Texas 2,539,568, against 2,565,220 last year. For a series of years it has been customary to anticipate an annual increase in the acreage of Texas. Being a new and rapidly-developing State, it has become customary to reason by analogy that as each preceding year has shown an increase any particular year will do likewise. We believe this reasoning to be defective for 1882. The business-men of Texas, living in the immediate cotton-growing regions, report to us that a nominal decrease has taken place, and we are bound to accept the conclusion. It should be remembered that Texas, so far as relates to its central and older counties, can no longer be regarded as new. The truth is that the new land under cultivation has been given over to provision crops. Owing to a failure to replant as far as was thought would be done we have to report a decrease in the acreage for Arkansas of 59 per cent or 69,550 acres, instead of 46 per cent, as at the end of May. This change makes the acreage of Arkansas for 1882 1,109,266, against 1,178,816 in 1881. The change in Arkansas about offsets that in the report of Texas, and we therefore have but to report the total cotton acreage as at the end of May—namely: 15,214,396 acres, against 16,184,504 in 1881.

The situation as regards the efficiency of labor has improved. The general cause is well set forth in the following note from a correspondent in South Carolina: "Labor has been much better than last year. The great scarcity of provisions has necessitated many who were in the habit of 'loafing' to work, and the laborers are much easier managed."

Our telegraphic advices, bringing reports down to date, are favorable; but state that in the Southwest and Texas, and incidentally elsewhere, rain is beginning to be needed. From both the Carolinas good progress is reported since June 28. No complaint as to want of rain comes from Georgia.

How the Chinese Express Displeasure in a Theatre.

San Francisco Post.

The Chinese have a peculiar and very forcible way of expressing disapproval at their theatres. The ill-bred hiss or groan is never heard in Chinese places of amusement. An incident happening last Saturday evening in the Chinese Theatre on Jackson street illustrates the Celestial mode of "sitting upon" an actor. On that evening the members of the Tuck On Tong Society visited the theatre and hurled cobbles and stones on the stage. One of the actors was struck on the head by a missile and dangerously hurt. The cause of their displeasure was their failure to receive the free passes usually bestowed on them by the management on first nights. The leader of the Tuck On Tongs was convicted some time ago of murder, and the members of the society incorporated with the Check On Tongs. The managers of the theatre knew this, but in issuing tickets to the last named society forgot to include the new members. The owners of the theatre were powerless to protect their company from the assault.

LATE LOCAL NEWS.

While drunk yesterday afternoon, Michael Holmes was steered into an alley between Michigan and Indiana avenues, near Thirty-first street, by a negro, who robbed him of $40. A lady who witnessed the job notified an officer, and finally the negro was traced to a saloon on State street, near Thirty-second, where he had left $40 with the bartender for safekeeping. The negro was arrested and locked up at the Twenty-second Street Station, where he gave the name of Mark Street. His victim was also locked up there charged with being drunk.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning John McCoy, a junk-dealer from Reading, Ill., was held up on the Twelfth-street bridge by two robbers, who got away with $50 of his money. Officer Casey chanced to be near the bridge at the time, and, being attracted by McCoy's cries, soon appeared on the scene. He was too late to witness the robbery, but he traced the guilty pair to the corner of Twelfth and Jefferson streets, and there arrested them. The prisoners, both of whom are young men, were locked up at the Twelfth Street Station. They gave the names of J. T. Maloney and E. A. Soper. Soper had only $3 in his pocket, and his companion had no money at all. They denied all knowledge of the robbery, as a matter of course, but McCoy positively identified them.

Beyond the quibble of a doubt Edward O'Brien is a brute. He got drunk yesterday, and then went to his wretched home at No. 54 Norton street and pounded his wife over the head with a heavy walking-cane, inflicting very painful scalp wounds. After doing this cruel piece of work the drunken scoundrel ran away to avoid arrest. Mrs. O'Brien, though her wounds are not considered dangerous, was removed to the County Hospital, being without money or assistance of any kind at home. Her three little destitute children were taken to the Twelfth Street Station, where they will be cared for until some provision is made for them by Justice Ingersoll.

Frank Osterdock, 23 years old, fell asleep yesterday morning while sitting on the window-sill in his room at No. 39 Waller street. He awoke very suddenly to find himself lying on the ground twenty feet below, with a fractured jaw-bone and broken wrist. He was removed to the County Hospital.

MONUMENTAL.
John H. Volk, designer and manufacturer of fine granite and marble monuments, tablets, statuary, curbing, etc., in selected stock. Office corner Dearborn and Randolph streets.

The U. S. Government are using large numbers of the Improved Howe Scales. Borden, Selleck & Co., Agents, Chicago, Ill.

DEATHS.

PRESCOTT—On Sunday, 9th inst., Dr. Joel Prescott, beloved husband of Rachael Prescott, aged 67 years 11 months and 15 days. Notice of funeral hereafter.

WADHAMS—On Sunday, July 9, at Elmhurst, Ill., Elizabeth, wife of Seth Wadhams. Notice of the funeral hereafter.

MARSHALL—On Sunday, 4:30 a. m., July 9, of pneumonia, Ann H. Marshall, beloved wife of E. A. Marshall, aged 51 years.
Funeral from residence, 134 Aberdeen-st., Tuesday, at 1 p. m., by carriages to Graceland.
☞ Berkshire (England) papers please copy.

DOOLY—July 10, of pneumonia, Thomas Dooly, son of J. C. and B. L. Dooly, at their residence, No. 63 West Fourteenth-st., aged 15 months.
Funeral from residence today at 11:40 o'clock a. m. by cars to Calvary.

McGAWN—At Mont Clare, Ill., July 9, after a long and painful illness, Mary L., beloved daughter of Gilbert and Mary McGawn, aged 26 years 8 months and [illegible] days.
Funeral from parents' residence, Tuesday, July 11, at 1 p. m. Friends invited.
☞ Glasgow (Scotland) and Manchester (England) papers please copy.

BLACKBURN—July 9, of typhoid fever, Charles Henry Blackburn, at his late residence, 584 West Indiana-st.
Funeral Monday at 11 a. m. by carriages to Calvary.
☞ Flushing (L. I.) and New York papers please copy.

HEANEY—At the residence of his brother James, 856 South Halsted-st., Bernard J. Heaney, aged [illegible] years.
Funeral Tuesday at 10 a. m.

DRUMMOND—July 9, Harry, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Drummond, aged 2 years and 4 months.
Funeral from residence, 276 Thirtieth-st., Tuesday, July 11, at 10 o'clock a. m.

MANN—July 9, at his residence, 290 Warren-av., Frank E. Mann.
Funeral at Calvary Church, Warren-av., near Western, at 11 o'clock Tuesday morning, July 11.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
REGULAR TRADE SALE
DRY GOODS,
TUESDAY, July 11, 9:30 a. m.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
214 & 216 Madison-st.,
Have 250 Lots well-assorted and seasonable
BOOTS, SHOES, and SLIPPERS
That they will close out at Auction
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Old Dr. Pitcher's remedy for Children.
MOTHERS, Castoria is a remarkable preparation; Purely Vegetable. It is pleasant, effective and perfectly harmless. It assimilates the food, cures Sour Stomach, Constipation, Flatulency, and Diarrhœa, and gives robust health and natural sleep. Possessed of such a reliable remedy, wakeful fretfulness may be avoided and the mother obtain needful rest.
Dr. Alex. Robertson, 1057 Second-av., New York: "'Castoria' is especially adapted to children."
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Dr. A. J. Green, Royerton, Ind.: "Pleasant, harmless, and wonderfully efficacious."
Castoria is not Narcotic; formula with every bottle; it cures Feverishness, and destroys Worms. "Castoria" is superior in its effects to Paregoric, Morphine Syrups, or Castor Oil, without being nauseous or dangerous.
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Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

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PARADOXICAL PERU.

The Richest Mines and the Poorest People May Be Found There—Chat with a Representative of the Land Where It Never Rains.

St. Louis Republican.

Mr. William V. Buckmaster, a very agreeable Scotch gentleman from Lima, Peru, is at the Southern. He has been engaged for about fourteen years in that rainless country of the old Incas in silver mining, and has much to tell about the condition of affairs there. Talking about the silver mines, they are very rich, as all the world knows, and have been worked from time immemorial. All that is needed to make mining profitable is railroad facilities for transportation of the ore from the mines to the coast, as this by the ordinary means is a very heavy part of the expense. There is gold in abundance, but at present it only pays the natives to work the mines. Coal is found in plenty, but railroads are required to cheapen its transportation. The great shipping point for the silver mines is the port of Chimbote, where all the ores are shipped from. This port is 250 miles from Callao, the port of Lima, seven miles distant. The mines with which Mr. Buckmaster is connected are known as the Patora Silver and Lead Mines and Smelting Company, which are carried on by a Glasgow (Scotland) company, and they will yield a very rich ore. They are taking out ore containing 400 marks to the cajon of 600 Spanish pounds. This ore is shipped to Europe. They have large smelting-works, but owing to the fact of the Chimbote & Haraz Railroad being mostly washed away by the floods the means of transportation are costly. The railroad is opened sixty miles up a very heavy grade, and large portions of this have been washed away. The war had its influence in that section, and the road has not been rebuilt. It was originally built by the famous Henry Meigs, of the United States, since dead. All the other railroad enterprises are at a standstill. The great Croza line, also constructed by Meigs, rises to an elevation of 1,590 feet above the sea level. It is carried to higher elevation than any other similar work in the world. It is opened to passenger traffic to Chuckia, about twenty miles from the summit. It shoots through a tunnel 15,900 feet in length, the summit of the mountain being 16,700 feet in hight. The heaviest grade is about 4 per cent. Owing to the unsettled condition of the country the work has been stopped. Mr. Buckmaster left the country on the 18th of May, coming via Carthagenia, Havana, Vera Cruz, making a trip to the City of Mexico. At Panama the Lesseps canal was progressing slowly. They had cleared the brush, located the route, and when they would get ready to put their hands to work the rainy season would come on and delay progress. When he left Peru the country was in a very unsettled condition. No one cared about remaining there to do business, and many merchants were liquidating their business preparatory to leaving the country. A particular friend of Mr. Buckmaster went there in 1876, and returned home with $100,000. He was not contented and returned to Peru. He went into business again, and, owing to the depreciation of the paper currency in which funds were invested his entire stock was sold out by his creditors, and he left a ruined man. The currency dropped from 44 pence to two pence. Hundreds of others were likewise ruined, and they will have to make a fresh start in life.

The Chilians who have control of the country are establishing themselves in a way that shows they have no intention of leaving. They have come there to stay. The Chilians are appointing Prefects and Sub-Prefects and filling all the offices with their own adherents. The Peruvians are subdued, disheartened. The mountaineers are hostile to the invaders and keep the country in a state of insecurity. The Peruvian soldiers would fight, but their officers are destitute of courage and discipline. Enterprising men are now largely turning their attention to mining, but the great drawback is owing, he reiterated, to the want of railroad transportation. The transportation of ore from the mines takes largely from the profits. At the mines in which Mr. Buckmaster is interested, the company have just completed twenty-two miles of pike. Montgomery Backus, from Detroit, is the engineer, and the contractor is Daniel De Lay, from one of the Southern States. They have just completed that portion of the road and the managers of the mine are about to give them an additional contract to build eighteen more miles of road to the mines. Transportation on this road is done on the backs of animals. They employ 500 llamas, 150 donkeys, and 20 mules. The llama is pronounced in Spanish "yamas," the double l changing to y. They are the best animals for high latitudes. They are gentle and docile, sensitive, fret a good deal, and can't bear abuse and ill-treatment. Each llama carries fifty pounds of ore on his back. They travel slowly and feed as they go along. They nibble all the grass that comes within reach.

Speaking about the ruins left by the ancient Incas, Mr. Buckmaster said he was astonished at their extent. It was a wonder to him how those ancient people raised the heavy stones without the aid of machinery. He thought it must have been done by a system of leverage. On the mountain side many ruins were seen, but not of heavy walled and fortified places as is seen at lower elevations.

There are still to be seen the ancient ascequios, built by the Incas to irrigate the lands. They had the sides of the mountains cut into terraces for the purpose.

There is seen a triple road extending from Quito, the Capital of Ecuador, to Cuzco, in Peru, 300 miles in length. It comprises three roads together, two outside about 100 feet wide, and one in the centre about forty feet wide, and this centre road is bordered by a wall about four feet high, with an ancient acequio running along the entire length. It is supposed this road was reserved exclusively for the use of the old Incas.

It never rains in Peru, but on the coast at times a heavy mist, so heavy that it penetrates the roofs of houses and saturates the furniture. One reason for the penetrating power of the mist is that owing to the dry weather the roofs are warped and full of cracks.

Crops in that country are raised altogether by irrigation. They raise very fine sugar there.

Lime-Kiln Philosophy—President Gardner's Conservative Views of Human Life.

Detroit Free-Press.

"It pays to be good. Don't be too good, but be jess good 'nuff. Christopher Columbus diskivered America, but has he eber bin put in a chromo? He was too good. Capt. Kidd, de pirate, neber eben had his photograph on sale. Why? Kase he was too bad. My advice to you is to hit a happy neutral groun' between Columbus and Kidd. One was too good to want to knock somebody's head off arter stubbing his toe on a stone; de odder was too bad to subscribe fur a religious publication. As I tole you in a former leckture, be purty good on de hull, an' a leetle bad on de averaige. If you fin' a lost wallet, don't give it up until you have counted de money in it an' have de 'bes' of proof dat somebody lost it. If you lose your own wallet, doan' expect any letter from de finder. Doan' be profane, an' doan' hesitate to giv' de English language full sweep when you cotch a boy girdlin' your apple trees. Honor your fader and mudder, but don't lend the ole man any money unless you have good security. Come down liberally to erect churches, but if you have any brick to sell ask de contractor full price. Do yer dooty by orphan asylums, but doan' board any orphans fur less dan $3 a week. Love yer naybur as thyself, but see dat he returns yer shovel, an' spade, an' rake in good order or make him pay de retail price. Be honest, but doan' let a grocer imagine dat you will buy a quart-box of strawberries expectin' to find mo' dan a pint an' a half. Obey de law, but doan' clean out yer alley onless yer naybur cleans out his. Be seen often at church, but doan' [illegible] de preacher knows de aige of de world [illegible] de area of heaven any better dan lots of oder [illegible]. Support de cause of eddecashun, an' always remember dat some of our biggest fools am dem who have bin stuffed full of it. Wid dese [illegible] dejeckshuns to assimilate de [illegible] incongruity of astronomy, we will [illegible] to disparage de similitude of de [illegible]

BUSINESS.

The Produce Markets Active and Badly Unsettled—A Stampede in Corn—Bears Selling Freely.

Provisions Declined in Sympathy—Also Oats—Wheat Stronger, with a Good Foreign Demand.

FINANCIAL.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Governments were unchanged.

State securities were active and higher, especially Tennessee mixed.

Money 2@3, closing at 2@2½; prime mercantile paper, 4@5.

Sterling exchange steady at 485; demand, 488.

GOVERNMENTS.

6s	100½	4s	118⅝
5s	100¾	Pacific 6s of 1895	130
4½s	114		

BONDS.

Central Pacific	115¾	Union P. preferred	116¼
Erie seconds	95⅛	U. P. land-grant	114½
Lehigh & W	103	U. P. sinking-fund	121¾
Louisiana consols	70¾	Virginia 6s	31
Missouri 6s	110½	Virginia consols	56
St. Joseph	110½	Virginia deferred	11
St. P. & S. C. firsts	111	Tex. Pac. land-grant	65
Tennessee 6s	58¼	Tex. Pac., R. G Div	85¼
Tennessee new	58⅜		

STOCKS.

Adams	137	Northern Pacific pfd	83
Alton & Terre Haute	28¼	Northwestern	131⅜
Do preferred	62½	Do preferred	147
American	92	New York Central	132¼
B., C. R. & N.	74	Ohio Central	15¾
Canada Southern	53	Ohio & Miss	36⅞
C., C. & I. C.	12	Do preferred	103
Central Pacific	93⅞	Ontario & Western	26¼
Chesapeake & Ohio	23½	Pacific Mail	44⅞
Do first preferred	33	Panama	165
Do second preferred	24⅞	P., D. & E.	32
Chicago & Alton	135	Pittsburg	138½
Do preferred	136	Reading	58⅝
C., B. & Q.	129⅞	Rock Island	130
C., St. L. & N. O.	79½	St. L. & S. F.	38
Cin., San. & Cleve'd	50	Do preferred	50¼
Cleveland & Col	75⅛	Do first preferred	92
Delaware & Hudson	112½	St. Paul	114
Del., Lac. & Western	126⅝	Do preferred	128⅝
Denver & Rio Grande	59⅝	St. P., M. & M.	134
Erie	36⅞	St. Paul & Omaha	41⅛
Do preferred	75	Do preferred	104¼
Fort Wayne	130	Texas Pacific	46¾
Hannibal & St. Joe	85	Union Pacific	112⅞
Do preferred	89¼	United States	73¾
Harlem	205	Wabash, St. L. & P.	30⅜
Houston & Texas	80¼	Do preferred	60
Illinois Central	136¼	Fargo	123½
L. B. & W.	41¼	Western Union	87⅜
Kansas & Texas	35⅜	East Tennessee	11
L. E. & W.	32½	Do preferred	19¾
Lake Shore	112	Caribou	1⅜
Louisville & Nashville	71⅝	Central Arizona	1¼
L., N. A. & C.	55	Excelsior	1
M. & C., first preferred	10	Homestake	18
Do second preferred	4½	Little Pittsburg	1¼
Memphis & Chas	49¼	Ontario	34¼
Michigan Central	92¼	Quicksilver	8¾
Missouri Pacific	97¼	Do preferred	45
Mobile & Ohio	18¾	Silver Cliff	¾
Morris & Essex	125	Standard	17⅞
Nashville & Chat	60¼	Sutro	⅝
New Jersey Central	77⅝	Robinson	1
Norfolk & Western	53	South Pacific	10
Northern Pacific	43⅜		

FOREIGN.

LONDON, July 8—5 p. m.—Consols, 99 15-16; Illinois Central, 137¾; Pennsylvania Central, 61; Erie, 37⅜; do seconds, 97¼; Reading, 29¾.

PARIS, July 8.—Rentes, 81f 25c.

LONDON, July 8—11:30 a. m.—Consols, 99 15-16 money or account; 2 p. m., 99 15-16 money or account.

PARIS, July 8—2 p. m.—French rentes, 81f 80c.

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Saturday morning, and for the corresponding time a year ago:

Articles.	Receipts 1882.	Receipts 1881.	Shipments 1882.	Shipments 1881.
Flour, brls	7,965	22,130	8,761	20,345
Wheat, bu	30,556	65,778	23,677	102,022
Corn, bu	76,446	436,991	61,105	552,609
Oats, bu	30,050	81,784	18,326	31,255
Rye, bu	450	1,353		449
Barley, bu		800		450
Grass seed, lbs	9,790	7,000	1,570	212
Flaxseed, lbs	129,700	779,677	49,085	2,829,400
Broom-corn, lbs		2,250	4,587	33,808
Cured meats, lbs	305,900	447,400	2,582,913	2,715,492
Beef, tcs				10
Beef, brls			540	297
Pork, brls	75	465	1,090	1,437
Lard, lbs	35,346	223,000	902,005	808,727
Tallow, lbs	102,420	23,360	4,000	71,830
Butter, lbs	464,776	354,585	425,099	325,430
Live hogs, No.	22,843	23,177	10,107	6,359
Cattle, No.	4,537	6,713	2,321	3,809
Sheep, No.	1,377	698	195	791
Hides, lbs	247,785	87,548	434,715	221,200
Wool, lbs	176,016	245,791	272,701	689,335
Potatoes, bu	8,290	807	1,747	283
Coal, tons	8,502	6,794	2,197	1,355
Hay, tons	110	110	30	34
Lumber, m ft	8,642	3,777	3,016	3,287
Shingles, m	3,535	3,080	230	472
Salt, brls	2,206	769	2,561	4,471

The leading produce markets were active on Saturday, and very much unsettled. The general fear was that the markets were "toppy," the advance of the previous day being more than could be sustained. This led to more selling, and many who did not sell regarded the markets very anxiously, getting ready to join in the realizing process if the circumstances should seem to warrant it. The result was a break in prices, but most of them reacted some ere the close. Corn led the way down. It broke fully 1c before any trading could be done, and some parties actually supposed they were selling at 80⅜c for August, when the market was 1c less. The longs wanted to unload, and found that the most rapacious of the shorts had been filled on Friday. Oats sold much higher, but broke sharply in sympathy with corn. Provisions were weak, but closed nearly as well as twenty-two hours previously. Wheat closed higher, after an early easing off, though the receipts were larger; but the British outlook was reported poor, with very unseasonable weather. Mess pork closed 10@12½c lower, at $22.15 bid seller August, and $22.35@22.37½ for September. Lard closed 17½@20c higher, at $12.85 bid for August, and $12.85@12.87½ seller September. Short ribs closed 10c lower, at $12.75@12.77½ seller September. Spring wheat closed stronger, at $1.32 bid seller the month, and $1.12¼@1.12⅜ for August. Red winter wheat closed firmer, at $1.18½ bid. Regular wheat closed ½@1¼c higher, at $1.15⅜@1.15⅞ seller July, and $1.09⅝@1.09⅞ seller August. Corn closed 1¼@2¼c lower, at 80¼c asked seller July, and 79⅜@79¼c for August. Oats closed steady for cash, and ⅛@¼c lower for futures, at 52⅞c for July, 42⅛c for August, and 39⅝c for September. Rye closed 1c higher for cash at 75c, with futures a shade lower, at 76¼c for August and the same figure for September. Barley closed nominal for store lots, with samples steady and slow. Hogs were steady at $7.90@8.45 for light and at $7.90@8.90 for heavy. Cattle were active and firm at $3.50@8.25 for poor to extra. The receipts for the week were 26,500 cattle, 90,000 hogs, and 7,000 sheep, against 24,757 cattle, 120,194 hogs, and 7,608 sheep for the corresponding week last year.

The following table shows the shipments of provisions from this city for the periods named. The weights are gross:

	Week ending July 6.	Since Nov. 1.	Same time 1880-'81.
Pork, brls	6,080	259,253	204,924
Lard, lbs	6,022,528	158,066,202	211,056,776
Hams, lbs	2,716,028	116,511,014	121,370,286
Sides, lbs	6,533,077	322,208,739	399,571,322
Shoulders, lbs	1,403,810	57,194,073	57,587,188

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* gives the following as the exports of provisions from New York, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Montreal, Portland, and New Orleans for the week ending July 1, 1882, and their distribution:

To—	Pork, brls.	Beef, brls.	Lard, lbs.	Bacon, lbs.	Cheese, lbs.
London			116,000	387,600	8,400
Liverpool	172	50	1,188,291	4,674,374	3,751,491
Glasgow		250	121,750	290,743	2,004,880
Hull			687,000	304,475	172,200
Avonmouth				80,320	52,620
Bristol				49,400	52,620
Havre	50		107,500		
Marseilles			328,750		
Bourdeaux				15,000	
Amsterdam	25	50	68,250	11,875	
Bremen		10	294,000		
Antwerp		15	628,500	21,375	
Rotterdam			3,360		
Hamburg			734,250		
Spain			5,000		
Brazil		30	83,580	3,601	
Mexico				1,206	1,364
Cent. America	65	46	176,795	3,359	5,480
S. Am. ports	107	73	357,658	20,200	192
Cuba	191	50	278,529	74,675	2,250
Hayti	1,110	34	33,000	3,067	1,860
West Indies	550	219	88,421	13,724	4,600
B. N. A. Col.	159	269	20,100	7,600	
Other coun.	110	20	4,033		319
St. Domingo	5	4	500	452	290
Total week	2,613	1,102	5,245,207	5,972,014	6,058,075
Prev. week	2,464	1,428	5,070,347	3,622,672	4,792,129

Also, 289,770 lbs tallow, against 515,269 lbs for the week previous.

The following is a comparative summary of aggregate exports from Nov. 21, 1881, to July 1, 1882:

	1881-'82.	1880-'81.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs	37,573,200	45,421,400	7,898,200
Bacon, lbs	297,194,835	515,760,964	218,626,129
Lard, lbs	176,079,115	248,974,284	72,895,169
Total	510,737,150	810,156,648	299,419,498

The exports from the seven Atlantic ports for the week ending July 1 included the following:

To—	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
United Kingdom	55,690	741,311	64,506
Continent	3,130	283,986	4,089
South and Cen. America	17,499	750	7,040
West Indies	19,796		16,118
British Colonies	8,015		
Other countries	1,054		1,100
Total	105,001	1,025,047	92,853

The above were shipped from the different ports as follows:

From—	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New York	58,115	764,912	44,295
Boston	31,079	49,827	70
Montreal	8,851	69,461	47,983
Philadelphia	49	72,830	
Baltimore	6,437	67,552	250
New Orleans	470	500	275
Total	105,001	1,025,047	92,853
Previous week	65,265	597,099	179,770
Two weeks ago	87,339	531,064	281,585
Corresponding week 1881	104,783	1,495,356	2,780,193

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* has the following:

The United States winter wheat crop of 1882, from the latest information, will be large. It will probably be as large as the crop of 1879, and may be equal to that of 1880. The total crop in 1879, winter and spring wheat, was 459,000,000 bushels, against 498,000,000 bushels in 1880, and about 381,000,000 bushels in 1881. If the output of the spring wheat crop of 1882 shall be equal to the present promise, the total crop, winter and spring, will give an aggregate probably a little larger than the crop of 1879, and somewhat smaller than the crop of 1880. The oat and barley crops will be abundant.

The maize crop of 1882 is so far an uncertain quantity. It will be good in the Southern States. In the States where this crop is the most largely grown it will be variable. It is now backward. It will not probably suffer from drouth as it did last year. A variable July and August, with gentle showers and warm, sunny weather part of the time, and a hot September, may, even with the present unfavorable outlook, give a crop equal to the average of the last five years. Iowa and Illinois, usually the largest corn-growing States, have so far given a very unfavorable promise for a good corn crop this year.

It is reported that about 150,000 bushels of wheat were shipped from New York to Philadelphia to save the traders on the short side of the market.

Fairbank's circular gives the stocks of lard June 30, 1882, as compared with those of the same date in 1881 at prominent points in the United States as follows:

	1882.	1881.
New York, contract	14,052	44,477
New York, other kinds	7,011	15,000
Chicago, estimated contracts	132,582	48,900
Chicago, other kinds	8,435	12,000
Cincinnati	3,500	3,300
Boston	3,550	4,900
St. Louis	5,000	7,500
Milwaukee	12,000	4,325
Cedar Rapids, Ia	4,000	2,030
Louisville	1,350	1,350
Total in the country	208,730	169,184

The estimated stock of lard in Europe on the 30th ult. was 90,200 tcs, against 123,600 tcs one year previous.

THE WHEAT OUTLOOK.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 1.—Taking a look at values in the different cities of Europe for cash and future wheat, I come to the conclusion that they portray a very indifferent harvest for crop of 1882. Cash wheat at Paris on June 20 was selling at the equivalent of $1.58⅝ per bu, July at $1.50⅛, and July and August at $1.49¼. Marseilles was selling cash No. 2 red American wheat at equal to $1.67 per bu (a cargo sold at that price). France has an import duty of equal to 9c per bu. The wheat sold at Paris is French wheat. Berlin was selling cash wheat at equal to $1.40½ per bu. Berlin was selling September and October wheat at equal to $1.32¼ per bu. Hamburg, Germany, was selling cash wheat at equal to $1.57¼. Hamburg is a free city, with no import duty. Berlin is paying more for the same grades of wheat than London, indicating that there are no stocks of wheat for export from that section or that could be brought from Russia for export to London.

Stocks of wheat and flour in all the importing cities of France, Spain, Portugal, Holland, Belgium, City of Hamburg, as well as the importing cities of Great Britain and Ireland, are very small.

The continental cities are daily large buyers of cargoes off coast, which cause such small imports into Great Britain, it being finally consumed on the continent.

This is where so much of the wheat shipped to Great Britain is finally absorbed, and which must continue to be purchased. The wants of Europe will be larger than during almost any previous year that I can remember.

Their present stocks are very small in all their importing cities, and Russia has but a very small quantity in all her exporting cities. Australia and New Zealand stopped exporting in April. Chili has no more for export. Egypt, providing there is no war, will have nothing for export.

The wants of *all* Western Europe will be so large this year, judging from their crop reports, gathered from the leading grain papers of London, together with their present small stocks of wheat flour, especially in all French importing cities, that it will place America in the position of *naming* the price, instead of accepting what they may offer. The estimated wants of Europe for the coming cereal year are as follows:

	Bushels.
Great Britain	152,500,000
France	60,000,000
Holland and Belgium	25,000,000
Spain and Portugal	20,000,000
Italy, Greece, and Turkey	10,000,000
Germany, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden	30,000,000
West India Islands, Brazil, etc.	5,000,000
	302,500,000

Our farmers will have a good share in deciding the future values of their wheat. If they quietly sell during the summer and fall what they are obliged to, and hold the balance in their granaries for stronger prices, which they undoubtedly will get from the great wants of Europe in the future, they will almost certainly realize much higher and stronger prices.

J. C. HARRIS.

[American farmers should be very slow in accepting advice to hold back what they have to sell. It is a grave responsibility, and should not be lightly assumed. Taking one year with another, the holding of grain past the time when it could be sold has not been an advantage to the farmer. The experience of the present year is an unusual one, and there is no guarantee that it will be repeated. The produce of the farmer is to him what dry goods and groceries are to the country merchants. If the latter hold his goods in his store, refusing to sell at current prices because he hopes to sell at an advance by waiting a few months, he is in a fair way to become bankrupt. The fact is that the farmer needs no advance to hold his produce. His besetting sin is faith that the future will be better than the present, and so he (that is, many of him) holds vigorously when prices are high, and sells only after prices have taken the down turn.—COM. ED.]

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were less active and considerably unsettled, though the range of prices was not a wide one. The market weakened in sympathy with corn, though the local hog market was firm and Liverpool reported an advance of 1s in lard and 6d long clears. There were some outside selling orders in hand, but the trading seemed to be chiefly local. Some parties in the trade said that the stuff here is mostly owned by parties in the country who have not yet got ready to sell, and some of them are holding pork for $25.00 per brl. The shipments of meats were large. The summer packing of this city to date is reported at 1,075,000 hogs, against 1,353,000 to date in 1881, and 1,732,000 to do in 1880.

MESS PORK—Declined 25c per brl, then advanced 30c, and closed 10c below the latest prices of Friday, at $22.35@22.37½ seller September and $22.10 asked for round lots spot or seller the month. Sales were reported of 32,000 brls seller August at $22.02½@22.32½; 45,000 brls seller September at $22.20@22.50, 9,000 brls seller October at $22.35@22.60; 5,750 brls seller the year at $20.30@20.35; and 6,000 brls seller January at $20.70@20.80. Total, 97,750 brls. The following table gives the range of the day on the leading deals, including Call-Board transactions:

	Closed Friday, bid.	Range Saturday.	Closed do. bid.
July	$22.20		$22.05
August	22.27½	$22.02½@22.32½	22.15
September	22.45	22.20 @22.50	22.35
The year	20.30	20.30 @20.35	20.20
January	20.72½	20.70 @20.80	20.70

LARD—Declined 10@12½c per 100 lbs, reacted some, and closed 10c below the latest prices of Friday, at $12.85@12.87½ seller September and $12.70 bid for round lots spot or seller the month. Sales were reported of 250 tcs spot at $12.80; 15,250 tcs seller August at $12.72½@12.85; 32,000 tcs seller September at $12.85@12.97½; 10,250 tcs seller October at $12.95@13.05; 5,250 tcs seller November at $12.92½@13.07½; 250 tcs seller the year at $12.82½; 8,000 tcs seller January at $12.92½@13.05; and 1,750 tcs seller February at $13.07½. Total, 73,000 tcs. The following gives the range of the day, including Call-Board transactions:

Lard.	Closed Friday, bid.	Range Saturday.	Closed do. bid.
July	$12.85		$12.70
August	12.85	$12.72½@12.85	12.72½
September	12.95	12.85 @12.97½	12.85
October	13.02½	12.95 @13.05	12.97½
January	12.97½	12.92½@13.05	12.92½

MEATS—Declined 10@12c per 100 lbs, and closed tame. Sales were reported of 375 tcs sweet pickled shoulders at 10¼@10⅜c seller August; 800 tcs sweet pickled hams (16 lbs) at 13¼c seller August and 13½c seller last half do, 25,000 lbs short clears at 13⅛c, 50 boxes short ribs at 13c, 1,500,000 lbs do at $12.75 spot (summer cured), $12.70@12.80 seller August, $12.75@12.80 seller September, $11.62½ seller November, $11.00@11.10 seller the year, and $11.00 seller January. The prices of the leading cuts were as follows at the close of trading:

	Shoulders.	Short ribs.	L. & S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose, part salted	$9.50	$12.75	$12.80	$13.30
Do, boxed	9.75	13.00	13.05	13.55
August, loose	9.50	12.75	12.80	13.30
September, loose	9.60	12.75	12.85	13.35

Short ribs closed at $12.75 asked seller August and $12.75@12.77½ seller September. Long clears were quoted at $12.75 loose and $13.00 boxed; Cumberlands, 13@13½c boxed; long-cut hams, 13¼@13⅜c; sweet-pickled hams quoted at 13¼@13½c for 16@16 lb averages; green hams, same averages, 12¼@12½c.

Bacon quoted at 11@11¼c for shoulders, 13⅝@14c for short ribs, 14@14¼c for short clears, 14¼@15c for hams, all canvased and packed.

BEEF—Was quiet at $12.50@13.00 for mess, $14.00@14.25 for extra mess, and $21.50@22.00 for hams.

BREADSTUFFS AND SEEDS.

FLOUR—Was in fair demand for export, with less purchasing by the local trade. The market was firm on the better qualities, while some poor lots were disposed of at a shade below previous figures. Sales were reported of 125 brls winters at $6.25; 175 brls and 4,400 sacks springs partly at $6.75; 800 sacks low grades on private terms. Total equal to 3,940 brls. Winter flours were quoted at $6.00@7.00; shipping springs, $5.50@7.00; the low grade springs, $4.25@5.50. Rye flour was quoted at about $4.37½@4.25.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Were in light supply and again stronger. Sales were reported of 10 cars bran at $12.50@14.00; 1 car do (sour) at $10.00; 3 cars fine middlings at $22.50, all per ton.

REGULAR WHEAT—Was more active than the recent average and irregular. The market for this month declined ⅝@¾c, but then advanced 2¼c, and closed strong. Liverpool reported an advance of 1d per cental, and London of 6d per quarter all round, with a strong feeling due to very heavy rains in England. Our receipts of all kinds of wheat were larger, but the very good demand for the current arrivals of winter took the bears by surprise, and led to a decided reaction in futures, after the early break in sympathy with corn. The fact that Western Europe is doing poorly this year in wheat culture had more weight than heretofore, independently of the possible complications in the Old World, which may cut down the supply of wheat from British India. The tenor of advices was to the effect that the Old World is ready to take a good deal of our new wheat at present figures; and it was remarked that wheat is now much cheaper than corn or oats. Seller July opened at $1.14¾, sold at $1.13¾, advanced to $1.16, and closed at $1.15¾ bid. Seller August ranged 5¾@6c below July. September was 2@2¼c below August, and the year was 2@2¼c below September. The following table shows the range of the day on the leading deals:

	Closed Friday, bid.	Range Saturday.	Closed do. bid.
Seller July	$1.14¾	$1.13¾@1.16	$1.15¾
Seller August	1.08¾	1.08¼@1.10	1.10¾
Seller September	1.07¼	1.06½@1.07¾	1.07¾
Seller the year	1.04⅝	1.04½@1.05⅞	1.05¾

In the afternoon there was a sharp demand for August wheat, and the price advanced to $1.10¾, closing at $1.10⅜. It was reported that there were English orders here for large quantities of spot wheat.

SPRING WHEAT—There was rather more doing in this quality, and the market was firm. The trading in futures was only in settlement, at $1.32 for July and $1.12@1.12¼ for August, the latter closing at the outside. Seller the year was quiet at $1.04½@1.06, and September about nominal at $1.06½@1.08. The sale of a round lot of 4,000 bu No. 2, outside the regular market, supposed to be taken for Montreal, was noted, and it was stated that there is a fair demand by other points, but prices were not given. Car-lots of No. 2 closed nominally at $1.29½ bid, No. 3 at $1.04@1.06, and rejected very dull, with sellers at 70c. Spot sales were reported of 4 cars No. 2 at $1.29@1.29½, and 15 cars by sample at 70c@1.15. Total about 8,000 bu.

WINTER WHEAT—Was in larger supply, but much better demand. The receipts aggregated 96 car-loads, well distributed among the upper grades, with only 4 cars below No. 2. The market for No. 2 red opened at $1.16, and advanced to $1.19, with a very good demand at $1.18 most of the day, closing at $1.18½ bid. Seller the month sold at $1.15½@1.16, and $1.18 was bid for the first half of July. Spot sales were reported of 41 cars No. 2 red at $1.16@1.19, and 6 cars by sample at $1.18@1.21, the outside for No. 1 red. Total about 29,000 bu.

CORN—Was active and very much unsettled in the direction of weakness. The market for August declined 2c, and closed 1¼c lower than on Friday afternoon, while the July premium over August was reduced from 2c early to barely ¼c later. Liverpool reported an advance of ½d per cental, but our receipts were larger, with the promise of warmer weather in the West. These facts emphasized the idea widely entertained that Friday's advance was a rounding at the top, and there was a general rush to sell before the market should break, which brought about the very thing that sellers wished to avoid. A great many outside orders to sell found home holders in the same mood, and there was such a rush to unload that scarcely anything could be done during the first five minutes, pending which time the market dropped fully 1c. Several sellers put down the price to 80⅜c for August, when the market was really 79⅜c, and it fell off 1c further before the reaction set in. That reaction was only temporary, and the market closed weak under a new batch of selling orders that had been attracted from outside by the news of the early decline. The fear of a big squeeze this month, which had been strong the day before, nearly evaporated; the market for July falling away, however, rather in the absence of demand than because of large offerings. Shippers took hold moderately, that part of the market ruling relatively steady. Car-lots of No. 2 closed at 80c bid, with 78c bid for rejected, and high mixed at 81¾c. Spot sales were reported of 48 cars high mixed at 81¾@82c; 50,000 bu and 54 cars No. 2 at 80@81c; 55,000 and 46 cars rejected and new mixed at 78@78½c; 19 cars by sample at 75@85c on track; and 36 cars do at 77@87c free on board. Total about 210,000 bu. Seller August opened at about 80c, declined to 79⅛c, improved to 80⅛c, weakened to 78¾c, and improved to 79⅛c, closing at 79⅛c bid. September averaged about the same as August, but was ½c lower during the last hour. October was dull, at ¾@1c below August, and the year was about 9c below August. Seller November sold at 75@77c, closing at 75¾c. The following table shows the range of the day on the leading deals:

	Closed Friday, bid.	Range Saturday.	Closed do. bid.
Spot, fresh receipts	82¾	80 @81	80¼
Seller July	82¾	80 @82¾	80¼
Seller August	80¾	78¾@80⅜	79⅛
Seller September	81¼	79 @80⅜	79½
Seller October	80	78¾@79⅜	79¼
Seller the year	71⅜	69½@71⅜	70¾

OATS—Opened active, with sellers in the majority, prices for the early deliveries marking ⅜@½c lower than the close of the day previous. Later, however, orders to buy forced prices up ½@1¾c, which was succeeded by another decline, the market closing 1¼c better on the day for July, and ⅜@⅝c lower for the deferred futures. Considerable spot was offered, and the demand was comparatively active, sales being made at 56c for No. 2 and 52c for rejected. July sold early at 51½c, advanced to 53⅞c, and closed at 52¾@52⅞c. August sold at 41⅜@42⅛c, and closed at 42⅛c bid. September ranged at 39¼@40c, closing at 39¾@40c. October ranged at 39¼@39⅝c, and November sold at 39¾@39⅞c. Seller the year opened at 38¼c, sold up to 39c, closing at 38⅝c. Samples were in demand and higher, No. 2 on track selling as high as 63c. Cash sales were made of 4 cars and 1,000 bu at 56c for No. 2 in store; 31 cars by sample at 55@57½c for rejected mixed; 60@61½c for rejected white, 55@58c for No. 2, and 61½@63c for No. 2 white on track; 27 cars at 55@56c for rejected mixed; 58@61½c for rejected white; 59c for No. 2, and 59@62c for No. 2 white (the former at country point) free on board. Total equal to about 46,000 bu. The following were the closing prices on Friday, and the range Saturday:

No. 2 oats.	Closed Friday, bid.	Range Saturday.	Closed do. bid.
Spot	55	56	56
Seller July	52⅛	51⅛@53¼	52⅞
Seller August	42⅞	41⅜@42⅞	42⅛
Seller the year	38¾	38⅜@39	38⅝

RYE—Was firm and higher for cash, with futures holding steady early in the day at the call prices of the day previous. Subsequently futures deliveries weakened, closing ⅛c lower. Cash sales were made of 2 cars at 75c for No. 2 in store; 2 cars and 97 bags by sample at 75c for No. 2, and 76c for not graded on track. Total equal to about 2,000 bu.

BARLEY—The market was but a repetition of that experienced every day for the past fortnight. Store lots were not mentioned, and the few samples offered were hardly wanted. Cash sales were reported of 3 cars by sample at 57@60c for No. 4 on track. Total equal to about 1,500 bu.

SEEDS—A fair business was done in flaxseed, sales being at $1.16@1.23 for rejected, and $1.24@1.25 for good seed. Considerable clover-seed was offered, mostly of an inferior grade, but was not generally held above the views of buyers. There was some inquiry for timothy, but the offerings were higher. Hungarian was quotable at 60@70c. Sales were reported of 15 bags clover-seed at $3.75@4.00; 20 bags choice buckwheat-seed at $6.00; 285 bags timothy-seed at $1.90@2.15; 9 cars flaxseed at $1.16@1.25.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—All descriptions are firm and fairly active at the following figures. We quote:

Choice hurl and carpet	10½@11
Green, self-working	9½@10
Red-tipped, self-working	8 @ 9
Inferior and common	7 @ 8
Crooked	5 @ 6
Whisk-brush corn	10 @15

BEANS—Were steady and firm at $2.50@2.75 for common to good and at $3.50@3.90 for choice.

BAGGING—Remains firm. There is now a good and increasing demand and holders are asking an advance in prices of cotton seamless goods. We now quote as follows:

Stark	24½	Burlaps	11 @12
Auburn No. 1	20½	Gunnies, single	14 @15
Lewiston	22	Gunnies, double	26 @27
American	19½	Wool sacks	35 @40

BUTTER—In this market there is continued activity and the market maintains an unequivocally firm tone. In addition to the demand from local retailers and from shippers there is considerable doing by local speculators. Stocks are fair. We quote:

Creamery, fancy	24@25	Common grades	13@14
Do, fair to choice	21@23	Packing stock	12@13
Dairy, choice	19@21	Inferior	10@11
Dairy, fair to good	15@18	Grease	7@ 9

BUILDING MATERIALS—Common brick are plenty at quotations. Other articles, under an active demand, are firm. We quote:

Common brick, per 1,000	$ 8.00@ 8.50
Indiana pressed brick	18.00@20.00
Milwaukee pressed brick	21.00@25.00
Philadelphia pressed brick	40.00
St. Louis pressed brick	35.00
Lime, per bu	65@ 1.00
Louisville cement, per brl	1.35@ 1.40
English Portland cement	3.75@ 4.00
White sand, per brl	1.80
Michigan stucco, per brl	1.75@ 1.05
New York stucco	2.05

CHEESE—In the cheese market there were no noteworthy changes. Trade is a little more active, but the demand is not equal to the supply, and therefore the feeling continues weak. We quote:

Full cream	9½@10
Part skim, Cheddar, choice	7 @ 7¼
Part skim, flat, choice	6¼@ 7¼
Skim, common to fair	5 @ 6
Low grades	2 @ 3

COAL—Was in fair request, and prices of anthracite were firm at the recent advance. Bituminous coals remain unchanged. Following are the retail prices delivered:

Anthracite, egg	$ 7.00	Piedmont	$5.50@6.00
Do, range and nut	7.25@7.50	Indiana block	5.00
Erie	6.50@7.00	Illinois	3.75@4.00
Baltimore & Ohio	5.50	Minonk	4.00

COOPERAGE—Was steady, with sales of 20 cars. Lard tierces at $1.20. Pork barrels quoted at $1.17½@1.20.

EGGS—Were in good demand and firm at 18c per doz.

FISH—Were again quoted active and firm. Below are the prices current:

Whitefish, per ½-brl	$ 6.50 @ 6.75
Whitefish, family, per ½-brl	4.50 @ 4.75
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl	10.00 @10.50
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl	6.50 @ 7.00
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl	6.00 @ 6.25
Mackerel—Large family	5.00 @ 5.25
Codfish—George's, 100 lbs	6.00 @ 6.25
Codfish—Summer-cured, 100 lbs	5.75
Codfish—Dressed	8
Herring—Labrador, split, brls	8.00 @ 8.50
Herring—Holland, per keg	1.10 @ 1.15
Herring—Scaled, per box	30
California salmon, ½-brl, new	9.00 @ 9.25

FRUITS AND NUTS—Sold fairly at steady prices. Domestics are in small supply and display positive strength. We again quote:

FOREIGN.

Dates	$ 6¾@ 7
Figs, layers	11 @ 12
Prunes, Turkish	7¼@ 7¾
Prunes, Bohemian	6¼@ 6½
Raisins, layers	2.70
Raisins, London layers	3.20 @3.25
Raisins, Valencia	12½@ 12¾
Raisins, loose Muscatel	2.75 @2.80
Zanté currants	5¾@ 6
Citron	15 @ 16

DOMESTIC.

Apples, Alden	14 @ 15
Apples, evaporated, boxes	12½@ 13¼
Apples, sliced	6¾@ 7¼
Apples, Eastern, quarters	6¼@ 6¾
Apples, Southern	5½@ 6
Peaches, unpared, halves	5¼@ 6
Raspberries	37
Blackberries	13½@ 14
Pitted cherries	21

NUTS.

Filberts	12 @ 12¼
Almonds, Tarragona	18 @ 19
Naples walnuts	16½@ 17
Brazils	6¼@ 6½
Pecans	12½@ 16

PEANUTS.

Wilmington	6 @ 8
Georgia	9½@ 11
Red Tennessee	6½@ 7¼

GREASE—A light business is reported at the prices given below:

City white	8¾
City brown	5½@6
City yellow	6 @6¼
Country white "A"	8 @8¼
Country white "B"	6¾@7
Country yellow	5¾@6
Country brown	4½@5¼

GREEN FRUITS—Strawberries were higher, owing to the falling off in receipts, and other berries were steady. Peaches and apples were firm. We quote:

Lemons, per box	$6.00@ 7.00
Oranges, per box	9.00@11.00
Strawberries, per case	2.00@ 3.00
Blackberries, per case	3.25@ 4.00
Cherries, per case	1.00@ 1.25
Peaches, per box	1.25@ 1.75
Apples, per brl	3.00@ 4.00

GROCERIES—The market was quoted as before. Trade meets general expectations, and the tone of the market is steady and firm. Sugars and teas are active. We repeat our list:

RICE.

Carolina	7¾@ 8¾
Louisiana	7¾
Ragoon	6 @ 6¾
Patna	6¾@ 7¼

COFFEE.

Java	19 @23½
Java, choice Mandaling	26½@27½
Maracaibo	12½@14½
Mexican, prime to choice	12½@13½
Mexican, fair to good	11 @12½
Rio, fancy	13 @13½
Rio, prime to choice	12 @12½
Rio, fair to good	10¾@11
Rio, common	9¾@10
Rio, roasting	8 @ 8¾

SUGARS.

Patent cut-loaf	10¼@10½
Crushed	10½
Powdered	10½
Granulated, standard	9⅞@10
Granulated, not standard	9¾
A standard	9⅝
A No. 1	9½
Extra C	9½
No. 1	8¾@ 8⅞
Yellow	7½@ 8½

SIRUPS.

Corn	46 @50
Sugar	43 @53
Blackstrap	28 @29
New Orleans molasses, new	50 @65

SPICES.

Allspice	15 @15½
Cloves	33 @35
Pepper	18½@19
Cassia	21 @22
Nutmegs	90 @95

HAY—

No. 1 timothy, per ton	$14.50@15.00
No. 2 timothy, per ton on track	11.00@12.00
Mixed	9.00@10.00
Upland prairie	10.00@12.00
No. 1 prairie	6.00@7.50

HIDES—The demand for heavy hides is good, but otherwise trade is light. We quote:

Green-cured, light, per lb	7¾@8
Green-cured, heavy	7¾@8
Part cured	6¼
Damaged hides	6
Green-salted, bulls	6¼@6½
Calf, per lb	13
Dry-salted, per lb	12
Dry flint, No. 1	14@15
Damaged dry	11@12
Sheep-pelts, wool estimated	22@25

Branded and horn-hooked 15 per cent off from these prices. Long-haired thin skins are classed as damaged hides.

OILS—Jobbers were fairly busy. The city and country trade were ordinarily liberal and the quotations given below were easily sustained:

Carbon, Elaine	16½	Linseed, boiled	58
Carbon, 175 test	12½	Whale, winter	70
Carbon, 150 test	9	Sperm	$ 1.30
Carbon, 110 test	9	Neatsfoot, pure	90
Carbon, snow white and W.W., 150 test	11	Neatsfoot, extra	80
Carbon, Wis. W. W.	10½	Neatsfoot, No. 1	70
Carbon, Wis. P. W.	8½	Bank	45
Carbon, Mich., W.W.	11½	Straits	48
Carbon, Mich., P.W.	9½	Turpentine	47
Lard, current make	95	Miners'	60@63
Lard, No. 1	75	Naphtha, deo, 69 deg	11
Lard, No. 2	65	Gasoline, deo, 74 deg	13
Linseed, raw	55	Gasoline, deo, 87 deg	20

POTATOES—A firmer feeling was reported, sales in a jobbing way being made at $4.50@4.75. The demand was heavy and receipts lighter than for several days.

SALT—Trade is light and prices remain unchanged. We quote:

Fine salt, Saginaw and New York, per brl	$ 1.00
Coarse salt, per brl	1.35@1.40
Dairy, with bags	2.40@2.80
Dairy, without bags	1.80
Ashton dairy, per sack	3.05
Ground alum, in bags	1.10
Liverpool fine, brown	2.50

TALLOW—Is weak at 8¼@8½c for city, 7½@7¾c for No. 1 country, and 6¾@7c for No. 2 country.

WHISKY—Was quoted steady on a basis of $1.16 for finished goods.

WOOL—Trade is fair and prices steady. We quote:

Good to choice medium tub	37@40
Coarse and dingy tub	30@35
Fine and unwashed fleece	25@28
Coarse and unwashed fleece	15@20
Medium and unwashed fleece	22@28
Medium and washed fleece	35@40
Fine washed fleece	37@40
Coarse washed fleece	15@30

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	5,684	17,191	2,673
Tuesday	1,786	8,541	468
Wednesday	4,261	10,362	1,181
Thursday	7,370	22,053	844
Friday	4,462	20,843	1,377
Saturday	2,500	11,000	500
Total	26,563	89,990	7,043
Same week in 1881	24,757	120,194	7,608
Week ending July 1	26,385	84,663	2,992
Shipments—			
Monday	3,059	7,889	339
Tuesday			
Wednesday	2,196	8,965	213
Thursday	4,821	8,136	302
Friday	2,321	10,107	195
Total	12,996	35,087	1,049

CATTLE—The past week was much more favorable to sellers than were the two or three preceding weeks. It did not have a very favorable opening, but as the week advanced the demand steadily improved, and prices, which were weak and variable at the start, gradually worked firmer, showing at the close an aggregate advance of ¼@¾c. All grades shared in the improvement, and taken all in all it was a profitable and generally satisfactory week. The quality of the offerings was not all that could be desired, the proportion of fat cattle being small, but the general average, after all, was not greatly below that of former years at a like period. Common to good droves, averaging from 1,100 to 1,350 lbs, made up the larger part of the daily receipts, and trading was principally at $5.75@7.25. Toward the close a number of prime lots were taken at $7.50@7.75, and in a few instances higher figures were paid, though no extra cattle were offered. The change for the better in the tone of the market is partly if not mainly due to the recent advance in the English market, which has called out a freer export movement. Increased receipts of Texas and native grass cattle may be looked for as a result of the past week's advance, and it would not be surprising should there be a reaction in prices of such.

Native butchers' stuff has come forward very sparingly, and with a good demand to meet sellers had no difficulty in working up prices from 25@50c. Veals also have continued in small supply, and fully previous prices were obtained. In the stocker market not much activity was developed. Few country buyers were present, and sellers had hard work to close out at the previous week's prices.

Texas cattle have continued in liberal supply, but the demand during the past week was more than ordinarily active and everything was picked up, and at advancing prices. The market moved up fully 30@40c, and was particularly firm at the close. The supply went largely into the hands of canners, though shippers bought more freely than usual, the arrivals including many good ones. From $3.75@4.00 for very poor droves, prices ranged upward to $5.25@5.50 for choice, though $4.35@4.90 got most of them.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Steers weighing 1,400 lbs and upwards	$ 8.00@ 8.25
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,500 lbs	7.75@ 7.90
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	7.25@ 7.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh weighing 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	6.00@ 7.00
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,050 lbs	3.50@ 5.50
Stock Cattle—Common steers, weighing 600 to 1,000 lbs	3.75@ 4.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.75@ 3.25
Texas—Grass cattle	3.75@ 5.50
Veals—Per 100 lbs	4.00@ 7.75
Milch cows	30.00@60.00

NOTE—All sales of hogs in this market are made subject to shrinkage of 40 lbs for piggy sows and 80 lbs for stags. Dead hogs sell at 2c per lb for weight of 300 lbs and over; 1c for less than 200 lbs.

HOGS—An active and slowly advancing market was experienced for the week just ended. With an average daily run of only about 15,000 hogs sellers had the advantage, and since Tuesday they have succeeded in working up prices fully 15c, reaching the highest point of the season—viz.: $9.00, that figure being paid on Thursday for two loads of assorted hogs averaging 324 lbs. Shippers were more than ordinarily active and they secured nearly one-half the entire receipts. Few prime heavy hogs were to be seen. The bulk of the arrivals were of light and common to good mixed lots. Saturday's market was active and firm at $6.50@7.75 for skips and culls, at $7.90@8.45 for poor to prime light, and at $7.90@8.90 for poor to choice heavy. One year ago light hogs sold at $6.15@6.45, and heavy at $6.05@6.60.

SHEEP—There was a more active and a stronger market for this description of live stock, the improvement being due more to the advance in cattle and hogs than to anything else. The demand was chiefly of a local character, only about 1,000 head being forwarded alive. The market finished firm at $3.50@5.00 per 100 lbs for poor to prime sheep, and at $2.00@4.00 per head for lambs.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, July 8.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,000 head; total for week thus far, 9,700 head; same time last week, 8,300 head. Market firm and unchanged; sales: good steers, $6.50@7.25; light to medium, $5.00@6.20.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts today, 6,500 head; total for week thus far, 27,000 head; for same time last week, 24,000 head. Market steady and unchanged but Eastern reports unfavorable. Sales fair to good clipped at $4.50@5.25; choice, $5.25@5.50; best grades disposed of.

HOGS—Receipts today, 5,000 head; total for week thus far, 22,000 head; for same time last week, 19,500 head. Very few here. Feeling stronger. Sales, two car loads, York weights, $8.60@8.70; one load common, $8.00.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 8.—CATTLE—Steady; unchanged; receipts, 1,000; shipments, 666; grass Texans, canning grades, $3.50@4.50; good to choice fat steers $4.75@5.25; native cows, $3.00@4.25; native steers, 1,100 to 1,250 lbs, $6.50@7.00; stockers $3.50@4.00; feeding steers, $4.25@5.00.

SHEEP—Steady; unchanged; receipts, 3,000; shipments none; good to choice muttons, $3.50@4.50; lower grades, $2.75@3.25.

HOGS—Firm; shipping pigs, $7.60@7.90; packing, $7.90@8.40; butchers' to fancy, $8.50@8.90; stockers, $6.00@6.25; receipts, 898; shipments, none.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, July 8.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,500; shipments, 2,500; firm; active; 10c higher; butchers' steers, $4.50@5.50; native cows, $2.60@3.85; Texan steers, $3.50@4.85; no shipping steers on sale.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,100; shipments, 3,000; firmer; 5c higher; light, $6.75@7.50; medium, $7.60@8.10; heavy packing, $8.10@8.40.

SHEEP—No receipts or shipments; market nominal.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 8.—HOGS—Strong; $7.40@8.75; receipts, 500; shipments, 140.

CATTLE—Firm; shipping, $5.50@7.25; butchers', $3.00@6.00; stockers and feeders, $3.25@5.00; receipts, 475; shipments, 400; 25 cars through.

SHEEP—Demand active at $3.00@4.60; receipts, 800; shipments, 1,000.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 8.—HOGS—Active, firm, and higher; common and light, $6.50@8.35; packers' and butchers', $7.80@8.80; receipts, 315; shipments, 420.

LUMBER.

The Franklin street market was nearly bare of cargoes. There were a number of buyers present, and prices were nominally unchanged. We quote:

Green piece-stuff, short and long	$10.50@12.50
Green common inch	12.50@14.00
Green medium	14.00@18.00
Extra good and select	22.00@28.00
Green good inch	19.00@22.00
Boards and strips	12.00@20.00
Standard shingles	2.40@ 2.50
Extra shingles	2.50@ 2.70
Lath	2.25

The trade at a general meeting at the exchange room Saturday revised the yard price-list, making several reductions as follows:

First, second, and third clear, 3@4 inch	$ 50.00
First and second clear, rough, 2-inch	48.00
Third clear, rough, 2-inch	42.00
First and second clear, dressed siding	21.50
Common dressed siding	20.50
A siding strips	30.00
A siding	20.50
Flooring, second common, dressed	34.00
A stock boards, 13@16-inch, rough	39.00
B stock boards, 10@12-inch	40.00
C stock boards, 10@12-inch	30.00
Fencing, flooring	16.50
Fencing, first quality	14.50
Fencing, No. 2	11.50
Common boards, 18@20 ft	16.00
Common boards, 10@20 ft	15.00
Dimension stuff, 20@30 ft	27.00
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8, inclusive, 18 ft	14.50
Pickets, flat, rough, and good	17.00
Pickets, square head	19.00
Lath	2.75
Shingles, extra A	3.00
Shingles, standard	2.80
Cedar posts, 4 to 11-inch, round	12@ 15
Oak, first to second clear, 1 to 4-inch	35.00
Third clear	30.00
Maple, clear, 1 to 4-inch	40.50
Maple, common	25.00
Maple, clear, flooring	40.00@45.00
Cherry, first and second, 1-inch	75.00
Cherry, plank, first and second, clear	80.00
Blackwalnut, first and second, inch	90.00
Blackwalnut, common	65.00@70.00

The receipts of lumber and shingles since Jan. 1 have been as follows:

	Lumber.	Shingles.
1882	781,887,000	363,402,000
1881	659,336,000	287,874,000
Increase	122,551,000	75,528,000

The *Mississippi Valley Lumberman and Manufacturer*, July 6: "The whole question of 'up or down' in lumber depends upon the crops of the West. At present all reports agree that the prospects in the Mississippi Valley north of Cairo and west to the mountains were never better at this season of the year than at present. The Northern wheat region promises one of the most beautiful crops. Recent reports from the corn crop, although not so encouraging, are very satisfactory to all concerned. These facts lead to a continuance of the demand for lumber, and will sustain the prices of the spring in all the markets of the West. There is scarcely a firm from St. Louis north to Lake Superior that is not laboring under a burden of orders at present figures for stocks which they have not got and which they cannot find among their neighbors in lumber fit to ship. About all the lumber of last year's make on hand in the West is the odds and ends of those sizes and kinds with which sawyers and edgers afflict the trade everywhere in spite of all protest and remonstrance. St. Louis ships a million per day, and with little or no shading. Minneapolis is unhappy because she has only dry uppers for sale, and they are not needed for the Western trade; but as long as none of our neighbors are better off they avoid the pangs of jealousy. The log drives are so far in the booms and well on the way that no danger of any failure is entertained on any of the rivers of the Northwest."

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, July 8—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 12s 6d; No. 2, 10s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 10s 6d; No. 2, 9s 9d; spring, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s; white, No. 1, 9s 11d; No. 2, 9s 9d; club, No. 1, 10s 4d; No. 2, 9s 11d. Corn, 7s.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 91s. Lard, 64s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, July 8.—LARD—Prime Western steady at 65s.

CHEESE—American choice dull at 55s 6d.

GRAIN—Corn—Mixed old steady at 7s 1d. Wheat—Spring No. 2 firmer at 9s 8d; No. 1 white firmer at 10s 2d; winter firmer at 10s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, July 8.—COTTON—Steady at 6 15-16@7⅛d; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 9,000.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 5¾@5¼d.

CHEESE—Fine American, 56s.

PROVISIONS—American lard, 64s 6d. Prime mess pork, 91s. Bacon—Long clear, 62s.

LONDON, July 8.—TURPENTINE—Spirits, 37s 6d.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, July 8.—Wheat strong; California club, 9s 10d@10s 1d; white Michigan, 10s 2d; red winter, 10s 4d; spring, 8s 3d@9s 8d. Corn strong; 7s ½d. MARK LANE—Cargoes off coast—Wheat a shade dearer. Corn, nothing offering. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and corn a shade dearer. Country markets—English firm. French a shade dearer. Fair average quality American mixed corn for prompt shipment by sail, 32s. Fair average quality red winter wheat for prompt shipment by sail, 47s 6d. Fair average quality red winter wheat for shipment during the present and following month, 48s 6d. Fair average wheat off coast—Red winter, 51s 6d; No. 2 spring, 49s 6d; California, 49s 6d. Good shipping California wheat just shipped, 47s 6d; nearly due, 49s 6d. Weather in England, heavy rain. PARIS—Flour and wheat a shade dearer.

LIVERPOOL, July 8.—Wheat strong, 1d higher; red winter, 10s 4d; No. 2 spring, 9s 8d; No. 3 do, 9s 4d; California advanced 1d. Corn strong; 7s ½d. Off coast—Wheat firm, a shade higher; No. 2 spring, red winter and California advanced 6d. Corn—Nothing offering. To arrive—Wheat firm, a shade higher; No. 2 spring and red winter in London advanced 6d. Corn firm, a shade higher; advanced 6d. Country markets firm. Heavy rains in England. Pork firmer; 1s higher, 91s. Lard firmer; 1s higher, 64s 6d. Long clear sides firmer; 6d higher, 62s. Short clear sides, 65s. Beef—135s extra India mess. Tallow—42s 6d. Cheese dull; 1s lower, 56s.

LIVERPOOL, July 8, 11:30 a. m.—Flour, 10s@12s 6d; Wheat—Winter, 9s 9d@10s 6d; spring, 9s 11d; white, 9s 9d@9s 11d; club, 9s 11d@10s 4d. Corn, 7s. Pork, 91s. Lard, 64s 6d.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 8.—COTTON—Quiet and steady at 12 15-16@13 3-16c; futures firm; July, 13.04c; August, 13.08c; September, 12.72c; October, 12.01c; November, 11.84c; December, 11.84c; January, 11.94c; February, 12.04c; March, 12.14c; April, 12.25c.

FLOUR—Firm; receipts, 11,000 brls; exports, 7,000 brls; super State and Western, $3.65@4.60; common to good extra, $4.50@5.60; good to choice, $5.70@9.00; white wheat extra, $7.25@9.00; extra Ohio, $4.65@8.00; St. Louis, $4.75@9.00; Minnesota patent process, $8.25@9.35.

GRAIN—Wheat ½@1c higher on cash lots; 1¼@2¼c higher on options; receipts, 119,000 bu; exports, 149,000 bu; No. 2 spring, $1.30; ungraded red, $1.10@1.34; steamer No. 2 red, $1.25; No. 2 red, $1.33@1.33¾ certificates, $1.34¼@1.34½ delivered, $1.33 free on board; No. 1 red, $1.34½; mixed winter, $1.29@1.29¼; ungraded white, $1.22¼@1.31; No. 1 white, sales of 33,000 bu at $1.29½@1.30 certificates, $1.30¼@1.31 delivered; No. 2 red, July, sales 800,000 bu at $1.28½@1.29½, closing at $1.29¼; August sales 912,000 bu at $1.22½@1.24, closing at $1.24; September sales 632,000 bu at $1.22½@1.24¼, closing at $1.23⅞; October, sales 384,000 bu at $1.22⅜@1.24½, closing at $1.24¼. Corn—Cash lots firm; options 1@1¼c lower; receipts, 68,000 bu; exports, 16,000 bu; ungraded, 84@88c; No. 2, 87@87¼c in store, 87¾@87⅞c in elevator, 88@88¾c delivered; No. 2, July, 87@88c, closing at 87¼c; August, 87¼@88⅛c, closing at 87⅜c; September, 88@89¼c, closing 88½c; October, 88@89¼c, closing at 88½c; November, 87¼@88c, closing at 87¾c. Oats—Cash firm; receipts, 55,000 bu; exports none; mixed Western, 61@65c; white do, 61@68c.

HAY—Quiet; steadily held at 65c.

HOPS—Held very strong; Eastern, 34@35c; New York State, 20@38c.

GROCERIES—Coffees firm and unchanged. Sugar steady and unchanged. Molasses—Foreign easier; more active. Rice quiet and steady.

PETROLEUM—Higher and firm; United, 55¼c; crude, 6¾@6¾c; refined, 7c.

TALLOW—Firm; 8¼@8¾c.

RESIN—Steady at $2.00@2.10.

TURPENTINE—Steady at 46c.

EGGS—Western fresh higher; firm; 20¼@21c.

LEATHER—In fair demand; firmly held; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light, middle, and heavy weight, 21@25c.

WOOL—Quiet; steadily held; domestic fleece, 37@46c; pulled, 18@42c; unwashed, 12@34c; Texas, 14@34c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower; new mess, $22.50. Beef quiet and steady. Cut meats scarce and nominal. Lard unsettled; prime steam, 13¼c.

BUTTER—Firm for choice; 14@24c.

CHEESE—Dull and drooping at 7@9¼c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 8.—FLOUR—Unchanged and active.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western active and strong, closing easier; No. 2 red winter, spot, $1.32@1.32⅛; July, $1.22⅛; August, $1.21⅛@1.21⅜; September, $1.21@1.21¼; October, $1.22¼@1.22⅜. Corn—Western opened higher and strong, closing lower; mixed, spot, 84¾@85¼c; July, 85¼c asked; August, 86¼@86¾c; September, 88c asked; October, 90c asked. Oats higher and active; Western white, 65@67½c; mixed, 60@62c; Pennsylvania, 35c. Rye quiet but firmer at 75@80c.

HAY—Higher at $17.00@18.00.

PROVISIONS—Higher; fair jobbing demand; mess pork, $22.50@23.50. Bulk meats—Shoulders and clear rib sides, packed, 11c and 14¼c. Bacon—Shoulders, 12c; clear rib sides, 15¼c. Hams, 15½@16c. Lard—Refined, 13¼c.

BUTTER—Steady; Western packed, 14@20c; creamery, 23@27c.

EGGS—Firm and active at 20c.

PETROLEUM—Dull and nominal.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm at 8¾@9½c. Sugar quiet; A soft, 9¼c.

WHISKY—Dull at $1.15.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 814 brls; wheat, 12,749 bu; corn, 7,376 bu; oats, 840 bu; rye, 352 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 25,692 bu; corn, 508 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 470,000 bu; corn, 161,250 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 8.—FLOUR—Dull. Rye flour unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Supplies of new Southern wheat coming in more freely, and the quality is fine; demand light; options ½@⅝c higher; mixed, on track, $1.25; No. 2 red, July, $1.25¼@1.26; August, $1.20¾@1.21¼; September, $1.20¾@1.21; October, $1.21@1.22. Corn—Cash 1@2c higher; options ¾@1¼c lower; sail mixed, 90c; steamer, 88c; No. 3, 87c; rejected, 85c; sail mixed, July, 87¼@88c; August, 87¼@87¾c; September, 87¾@88c. Oats—Good demand and firm; No. 2 white, 69@63½c; No. 3 do, 64@64½c; rejected, 62½c.

PROVISIONS—Strong and higher. Beef—Mess, $20.50; dried beef, $18.00. Mess pork, $23.50@24.00; prime do, $21.50. Hams—Smoked, 15½@16c; do salt and pickled, 13¼@13⅜c. Sides—Smoked, 15¼c. Lard firmer; kettle, $13.62½@13.65; steamer, $13.50.

BUTTER—Steady and unchanged.

CHEESE—Steady and unchanged.

EGGS—Firm and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Firm and unchanged.

WHISKY—Dull and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,800 brls; wheat, 4,800 bu; corn, 2,800 bu; oats, 850 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 9,700 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, July 8.—FLOUR—Most brands unchanged; patent spring wheats, $7.50@9.50; patent winter, $6.50@8.00.

GRAIN—Corn firm; No. 2 and high mixed, 93@94c; steamer mixed and yellow, 92@93c; no grade, 89@91c. Oats—Prices fully sustained; No. 1 and extra white, 69¾@72c; No. 2 white, 69@69½c; No. 3 do, 66¼@67c. Rye—Small sales; 90@92c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; extra prime, $18.50@19.00; mess, $22.50@22.75; clear and extra do, $24.50@26.50. Beef steady; mess, $13.00@14.00; extra mess, $15.00@16.00; family, $18.00@20.00. Lard higher; city Western, 12¾@13¼c.

BUTTER—Choice sells readily; best creameries, 25@27c; choice dairy, 20@22c; ladle-packed, 15@20c.

CHEESE—Dull; choice, 10½@11c; fair to good, 9@10c.

EGGS—Demand steady; 18@18½c.

HIDES—Quiet; Western dry, 17@18½c.

TALLOW—Firm; rendered, 7@8¼c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,380 brls and 5,450 sacks; corn, 32,000 bu; oats, 18,403 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 30 brls.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 8.—FLOUR—High grades scarce and firm; $7.25.

GRAIN—Corn in fair demand; mixed firmer, 90c; white easier at $1.00. Oats—Western scarce and held at 50@52c, new Texas higher at 51@53c.

CORN-MEAL—Higher; held at $4.40.

HAY—Dull; ordinary, $20.00; prime, $24.00@25.00; choice, $26.00@27.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork strong; $23.37½@23.75. Lard higher; tierce, refined, $13.00@13.25; keg, $13.50. Bulk meats firmer; shoulders held at $10.50. Bacon higher; shoulders, $10.62½; clear rib and long clear, $14.62½. Hams—Sugar-cured dull; canvased, $14.00@15.00.

BRAN—Scarce and higher; $1.10.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and firm; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 8@10¼c. Sugar dull and unchanged. Molasses nominal. Rice quiet; Louisiana, 5¾@7¼c.

BRAN—Steady; $1.05.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 8.—FLOUR—Dull; unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat higher and active; No. 2 red, $1.11¼@1.13¼ cash, $1.10¾ July, $1.06¾ August, $1.05¾ September, $1.06 bid October, $1.04 year; No. 3 red, $1.07@1.09¼ cash; No. 4 red, $1.03 bid cash. Corn active and higher; 80¾c cash, 79¾c July, 77c August, 76c bid October, 68¼c bid year. Oats firm; 55c cash, 53c July, 40c August, 37¾c year. Rye firm; 68c. Barley nominal.

LEAD—Firm at $4.65.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.15.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; $22.40 bid cash. Dry salt and bacon firm and unchanged. Lard nominal; 12¾c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,175 brls; wheat, 103,000 bu; corn, 9,800 bu; oats, 1,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,742 brls; wheat, 51,000 bu; corn, 10,000 bu, oats, 16,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, July 8.—FLOUR—Quiet and weak.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 Milwaukee hard nominal; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.28¼; July, $1.28¼; August, $1.17¾; September, $1.09; year nominal; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.02¾; No. 4 and rejected nominal. Corn steady; No. 2, 80¼c; rejected higher at 78c. Oats scarce and firm; No. 2, 54c; choice white, 63c. Rye firm; No. 1, 75c bid; No. 2, 71c. Barley quiet and firmer; No. 2 spring, cash and July, 84c bid; September nominally 80c bid, sellers 81c; No. 3 spring extra, 75c.

PROVISIONS—Easier. Mess pork, $22.00 cash and July; $22.10 August. Lard—Prime steam, $12.70 cash and July; $12.75 August.

HOGS—Stronger; $7.80@8.40.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,500 brls; wheat, 29,000 bu; barley, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 1,300 bu; barley none.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 8.—COTTON—Firm at 12¾c.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer; No. 2 red winter, old, $1.20; new, $1.15@1.17 cash; $1.10¼@1.10¾ July; $1.05½@1.06¼ August; receipts, 16,500 bu; shipments, 9,000 bu. Corn in good demand; No. 2 mixed, 81¼@81⅝c cash; 83@82¼c July; 80½@81c August; 81@81¼c September; 71@71⅛c year. Oats easier; No. 2 mixed, 57c. Rye firm at 75@76c.

PROVISIONS—Pork easier at $22.75. Lard quiet at 13¼c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, 9¾c; clear rib, 13¾c. Bacon easier; shoulders, 10¾c; clear rib, 14¼c; clear, 14½c.

WHISKY—Higher; firm; $1.13; combination sales of finished goods, 840 brls on the basis of $1.13.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, July 8.—GRAIN—Wheat opened firm, closing weaker; No. 2 red, spot, $1.27; July, $1.16; August and September, $1.10½; year, $1.08. Corn less firm at close; No. 2, spot, 86c; July, 81¼c; August, 81c; September, 80c bid; October, 80c; year, 68¼c. Oats quiet and steady; spot, 57¼c; August, 42¼c; September, 41c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 16,000 bu; corn, 3,300 bu; oats, 809 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 36,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, July 8.—COTTON—Nominally unchanged.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull, weak, lower; old No. 2, $1.15@1.20; new, $1.05. Corn in fair demand; No. 2, 92c; mixed, 82c. Oats steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—In fair demand and firm. Mess pork, $23.50. Bulk shoulders, 9¾c; clear rib, 13¾c; clear sides, 14c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9¾c; clear rib, 14¼c; clear, 15c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 15c. Lard quiet and unchanged.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., July 8.—GRAIN—Corn firm and nominal; high mixed, 77½@78c; mixed, 77¼@77½c. Oats firm and higher; No. 2 white, 58@58¼c. Rye nominal; No. 2, 75c.

HIGHWINES—Unchanged at $1.12.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, none; corn, 15,000 bu; oats, 5,250 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, none; corn, 5,000 bu; oats, 15,750 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, July 8.—GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts 9,700 bu; shipments, 10,000 bu; firm; quiet; No. 2, 97¼c cash; 94c July; 95c August; No. 3, 88c cash. Corn—Receipts, 2,600 bu; shipments, 5,700 bu; quiet; No. 2 mixed, 73¼c; 73c July, 72c August. Oats quiet; 52c cash, 40c July, 37c August.

BUTTER—Firm; 18c.

EGGS—Weak; 10c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., July 8.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and unchanged; No. 1 white, $1.25¼; July, $1.24¾; August, $1.09¾ asked; September, $1.08¾; October, $1.08¾; year nominal at $1.07¼; No. 2 red, $1.25; No. 2 white, $1.21¾.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 7,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—None.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 8.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; $1.28¾@1.29¾. Corn firm; 77@78c. Oats firm; white, 57@59c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, July 8.—GRAIN—Wheat nominally unchanged. Corn higher; No. 2 Chicago, 90c.

PETROLEUM.

BRADFORD, Pa., July 8.—PETROLEUM—Excited and higher; opens at 53¾c; highest, 59c; lowest, 53¼c; closing, 55c. Sales, 3,219,000 brls; total shipments, 75,286 brls; charters, 85,700 brls.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., July 8.—PETROLEUM—Opened at 53¾c; highest, 58¼c; lowest, 53¼c; closed, 55½c; shipments, 58,000; charters, 86,000.

PITTSBURG, July 8.—PETROLEUM—Excited; United certificates irregular; closed at 55¼c; refined, 6¾c, Philadelphia delivery.

COTTON.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 8.—COTTON—Firm; middling, 12⅛c; receipts, 41 bales; shipments, 264; stock, 7,500.

GALVESTON, July 8.—COTTON—Steady; middling, 12¼c; low do, 11½c; good ordinary, 11⅛c; net receipts, 77 bales; sales, 17; stock, 2,400.

NEW ORLEANS, July 8.—COTTON—Firm; middling, 12⅜c; low do, 12¼c; good ordinary, 11⅜c; net receipts, 12 bales; exports to Continent, 2,300; sales, 600; stock, 53,365.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, July 8.—For the closing day of the week there has shown that quiet demand usual to the period of the season. There has been a moderate request for certain qualities of cottons, with the general market showing increasing steadiness. The price of the Merrimack new dark fancy prints has been made 6¾c. There has been more inquiry manifested for autumn styles of fancy dress goods. The tone of the market gives evidence of increasing strength.

HARDWICK HALL.

The Home of the Marquis of Hartington—Bess of Hardwick.

London News.

The Marquis of Hartington, sitting on the Treasury bench, with his hat over his eyes, must long to get away from the atmosphere of politics and chatter to the quietude of his gray-towered mansion, Hardwick Hall. The ancient house is the very beau ideal of a "statesman's retreat," far "from the janglings and nonsense noises of the world." The stately building is off the tourist track, miles distant from the railway's bustle and the show places of the Peak. The hall is reached from Chesterfield station, on the Midland Railway, by a pleasant walk past the famous church with the crooked spire, through Hasland, to the pretty village of Heath, where the pedestrian, leaving the turnpike, gets into a charming lane leading directly to Hardwick Park, noted for its gigantic oaks and rare bits of woodland.

Built of stone dug out of the hill on which it stands, the mansion is, as Lord Byron once remarked, "a most beautiful and venerable object of curiosity." The walls of this vast, oblong, six-towered mansion are sombre with age and the weather's freaks; but time has rather added to than taken away the old hall's beauty. Indeed, the house is a picture in stone, with its graceful colonnades, quaint carvings, and many windows filled with thousands of diamond panes. No residence in England probably has such prodigality of light as Hardwick Hall and those who have seen it at sunset, when its entire facade is like a huge mirror, reflecting dazzling tints of ruby, purple, and gold, can thoroughly except the truth of the couplet familiar in the neighborhood:

Hardwick Hall,
More glass than wall.

The windows, in fact, are so numerous that they actually aroused the querulousness of Lord Bacon, who said, in his perplexity, "One cannot tell where to become to be out of the sun or the cold."

Hardwick Hall is rich in historic associations. It was built by a remarkable woman, Bess of Hardwick, of whom Queen Elizabeth said: "There is no lady in this land that I better love and like." This opinion was not shared by the Earl of Shrewsbury. In Bess's third widowhood, when she had not survived her charms of wit and beauty, he became her fourth husband, and soon discovered to his sorrow that she had survived her amiability, and that her wit was something like the scropion's sting. After many domestic tiffs the Earl, like a discreet man, gave up the struggle and retreated; but when he died he left on record the statement that Bess was a "shrew," and a bad and malicious wife.

The hall itself is full of interest to the antiquarian and the tourist. Its tapestry treasures are perhaps richer than those adorning any other English mansion. The work, or at least much of it, is exceedingly rare, and, among other subjects, indicates the story of Esther and Ahasuerus and the history of Ulysses. Very curious and quaintly upholstered is the furniture; but the Tudor chairs, the ancient cabinets, and the carved chests scarcely attract so much attention as the cleverly-worked long table "inlaid with representations of musical instruments, playing-cards, chess and backgammon boards, and music with the notes familiar to those who are acquainted with the old style of writing it."

The picture gallery, running the whole length of the eastern front of the house, contains many paintings of distinguished people who have figured prominently in history; among these is a portrait of the famous Mary Cavendish, the emphatic lady who angerily said Sir Stanhope was "more ugly in shape than the vilest toad in the world"; another of Mary Queen of Scots, taken when her face had been saddened by ten years of captivity; and a painting of William, the first Duke of Devonshire, who is "so embroidered and bewigged, so plumed, booted, and spurred, that he is scarcely to be discerned" through his finery.

Or plain, or beautiful the while,
No lady can afford to smile,
Unless her teeth are like the snow;
And if she fail in this,
And can't afford to smile or kiss,
She must use Sozodont, I trow.

MILITIA NOTES.

Muster of the First Brigade Illinois National Guards Last Week.

A Unique Order to the Chaplain of the First Regiment.

The Muster of the First Brigade.

The inspections of the Third and Fourth Infantry Regiments, First Brigade, have been concluded, and the reports have been forwarded. Both regiments showed up fairly well. The Third was inspected, according to order, by Capt. Fred Bennitt, Adjutant of the Fourth Regiment, Joliet. The following table shows the numbers present, aggregate, and percentages present of the several companies:

	Present.	Aggregate.	Per cent.
Company A, Sycamore	39	65	60.0
Company B, Rockford	68	95	71.5
Company C, Freeport	51	64	79.6
Company D, Aurora	66	83	79.5
Company E, Elgin	45	49	91.8
Company F, Rochelle	32	62	51.6
Company G, Woodstock	50	53	94.3
Company I, Galena	50	64	78.1
Company K, Naperville	58	69	84.0
Field and staff	15	15	100.0
Total	474	619	76.4

Capt. Myron G. Stolp, of Company D, Third Regiment, Aurora, inspected the Fourth Regiment, with the following result:

	Present.	Aggregate.	Per cent.
Company A, Streator	59	65	90.7
Company B, Sublette	75	95	78.9
Company C, Wenona	39	55	70.9
Company D, Dwight	19	56	33.9
Company E, Joliet	51	75	68.0
Company F, Ottawa	45	54	83.3
Company G, Bloomington	27	45	60.0
Company H, Piper City	11	47	23.4
Field staff and band	26	30	86.6
Total	352	522	67.2

Battery C, Maj. Young, of Joliet, was inspected by Col. Hamilton, the Inspector-General, but the result has not yet been obtained.

This completes the inspection of the First Brigade, which, without Battery C, shows the following strength:

First Regiment Infantry	478
Second Regiment Infantry	295
Third Regiment Infantry	619
Fourth Regiment Infantry	522
First Battalion Cavalry	370
Battery D	104
Total strength on rolls	2,388

The above figures do not include the five companies of the old Second Regiment, for which no rolls were made out, and which will probably be mustered out of the service. According to the rules of muster last year the First Brigade—leaving out Battery C—will draw State military funds per capita for 1,816 officers and men. It is at present impossible to say what the amount per capita will be this year, but it is presumed that it will be in the neighborhood of $15, with the cutting down of the force.

Chaplains, to Your Posts; March!

The following order was issued as a special by Col. Fitz-Simons, last Saturday night, for the benefit of the Regimental Chaplain, Dr. H. W. Thomas:

Special Order No. 8.—Amid scenes of pleasure and recreation, when the heart is light and joyous, and we have for a brief time left the busy cares of every-day life, seeking rest and freedom for our mental and physical powers, it is eminently fitting and proper that our spiritual natures should not be forgotten, but that they, too, should be supplied with the necessary means for full and free enjoyment.

To the end, and in view of our duties to one another on the occasion of our annual encampment at Lake Geneva, Wis., commencing on the 15th of July, 1882;

It is ordered that the Chaplain, Capt. H. W. Thomas, D. D., put on the armor of the Christian soldier, and with a full round of Christian ammunition appear at the encampment at the place above stated on the 16th of July, 1882, and hold divine service before the regimental and attending visitors.

By order of Col. Fitz-Simons, commanding.
C. W. LAING, Captain and Adjutant.

The First Regiment Encampment.

Everybody is on the qui vive in anticipation of the First Regiment encampment at Geneva Lake, commencing on the 15th inst. The amount of provisions that have been donated by the generous business firms of Chicago to the regiment appears to be sufficient to keep the organization in food all summer. Two car-loads went up last Saturday. Quartermaster Bell will start for the camp today, with the ten Quartermaster-Sergeants of the regiment, a corps of laborers, and all the camp and garrison equipages. Col. Fitz-Simons is very anxious to take a large command into camp the first time, and hopes that all business men will allow those of their employés who belong to the regiment to take their vacation at this time. The several companies are competing with each other in the elegance of their appointments and their acquisitions for the camp. Capt. Buchanan, of A, triumphantly announced last Saturday night that his company had secured an ice-cream freezer to take along, and thus far that is a squelcher to the rest; but no doubt some ambitious rival will come smiling to the front this week with a churn or a washing-machine to cast reflection upon the command the members of which ate their camp-grub from china plates at Oconomowoc last summer, to the annoyance of the State Tin Cup Brigade. The First Regiment will have a full-dress street parade in starting out for camp next Saturday morning.

Forty Rounds.

The question of the future of the Second Regiment will not be definitly settled for a week or two.

Capt. Robert E. Coxe, of Company D, Seventh Regiment, has tendered his resignation on account of business. Accepted.

Company A, First Regiment, will elect a Second Lieutenant Tuesday night, Aug. 2, an order having been issued to that effect.

Capt. George H. Fay, Company I, Sixth Regiment, has tendered his resignation for imperative business reasons. The same has been accepted.

An election has been ordered in Company B, Third Regiment, Rockford, to fill vacancy caused by expiration of term of Lieut. George J. Manny.

First-Sergt. Joseph A. Sheppard, of Company D, First Regiment, has been elected Second Lieutenant of the same company, vice Bartlett, resigned.

An election has been ordered in Company A, Third Regiment, Sycamore, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Second-Lieut. M. M. Orton.

A new company of fifty men has been mustered in at Lincoln and attached to the Fifth Regiment as Company D. An election of officers has been ordered.

A Springfield man announces that the "woods are full of candidates for the Brigadiership of the First Brigade," but it is thought that the vacancy will not be filled very soon.

The companies of the Second Regiment who visited Wisconsin on the Fourth all report an enjoyable time. Company E, Capt. Vierling, went to Kenosha, and as usual captured the town.

The First Regiment's new band was practicing last Saturday afternoon with twenty-eight pieces, and expects to continue the practice during the coming week, in order to be in shape for the encampment.

The new roster of officers of the Illinois National Guard now being prepared by the Adjutant-General will be out within a week or ten days. The numerous changes recently have delayed the work greatly.

An election has been ordered for two Lieutenants in Company D, First Infantry, vice H. Lesch and R. H. Bartlett. Same to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of First-Lieut. Street, Company A, First Regiment.

First-Lieut. James C. Miller, Company D, Eighth Infantry, has resigned on account of imperative business reasons, and his resignation has been accepted. Second-Lieut. John A. Savage, of the same company, has resigned for the same reasons.

Capt. Ingvar Larsen, commanding Troop E, First Cavalry, has obtained leave of absence from the State, with permission to visit foreign lands. He sailed for Copenhagen, Denmark, his native country, several days ago and expects to be gone for some time.

The Veteran Corps of the First Regiment hold a special meeting at the armory tonight, at which all the newly-elected officers will be present, to consider the subject of accompanying the command to the Geneva Lake encampment. All the members are desired to be present.

Battery D, of Chicago, went down to Indianapolis to attend the prize-drill, and secured ninth place. Either there were some powerful organizations represented at the drill or Battery D was in hard luck, for, under ordinary circumstances, the sectional drills of this command are exceptionally good.

The new uniforms and helmets of the First Regiment are arriving in daily installments, as fast as they can be gotten in readiness in New York. The old uniforms and equipments have been cleaned, pressed, and put in thorough repair, and look nearly as good as new. The regiment will present a fine appearance on its next parade.

In a recent drill at Little Rock, Ark., the Quapaw Guards, of that city, captured first, second, third, and fourth prize money. Just how this remarkable feat was performed is not quoted; whether the Quapaw Guards were the only company drilling; or whether they argued their competitors out of their rights upon the shotgun theory; or they might have won the money after drill in a game of draw-poker. No matter how it was done, the "Quaps" raked in the sum total of the prizes, and were so elated that they started out to thrash the world. They met the enemy and they were his'n, at Louisville and at Indianapolis.

The reports of the Brigade Inspectors will not reach Adjutant-General Elliott at the Springfield headquarters before the 20th. The work of inspection has proceeded slowly this year, and the ranks have not been full, partly owing to the fact that it has been busy times with the farmers, who represent the majority of the companies.

Battery A, Danville, Capt. E. Winter, which is now part and parcel of the Second Brigade, has been doing a little lobbying on its own account at Washington, through the Representative of that Congressional District, Cannon, and the result is that Congress, by special act, has ordered sent to the battery four new bronze pieces. The battery now has two splendid rifled Parrotts. The new guns have not yet arrived. Battery A is determined not to be behind any command in the country if it can help it. The addition to the armory will entitle Capt. Winter to the gold leaf and rank of Major, according to the military code.

Company C, First Cavalry, Capt. Starkweather, went into camp at Joliet from the 1st to the 5th of this month, as guests of the officers and members of Battery C, Maj. Mansfield Young. The reports are that the cavalrymen had a splendid time; that the members of the battery sat up nights to entertain them, and would not allow them to spend a cent; that the infantry company of the city ignored the invitation of Battery C to participate in the pleasures and exercises, and behaved in an unbecoming manner throughout the visit, greatly to the indignation of the citizens generally. This is the report and may be taken for all that it is worth. Company C took down sixty men.

Some time ago a tacit permission was given the ex-officers and members of the old Sixteenth Battalion (colored) to organize an independent company. At first they scouted the idea, but afterward reconsidered and went about the work. An order was issued at General Headquarters, Springfield, last week for the election of officers of the "Chicago Light Infantry," by which name it is presumed the new colored company wish to be designated. The election is to take place next Wednesday night, Lieut. F. S. Allen, of Battery D, to preside. The company claim to have 100 men enlisted. Capt. Alex Brown, the old commander of Company B, Sixteenth, will probably be elected Captain of the new organization. The command will report direct to Brigade Headquarters, First Brigade, provided there ever is any.

One of the Scotch companies of the old Sixth Regiment was drilling at the Lake street armory of the Second Regiment last Saturday night in citizens' clothes. It is evident that Col. Thompson expects to put this company at least back into the organization. It is rumored upon good authority that the Adjutant-General intends to muster out all the companies of the old Second Regiment now in the service and accept the resignations of all the officers. In this event it is more than probable that Col. Thompson is to be allowed to recruit the command up to the standard of a regiment if he can. It is also reported that ex-Capt. F. B. Davis, of Company C, First Regiment, has signified his willingness to accept the position of Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second if elected.

Is it possible that the South has all the crack military companies of the National Guard? The prizes of late have all been won by organizations from Southern States—the Chickasaw Guards of Memphis, the Porter Rifles of Nashville, the Louisville battery of artillery, and the Quapaw Guards of Little Rock. Where are all our boasted companies of Northern regiments? True, none of them have entered into drills with Southern competitors to any great extent since the National tournament at St. Louis, when the North beat the best thing the South had; but why not? There is to be a Tillotson prize drill at Milwaukee on the 2d and 3d of August, to which all military companies are invited. The first prize will be $1,200, the second $400, the third $200, and the fourth $100. It is to be hoped that some of our Illinois companies will go up and take a turn at the wheel, to let people know that they are alive yet, whether they take a prize or not.

THE COURTS.

The Fidelity Savings Bank.

Dr. V. A. Turpin, Receiver of the Fidelity Savings Bank, filed a voluminous report of his official doings from Nov. 1, 1881, to July 1, 1882, which is summarized as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Balance at date of last report	$ 37,862
Real estate	70,211
Bonds and mortgages	2,500
Miscellaneous accounts	6
Bills receivable	4,044
Bills payable	30,000
Interest	3,417
Rents	1,391
Loan expense	14
Insurance	12
Legal expense	250
Court costs	8
Tax (rebate)	16
Abstracts	1
Desperate claims, sold at auction	1,000
Judgments, decrees, etc.	3,923
Total	$ 154,660

DISBURSEMENTS.

Account of real estate	$ 3,620
Receiver's allowance	16,000
Bills receivable	10,384
Insurance	41
Abstracts of title	627
Recorder's fees	24
Court costs	1,587
Taxes	2,914
Commissions	740
Repairs	203
Legal expenses	4,080
General expenses	82
Office expenses	1,818
Dividend expenses	152
Claims allowed by court	149
Offsets	350
Advertising	380
Loan expenses	18
First dividend payments	120
Second dividend payments	1,006
Third dividend payments	2,276
Fourth dividend payments	5,020
Fifth dividend payments	61,488
Total	$113,092
Balance on hand	41,567

Among the very liberal expenses which the Receiver shows are a copy of a daily paper; $150 a month for clerk hire; $54.17 for office rent; map of Hyde Park, $6; city directory, $5; soap and towels, etc. The report was referred to the Master.

Items.

Judge Drummond will be in chambers as usual today.

Judge Blodgett will hear contested motions today and also some set matters.

Judge Jameson will hear contested motions.

Judge Tuley will be in court this afternoon at 2 o'clock to hear motions of course and some set matters.

Divorces.

Minnie Semon filed a bill Saturday asking for a divorce from her husband, Frederick Semon, on the ground of desertion.

United States Courts.

Thomas R. Merry and F. C. Lascelles began a suit in debt Saturday against Frederick R. and Charles T. Otis, claiming $10,000 damages.

State Courts.

Mathias Heidrich commenced a suit in trespass Saturday against J. V. Dalgren, J. V. Slegin, and W. P. Marshall to recover $5,000 damages.

Patrick J. Sexton began a suit for $30,000, another for $50,000, a third for $7,000, and a fourth for $120,000 against the County of Cook.

Walkup, Fisher & Co. brought suit for $40,000 against William Mueller and H. A. Christy.

William Thompson commenced a suit in trespass against Charles R. Fisler and E. L. Barber, laying damages at $5,000. H. C. Rosnex began a similar suit for the same amount against the same parties.

County Court.

Sarah Hyman Saturday entered a suit in trespass against the Merchants' & Mechanics' Insurance Company of Virginia, claiming $1,000.

Thomas J. Noyes commenced a suit against the Village of Evanston, claiming $500.

The Stockwall & Darragh Furniture Company, of Michigan, commenced a suit in attachment against Benjamin J. and Morris Davis, claiming $290.60.

Judgments.

SUPERIOR COURT — CONFESSIONS — Delphia Dooley vs. Hamlet Dooley, $3,369.—W. T. Rayland vs. same, $572.

The Yellow-Cart Craze.

New York Letter in Cincinnati Enquirer.

The fashionable girl now distinguishes herself by wearing a yellow cart. It might be more correct to say that the yellow cart wears the fashionable girl, or that they wear each other. Anyhow she may be seen in great numbers in Central Park, riding in a two-wheeled vehicle in considerable bodily anguish. The cart is a clumsy little box hung very low between wheels and usually attached to a horse of ungainly gait. Every step of the brute hoists and dips the box fore and aft, like a boat in a chopping sea. His slightest movement is felt by the girl. His regular strides make her constantly sway forward and back; when he switches off a fly with his tail she is thrown nearly off her balance; when he sneezes she is put into lively commotion; when he shies or stumbles she has to employ the skill of a circus rider to save herself from being thrown overboard. The four-wheeled vehicles formerly used were comfortable. But what of that? Fashion says we must use two wheels only; and I suppose if fashion ordered us to ride on a bicycle hitched to a horse's tail we'd try to do it. I am bound to say that, under the exasperating circumstances, most girls are able to do very well with a cart.

A man in a cart I regarded as an object of pity. He was usually ashamed of his position to begin with, and showed it in his sheepish manner. He was in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred unable to adapt himself to the jerks of the vehicle, but tried to sit bolt upright, and failed miserably. Besides, he felt that he was an object of ridicule, along with the absurd style in which his fair companion handled the reins. She held her arms outstretched, of course, as if her horse was going at 2:17 instead of 7:39, and was constantly jerking at the bits to keep the animal up to his laborious trot. When you see a woman undertake to throw a ball you have her at her very worst; but, with that exception, she is unsurpassably bad at driving a horse. It is a great compliment to my sex, therefore, when I affirm that most of the women in the carts were bewitching amid all their difficulties. Part of this effect was no doubt due to the toilets. Fashion this year permits the wearing while driving in the park of such gay costumes as have heretofore been restricted to houses, lawns, and verandas.

A LOVE STORY.

How Miss Flood and Buck Grant Courted and Did Not Marry.

Correspondence Sunday Star.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 25.—The story of ow Buck Grant courted Miss Flood is in everybody's mouth in San Francisco. This morning I went down to Monterey, the Long Branch of California. On the train was Miss Flood, with a dozen rollicksome California girls. Some of them got off at Menlo Park and some went on to Monterey. Menlo Park is the Audubon Park of San Francisco. More than twenty millionaires have their residences there, including ex-Gov. Stanford and Mr. Flood. It is here that Gov. Stanford has his blooded horses, and it is here that he had those instantaneous photographs taken, showing the exact attitude of the walking, running, and pacing horse. These photographs Gov. Stanford showed to Meissonier, the great modern master in Paris, and they so excited him that he painted the Governor's picture exactly the size that he painted Mr. Vanderbilt's. These are the only two Americans ever painted by the great Frenchman. But about Miss Flood. The young lady is large and handsome. She looks like and is like a thoroughly sensible American girl.

"We all like Miss Flood," said a San Francisco lady; "she is so sensible, so democratic, and so frank and womanly. I tell you, we were all glad when she mittened Buck Grant."

"But we in New York thought it was the other way," I said. "We thought Buck Grant flirted with Miss Flood."

"No," said my friend. "I know all about it. I went to the Yosemite with the party when Buck Grant and Miss Flood were first thrown together."

"How was it?" I asked.

"Well, when Gen. Grant arrived in San Francisco from his trip around the world he was entertained by Gov. Stanford, Charles Crocker, and Mr. Flood. Grant took a great fancy to Flood. They are a good deal alike—both grim, sturdy, self-made men. The General and Mrs. Grant took a fancy also to Miss Flood. A fine-looking girl, with a prospect of $4,000,000 or $5,000,000, is an interesting object to any parent who has a poor boy to fit out. She is a splendid girl, without any money. But as I was saying, the General and Mrs. Grant liked Miss Flood. They urged Buck to try and get her."

"Did Buck try?"

"Try? Why, he just laid himself out. He was the most devoted lover I ever saw. He was at her side every moment. He was constantly getting Miss Flood off one side that he might pour the siren tale of love and hope into her ear. When we went up to Mirror Lake Buck got Miss Flood to stay with him in the parlor of the hotel. When we went to the Big Tress Buck led Miss Flood home. Well, he finally proposed, and Miss Flood, without any especial thought, said——"

"What?"

She said: "Yes, if father agrees to it."

"What did Buck do then?"

"Why, he hurried back to 'Frisco and went to the rich banker at his office in the Nevada Bank. Mr. Flood listened to the young man respectfully—yes, with pleasure. But still he turned to Buck and said:

"It's all very well to talk about getting married, but you have no money to support a wife with. What are your chances in the future?"

Young Grant said he had no business, but was willing to do anything.

"Very well," said the millionaire. "You go back to New York, buy the stocks I tell you to, and deal for six months as I suggest, and I think we can fix you out."

"Did Grant follow Flood's advice?"

"Precisely. He bought stocks just as Flood told him to. Everything Buck Grant bought made money. Every point Flood gave him the great millionaire was sure to make come out right. It was not long before young Grant had $100,000 ahead. Flood told him to go in again and double it. Grant kept right on. Flood arranging it so that he should make. Soon Grant had $200,000. It began to turn his head. Everybody was talking about Buck Grant's success. He didn't think it was Flood behind him who was making the money for him. But it was Flood, and he was doing it so the world wouldn't say 'He marries my daughter for her money.' Well, success began to make the young man top-heavy. He couldn't stand it. He saw in himself a great speculator, when in fact it was Flood's manipulation behind the scenes which made the dollars come in."

"What was the result?" I asked.

"After young Grant had made $200,000 and all the world was talking about it, the Floods began to think it was time to bring him back to California to complete the nuptial arrangements. It was then that Buck Grant began to get dizzy-headed. He was courted and flattered by other girls then for the money which Flood had made for him. He started back for 'Frisco, but tarried in Chicago to attend club dinners and to meet young ladies. He began to forget Miss Flood, who is a girl of spirit. He sauntered along over to California. At 'Frisco he found Miss Flood was down to Menlo Park, their magnificent country seat. He immediately commenced receiving invitations, and accepting them, from other young ladies. Miss Flood expected him to take the first train for Menlo Park. Mr. Flood was disappointed in the young man. He called to see him at the Palace Hotel. Young Grant excused himself by saying he was sick, but the great banker saw that he had made a mistake. The poor, frank boy of a year ago had become inflated. Success had turned his head. He even kept Mr. Flood waiting in his parlor while he finished a conversation with some one else. That night Flood went back to Menlo a disappointed man. He told his daughter that he believed they had both made a mistake. Miss Flood's pride was humiliated. She had a great fight with herself. She said: 'What would the world say? The envious girls in San Francisco are even now talking about me.' So she wrote to young Grant, but never sent the letter. She said if he can't come straight to me I don't want him. Finally, when young Grant called on her at Menlo Park she was in San Francisco and he did not see her. In 'Frisco she learned that young Grant had been flirting with several young ladies, not particularly her friends. So she wrote him a plain note, saying she would release him altogether if it would please him. This made young Grant mad, and, being half in love with another young lady, he continued his flirtations till the Floods gave out publicly that the engagement was off."

"Did Miss Flood mind it much?"

"Not personally. There was never very much love. She is still in great demand, and even since then she has refused a Marquis and a Count who were searching around. Prince-de-Bourbon-like, for a little wife and a good deal of money."

MEDICAL MISSIONARIES.

An Interview with Two Lady Physicians Just Returned from China—How Chinese Doctors Practice.

Denver Republican.

People are very well acquainted with religious missionaries and know their objects and aim and all about them, but very few are aware of the fact that there are such people as medical missionaries. A *Republican* reporter had the pleasure of meeting two of them on Saturday. They are curiosities in the shape of missionaries in a double sense, for they are not only totally different from the common missionary in the work they perform, but are also very charming and handsome young ladies. The combination of physician, missionary, youth, and beauty were attractions enough for an interview which proved to be interesting. The ladies are Dr. Ella Gilchrist and Dr. Kate Bushnell. The prefix "doctor" is used, as that is the one which they use in addressing each other. They are graduates of the Chicago Woman's Medical College, and take rank with the male members of the profession, the college from which they graduated being considered a regular institution, and its graduates capable of practicing anywhere. The young ladies, or doctors, were found at the residence of Mr. W. G. M. Stone, No. 358 Wasoola street. Dr. Gilchrist is a small, well-built lady, not more than 25 years old, and Dr. Bushnell is a tall brunet, with pretty teeth, clear olive complexion, a winning smile, and very expressive eyes. After a few desultory remarks they were asked to explain the meaning of the words "medical missionaries."

They said they were graduates in medicine who had been sent to China to teach the Chinese their system of docturing, and to assist the other missionaries in Christianizing the people. The Methodist Board of Foreign Missions sent them, and the Presbyterian Church also sent a few. Women were sent, as men would not be allowed to attend Chinese women. There are about fifty of these medical missionaries in that country, and they were accomplishing a great deal of good.

"Did the people receive your administrations kindly?" asked the reporter.

"Very kindly, indeed. We had all the work we could attend to. We had working with us a Bible-woman and a teacher, and we were able to assist them in a marked degree. The people whom we cured were very easy to influence, and none disputed our authority over the native doctors."

"What systems of medicine do the Chinese doctors follow?"

"No regular system. A Chinese doctor does not study and go through a course as we do. Any man becomes a physician when he pleases. An ordinary man, if he thinks he can cure any particular disease, hangs out his shingle, declares himself, and starts out to kill or cure, generally the former. They pretend to discover all forms of disease by the pulse, of which they claim to distinguish thirty-two varieties. For instance, they claim that a certain kind of pulse indicates disease of the liver, and another kind affection of the heart, but they have no idea of the internal organs and knowledge of anatomy whatever. They have not the slightest conception where the spleen or smaller organs are, and of course their treatment is the merest quackery. The most ignorant man in the country can become a physician by hanging out a sign."

"Same as a magnetic healer in this country," interrupted the reporter.

The ladies smiled and proceeded with their description of a Chinese physician and his ways. "One of their greatest remedies is to pinch the patient violently. One often sees patients recovering from attacks, covered all over with purple marks, where they have been pinched until nearly dead with pain. Another very common treatment practiced is to cauterize. I have seen bodies with their tender skin fearfully burned by the doctor in trying to cure them of fits. There is no system. Each physician gives his patient anything which his fancy may dictate. The medicine, strange to say, is changed to suit the patient, the doctors seeming to think that costly medicine must perform a cure, and the costlier it is the quicker the cure. The richer the patient is the more he has to pay for his medicines, and we have seen even solutions of gold and silver given. In extreme cases there is one remedy resorted to which is simply horrible. Should the head of the house be dying and the doctors, given up all other hope, they announce that the only thing which will save him is a piece of warm human flesh. When this announcement is made one of the daughters of the house is expected to offer herself as a sacrifice on the altar of ancestral reverence. The doctors cut out of her body a large piece of flesh, which the dying man eats. As a rule, the patient dies, and also the heroic daughter. The relatives thereupon erect a monument on her grave, inscribed with the story of her sacrifice."

"What are the fees of the Chinese doctors?"

"The have no fixed fees. When a man is sick the family makes a bargain with him. If the family is poor the charge is small, even as low as 10 cents a visit. If the family is well off the fee may be as high as 50 cents, and for persons of great rank or wealth even $1 might be charged; but this would be very exceptional."

"How did the native physicians receive you?"

"Very kindly. We treated the families of several physicians, and they would come to us for assistance when they would have a very severe case. One time we operated upon a woman, and removed an immense tumor. Two native physicians who were in the case considered this a most remarkable performance, and they quietly wrote up a long article which they had published in the Chinese newspaper at Pekin. It was a very complimentary article. They could not translate our names, as they had no sounds of a similar character, so they called Dr. Bushnell 'Boo,' and Dr. Gilchrist 'Li.' The names answered the purpose just as well, for the Chinese rarely call each other by their right names. They fix a nick-name to a person, and ever afterwards refer to him by that name, such as 'the Lame Man,' 'the Blind One,' 'the Pock-Marked Man,' etc. We were known as the 'Long Doctor' and the 'Short Doctor.' One day as Dr. Bushnell took a sedan to visit a patient she gave directions to be taken to the house of a certain man, calling him by the name she had always heard affixed to him. The coolies laughed heartily, and Dr. Bushnell discovered that she had referred to the man as 'the one with the pock-marked chin.' The coolies were amused at the doctor picking up the slangy custom of the country so glibly."

The missionaries told some interesting things about the customs of the people so different from civilized nations that they are worthy of mention. For instance, the mother-in-law is respected beyond the conception of young married people in America, and that titles mother-in-law or old-woman-of-the-house are the most respectful that can be used. Very frequently two Chinese mothers will swap babies, and bring up the foster child, if it be a boy, with the express purpose of having him for a son-in-law as soon as he is old enough. By this a mother-in-law can train a future son-in-law in the way he should go according to her notion, and when he gets old he does not depart therefrom, in which there is a moral for American mothers-in-law. The Chinese women are very prolific, frequently having as many as fourteen or fifteen children, but the mortality among the latter is terrible. They never expect to raise more than half of their babies, and coolly discuss the probability of their dying. There is no such thing as cows' milk in China, and when the mother's milk gives out the babes are fed with rice water, and literally starved to death. It is considered a great disgrace in China for a girl not to be married, unless she 'gives it out cold,' to use a slang expression, that she intends to remain single and devote herself to good works; in which case she is treated with distinguished consideration. One case mentioned was that of a girl who had a sore on her face. Her lover refused to marry her, and this so enraged her father against her that he nearly beat her to death. She went to the missionaries and they took her in. She cried all the time, but finally she began to improve, and her father took her back.

Both missionaries are very desirous of returning, but they cannot, as their health is very poor. They are enthusiastic practitioners, and say that here there are plenty of doctors to do the work, but there they went to bed every night with the consciousness that they had done some good. They are said to be fine physicians. Dr. Bushnell went to China in 1879, and Dr. Gilchrist went out a year ago to relieve her. They will settle in Denver and practice until they regain their health, by which time it is to be hoped they will not care to return to China.

AN INJUNCTION GRANTED.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., July 1.—In the Circuit Court today Judge Hammond granted an injunction restraining the Board of Commissioners from building the court-house by day's work under their own supervision, as proposed, holding that the law plainly required that such work should be let by contract, and it was their duty to obey the law whether they approved it or not.

Rupture.

PADDY RYAN'S TRUSS.

The details of the prize-fight in Mississippi between Sullivan and Ryan attracted the attention of Dr. A. H. Parker, President of the Common-Sense Truss Co. of Chicago, who felt confident that he could adjust a truss which would securely hold Ryan's rupture. He addresses a note to the pugilist inviting him to call at his office, 58 State-st., but Ryan had lost confidence in such supports, and a second letter was necessary to insure his appearance. Some weeks ago he called and was equipped with a Parker Retentive Truss. He has given it a fair trial, and already announces his faith in a radical cure. He had previously made efforts in most of the leading cities to secure a support that would prove effective. He expresses his views in the matter as follows:

CHICAGO, June 28, 1882.

To the Afflicted: I take pleasure in stating that after many fruitless attempts to secure an effective support, I yielded to the appeals of Dr. A. H. Parker, and was fitted with one of his Retentive Common-Sense Trusses, which holds my rupture so firmly that I now feel no inconvenience from the injury, and I firmly believe that I shall be actually cured.

PATRICK RYAN, Chicago.

COMMON-SENSE TRUSS CO.,

58 State-st.

The only Western Manufacturers of Trusses and Elastic Stockings.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.

THE KING OF THE BODY IS THE BRAIN; THE STOMACH ITS MAIN SUPPORT; THE NERVES ITS MESSENGERS; THE BOWELS, THE KIDNEYS, AND THE PORES ITS SAFEGUARDS. INDIGESTION CREATES A VIOLENT REVOLT AMONG THESE ATTACHES OF THE REGAL ORGAN, AND TO BRING THEM BACK TO THEIR DUTY THERE IS NOTHING LIKE THE REGULATING, PURIFYING, INVIGORATING, COOLING OPERATION OF TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT. IT RENOVATES THE SYSTEM AND RESTORES TO HEALTH BOTH THE BODY AND THE MIND.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

STATE LINE

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from New York every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, outward, $26. These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
3 Broadway, New York, and 164 Randolph-st., Chicago.
JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

School Seats Wanted

Proposals will be received till July 27 for furnishing seats for a new school building in Ottumwa, Iowa. For further particulars apply to

J. W. EDGERLY,
Ottumwa, Iowa.

CATARRH Throat, Lung

Diseases, to which DR. PEIRO devotes exclusive attention. Office, 83 Madison-st. Hours, 9 to 4.

PROPOSALS FOR STATE CONTRACTS.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE, SPRINGFIELD, July 3, 1882.

In accordance with law, the Commissioners of State Contracts for the State of Illinois hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of State on or before the FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER, A. D. 1882, for furnishing the articles and performing the work hereinafter specified, for the term of two years from the first day of October, A. D. 1882, until the thirtieth day of September, A. D. 1884, both days inclusive, as follows:

PRINTING.

For executing the State Printing, which will be let in separate contracts for each of the six separate classes, as provided by law.

BINDING.

For executing the State Binding, which will be let in one contract upon the lowest bid in the aggregate of all the work designated to be done.

COPYING.

For copying the laws, joint resolutions, journals, and other public documents of the Thirty-third General Assembly of this State for the use of the Public Printer, which will be let in one contract, as provided by law.

PAPER AND STATIONERY.

For furnishing printing paper, other paper, and stationery, classified and designated as follows—to-wit:

Class One—Printing paper.
Class Two—Paper for blanks, blank books, etc.
Class Three—Stationery and other paper.
Class Four—Official envelopes.

CLASS ONE.

Item 1—For furnishing 3,500 reams, or as much more as may be required, of extra sized and super calendered book paper, 25x38 inches, to weigh not less than 60 pounds to the ream, to be of the same quality in all respects as sample furnished by the Secretary of State.

CLASS TWO.

For furnishing the following quantities of paper, or more, if required by the Secretary of State, to-wit:

Item 1—80 reams of tea color cover-paper, 20x25 inches, to weigh not less than 35 pounds to the ream.

Item 2—20 reams linen white wove ledger medium paper "P," 18x23 inches, to weigh not less than 40 pounds to the ream.

Item 3—5 reams double medium linen white wove paper "P," 23x36 inches, to weigh not less than 80 pounds to the ream.

Item 4—30 reams of linen white wove folio post paper, 17x22 inches, to weigh not less than 24 pounds to the ream.

Item 5—15 reams linen white wove Demy paper, 16x21 inches, to weigh not less than 28 pounds to the ream.

Item 6—100 reams double flat cap paper, 17x28 inches, to weigh not less than 32 pounds to the ream.

Item 7—90 reams buff plate paper, 20x24 inches.

Item 8—2,000 sheets Crane's bond paper, 17x28, No. 21.

Item 9—3,000 sheets Crane's parchment deed paper, 17x28, No. 31.

Item 10—1,000 sheets Crane's parchment deed paper, 22x28, No. 31.

Item 11—3,000 sheets Crane's parchment deed paper, 19x30, No. 31.

Item 12—100 sheets Crane's parchment deed paper, 14x17, No. 31.

Item 13—100 sheets Crane's parchment deed paper, 17x22, No. 31.

CLASS THREE.

For furnishing the following quantities of paper and other articles of stationery, or more if required by the Secretary of State:

Item 1—20 reams best legal cap paper (blue ruled), 8½x14 inches, 18 pounds per ream.

Item 2—5 reams best blotting paper, 19x24 inches, 150 pounds to the ream.

Item 3—100 reams manilla tissue paper, 11x15 inches, 480 sheets to the ream.

Item 4—60,000 extra quality envelopes, white, plain, No. 6, XXX.

Item 5—5,000 extra quality envelopes, white, plain, No. 7, XXX.

Item 6—15,000 extra quality envelopes, white, plain No. 9, XXX.

Item 7—18,000 extra quality envelopes, white, plain No. 10, XXX.

Item 8—1,000 linen-lined envelopes, blue, size 4x9¼ inches.

Item 9—600 linen-lined extra quality envelopes, white, 5⅞x13 inches.

Item 10—1 dozen pint bottles best crimson ink.

Item 11—100 quarts writing fluid (Arnold's or Carter's).

Item 12—100 pints writing fluid (Arnold's or Carter's).

Item 13—1 dozen quarts Carter's combined copying and writing ink.

Item 14—25 gross Faber's pencils, assorted, hexagon.

Item 15—4 gross Faber's red and blue pencils, hexagon.

Item 16—1 gross Faber's red pencils, hexagon.

Item 17—1 gross Faber's blue pencils, hexagon.

Item 18—2 dozen glass inkstands, large.

Item 19—2 dozen glass inkstands, small.

Item 20—15 dozen wooden inkstands.

Item 21—10 dozen ivory folders, assorted sizes.

Item 22—50 quarts best mucilage.

Item 23—2 gross best mucilage flats, 8 ounces.

Item 24—3 dozen best mucilage fountains.

Item 25—2 dozen glass paper-weights.

Item 26—10 dozen shears, assorted sizes, Rogers' best.

Item 27—300 gross rubber bands, best quality, assorted sizes.

Item 28—7 dozen rubber rulers, assorted sizes.

Item 29—2 dozen graduated wooden rulers, 15 inches.

Item 30—3 dozen ruling pens.

Item 31—20 dozen knife steel erasers, Rogers' best.

Item 32—3 dozen sponge glasses, with sponges.

Item 33—200 gross steel pens, assorted, of any standard make required.

Item 34—400 pounds of twine, 4 sizes.

Item 35—3 dozen Shannon files.

Item 36—1,000 gold seals, No. 14.

Item 37—7,000 gold seals, No. 18.

Item 38—1,000 McGill's fasteners, round heads, No. 2.

Item 39—3,000 McGill's fasteners, round heads, No. 3.

Item 40—3,000 McGill's fasteners, round heads, No. 4.

Item 41—25 letter books, best quality.

Item 42—5 dozen paper-weights, bronze.

Item 43—3 gross wooden penholders.

CLASS FOUR.

For furnishing the following quantities of envelopes, or more, as required by the Secretary of State:

Item 1—30,000 extra quality official envelopes, XXX, No. 6, white or tinted, steel engraved.

Item 2—45,000 extra quality official envelopes, No. 9, XXX, white or tinted, steel engraved.

Item 3—20,000 extra quality official envelopes, No. 10, XXX, white or tinted, steel engraved.

Item 4—2,000 extra quality official envelopes, 5x12½ inches, white or tinted, steel engraved.

The foregoing envelopes to be furnished for either of the State Departments as may be required.

The foregoing estimates as to the quantities of different articles advertised for, are based on the amount actually used during the last two years, as nearly as can be ascertained.

All of said paper, articles of stationery, and supplies to be delivered to the Secretary of State, on his order, at the State House, in the City of Springfield, said delivery to be made within ten days after notice to the contractor, in such quantities as the Secretary of State shall direct, and to be equal in all respects to the samples which may be seen at the office of the Secretary of State.

Separate bids must be made for each of the foregoing classes, and must specify the price per ream for each of the several kinds of paper, the price per thousand for envelopes, and the price per gross, dozen, etc., for each of the other articles of stationery mentioned. No contract will be made at a higher rate than five per centum greater than the market price of such articles at wholesale, in the City of Chicago, at the time of making the contract, that being the maximum price fixed by law.

MISCELLANEOUS.

For the executing of the following miscellaneous work, to-wit:

The making of pads, ruling of blanks, blank-books, etc., and the binding of blank books.

Each and every bid must be enclosed in a sealed envelope having endorsed thereon bid of ——, for ——, which must be enclosed in another envelope and addressed to Henry D. Dement, Secretary of State, Springfield, Illinois.

Each bid must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of $5,000, as liquidated damages, payable to the people of the State of Illinois, conditioned that if such bid is accepted the person making it will, within ten days after the award is made, enter into a contract, as specified in this advertisement, and that he will execute a bond conditioned for the faithful performance of such contract, in such sum as the Commissioners of State Contracts and the Governor shall determine.

Each bidder must file his bond and a copy of his bid with the Governor when he files his bid with the Secretary of State, and no bid will be received by the Secretary of State until such bond shall have been deposited with the Governor.

The bids will be opened at 2 o'clock p. m. Tuesday, September 5th, 1882, and the awards of the several contracts will be made by the Commissioners of State Contracts as soon as the bids have been fully considered, and they reserve the right to reject any and all bids. Blanks for proposals and bonds, also any information desired, will be furnished on application to the Secretary of State.

HENRY D. DEMENT, Secretary of State,
CHAS. P. SWIGERT, Auditor P. A.,
EDWARD RUTZ, State Treasurer,
JAMES McCARTNEY, Attorney General,
Commissioners of State Contracts.

Office of Chief Engineer New York, Chicago & Saint Louis Railway.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 26, 1882.

Notice to Contractors.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of J. A. Latcha, Chief Engineer, directed to the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, until 12 o'clock noon Wednesday, July 12, 1882, for furnishing all material and performing all labor necessary for constructing the general shops of this company at South Chicago.

Plans and specifications for said work will be on file at Room 55 Metropolitan Block, Chicago, Illinois, on and after Monday, July 3, 1882.

Each proposal must contain the full name of the party or parties making the same.

The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

J. A. LATCHA,
Chief Engineer N. Y., C. & St. L. Ry.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS — EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*12:00 m	‡ 2:15 p m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Denver Express via Cheyenne	*12:00 m	‡ 2:15 p m
Denver Short Line Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	*12:00 m	‡ 2:15 p m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Des Moines Day Express	*12:00 m	‡ 2:15 p m
Des Moines Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Marshalltown Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:50 p m
Cedar Rapids Express	*12:00	‡ 2:15 p m
Cedar Rapids Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Algona & Webster City Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Webster City & Algona Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Northwestern Iowa Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Rockford & Elgin—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Freeport & Rockford	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§ 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis, via Milwaukee and Madison	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Winona & Minnesota Express	† 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 p m
Pierre & Deadwood Express	§ 9:00 a m	§ 7:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	§ 9:00 a m	§ 7:00 p m
Winona & Minnesota	† 7:30 p m	‡ 6:00 a m
Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
Madison Sunday—Special	2:30 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	§ 9:05 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Milwaukee & Green Bay	*11:30 a m	* 7:20 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 3:00 p m	§ 4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Waukesha Express	* 8:00 a m	§ 4:00 p m
Waukesha Express	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Waukesha Express	* 3:00 p m	* 7:15 p m
Waukesha Express	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Dodgeville & Galena, via Milwaukee and Madison	*11:30 a m	* 7:15 p m
Green Bay, via Janesville	* 9:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
Oshkosh, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	*10:20 a m
Lake Geneva Express	* 8:05 a m	† 7:10 p m
Lake Geneva	* 3:15 p m	* 9:55 a m
Lake Geneva & Elgin	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Elgin & Rockford—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Elgin Express	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Elgin Sunday Express	1:15 p m	10:15 a m
Elgin Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Elgin Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Express	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:30 a m	b 8:35 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:30 a m	b 9:45 a m
Galesburg, Ottawa, Streator, Rockford & Freeport Express	b 8:10 a m	b 7:10 p m
Freeport, Dubuque & S'x City Ex	b10:30 a m	b 2:45 p m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	b10:30 a m	b 2:45 p m
Montana & Pacific Express	b12:05 p m	b 2:15 p m
Nebraska Express	b10:30 a m	b 3:45 p m
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	b10:30 a m	b 3:45 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b11:30 a m	b 1:40 p m
Denver Fast Express	a12:05 p m	a 2:15 p m
Kansas City & Denver Express	b12:05 p m	b 2:15 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 1:30 p m	b 4:55 p m
Aurora Passenger	b 3:20 p m	b 7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 4:30 p m	b 7:30 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:43 a m
St. Louis Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:43 a m
Rockford & Freeport Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:43 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:30 p m	b 8:55 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:20 p m	b 6:45 a m
Des Moines, Omaha, Lincoln & Denver Express	c 9:25 p m	d 6:55 a m
Southern Pacific Express	c 9:25 p m	d 6:55 a m
Texas Express	c 9:25 p m	d 6:55 a m
Kan. City & St. Joseph Night Ex.	c 9:25 p m	d 6:55 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	b 9:30 p m	b 6:45 a m
Downer's Grove Sunday Pas'ngr	8:30 a m	6:30 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
Wed. & Sat. Theatre Train	11:30 p m	*10:45 p m

a Daily. *b* Daily, except Sunday. *c* Daily, except Saturday. *d* Daily, except Monday. *Wednesday only. Dubuque, Amboy, Rock Falls, and Sterling trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-st. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 89 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 2:25 p m
Kansas City, Santa Fe, New Mexico, Arizona & California Fast Ex	§11:00 p m	§ 7:45 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:15 a m
St. Louis Ex., via Jacksonville	§11:00 p m	§ 7:45 a m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express via Chenoa	* 9:00 a m	* 2:25 p m
	§11:00 p m	§ 7:15 a m
Pekin & Peoria Ex., via Joliet	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 2:25 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Build'g).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	§ 8:10 a m	§ 5:50 a m
Fast Express	§ 5:10 p m	§ 8:35 a m
Night Express	*10:50 p m	* 7:20 p m

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.

All the B. & O. trains run via Washington City, and the only line running its entire trains through from Chicago to New York without change.

The new and elegant B. & O. Sleeping-Cars between Chicago and New York daily at 8:10 a. m., 5:10 and 10:50 p. m.

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Depot corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	* 9:16 a m	* 6:20 p m
Limited Express	* 5:00 p m	*10:40 a m
Atlantic Express	* 5:40 p m	* 6:25 a m
Express	§11:00 p m	§ 8:10 a m

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad.

(Pan-Handle Route.)

Depot, corner of Madison and Canal-sts., West Side. Ticket Offices at Depot and 121 Randolph-st., 65 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville & Columbus Express	* 8:05 a m	* 7:30 p m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville & Columbus Express	§ 7:55 p m	§ 7:10 a m
Logansport Accommodation	* 3:00 p m	*11:25 a m

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Kankakee Line.

Depots, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:25 p m
Do night Express	§ 8:10 p m	§ 7:00 a m

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS — EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	*10:00 a m	[illegible]
Council Bluffs Fast Express	*12:05 p m	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	*12:05 p m	[illegible]
¶Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex	e11:00 a m	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	[illegible]
Council Bluffs Night Express	† 9:15 p m	[illegible]
Minneapolis & St. Paul Night Ex.	† 9:15 p m	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:00 p m	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:55 a m	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	* 8:40 a m	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	*12:15 p m	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	* 4:15 p m	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:00 p m	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:30 p m	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	‖ 1:15 p m	[illegible]
South Chicago Accommodation	* 7:45 a m	[illegible]
South Chicago Accommodation	* 4:30 p m	[illegible]
Special Theatre Train	§11:30 p m	[illegible]

*e*Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. §Thursdays and Saturdays only. ‖Sundays only. ¶Solid through train.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Depot: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mil., Ocono'woc & La Crosse	* 8:00 a.m.	[illegible]
Oconomowoc & Waukesha	* 3:05 p.m.	[illegible]
Oconomowoc & Waukesha	* 5:00 p.m.	[illegible]
Mil., Oconomowoc, Sparta, Winona, St. P., Minne'p'lis, &c	§11:30 a.m.	[illegible]
	† 9:00 p.m.	[illegible]
Gr'n Bay, Menasha & Appleton	*11:30 a.m.	[illegible]
Stevens' Point & Ashland	† 9:00 p.m.	[illegible]
Prairie du Chien, Iowa, Dakota & Minnesota	* 5:00 p.m.	[illegible]
Waukesha, Palmyra, Madison, Prairie du Chien, and Way	*11:30 a.m.	[illegible]
Janesville and Mineral Point	*11:30 a.m.	[illegible]
Libertyville	* 6:20 p.m.	[illegible]
Rockf'd, R. I., and Janesv'e	*10:00 a.m.	[illegible]
Dubuque and Cedar Rapids	*10:00 a.m.	[illegible]
Dubuq'e, Sioux City, & Yank'n	† 9:00 p.m.	[illegible]
Elgin and Rockford	‖ 4:00 p.m.	[illegible]
Elgin Special Fast	‖ 5:15 p.m.	[illegible]
Elgin Sunday	4:00 p.m.	[illegible]
Itasca	* 6:30 p.m.	[illegible]

Trains for Humboldt and North Chicago leave [illegible] a. m. and 6:30 p. m.; arrive at 6:40 a. m. and 7:[illegible] a. m. daily, Sunday excepted.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, State and Twelfth-sts. All State-st. cars run to the Depot, and Wentworth-av. cars within one block. Ticket Offices, 85 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Gulf Express	* 8:55 a m	[illegible]
St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line	§ 9:05 p m	[illegible]
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex	*12:30 p m	[illegible]
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex	* 8:55 a m	[illegible]
Peoria & Pekin Special	§ 9:05 p m	[illegible]
Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line	*12:30 p m	[illegible]

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays.

NOTE—Pullman Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches with revolving chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping Cars, Chicago to Hannibal and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	[illegible]
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	[illegible]
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	[illegible]
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex.	§ 8:30 p m	[illegible]
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	[illegible]
bSpringfield Night Express	§ 8:30 p m	[illegible]
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:40 a m	[illegible]
cPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:30 p m	[illegible]
Pontiac & Chatsworth Express	* 8:40 a m	[illegible]
Chatsworth Express	* 4:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	[illegible]

b—On Saturday night to Gilman only.
c—On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Ticket Offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 a m	[illegible]
Special New York & Boston Ex.	* 9:00 a m	[illegible]
New York Fast Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	[illegible]
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	[illegible]
aNight Express	*10:20 p m	[illegible]
Michigan Express (daily)		[illegible]
Elkhart Accommodation		[illegible]

*a*Saturdays leave at 11:20 p. m. §Daily. *Sunday excepted.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot corner of Twelfth and State-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express (exc'pt Sunday)	8:50 a m	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	[illegible]
Night Express (except Saturday)	9:00 p m	[illegible]
Blue Island Acc'modatn (ex.Sun)	5:35 p m	[illegible]
South Lawn Acc'mdatn (ex.Sun.)	12:00 m	[illegible]

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 6:35 a m	[illegible]
New York & Boston Ex.	* 9:00 a m	[illegible]
Fast New York Express	* 3:30 p m	[illegible]
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:40 p m	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	[illegible]
Night Express	† 9:10 p m	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 9:00 a m	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	† 9:10 p m	[illegible]
Local Passenger (daily)		[illegible]

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. ‡Saturdays leave at 5:15 p. m.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.)

Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., 59 State-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific, Brink's Express (cor. State and Randolph-sts).

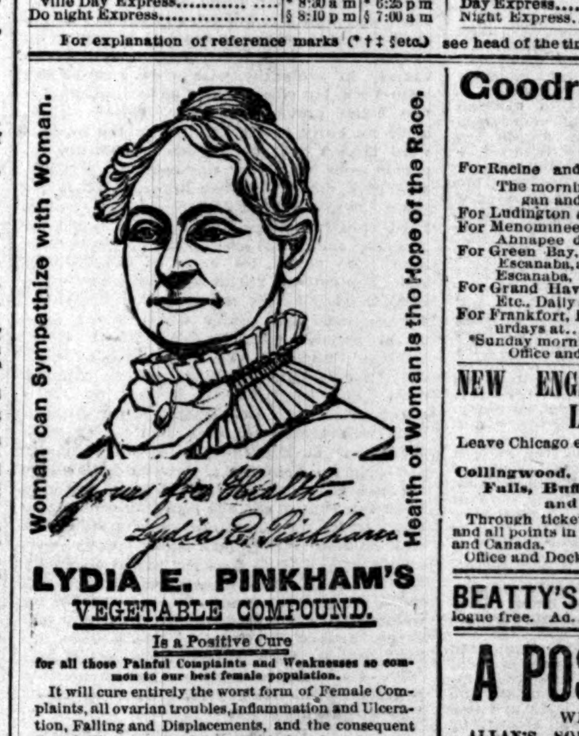
	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	§ 9:00 a m	[illegible]
Nashville & Florida Express	* 8:00 p m	[illegible]

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway Company. "Monon Route."

Office, 122 Randolph-st. Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, Palmer House & Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*8:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Night Express	8:30 p. m.	[illegible]

For explanation of reference marks (* † ‡ § etc.) see head of the time-table.



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

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